


## REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to the email: submissions@adaptation-fund.org






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# LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

**Title of Project/Programme:** Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda

**Country:** Rwanda

**Thematic Focal Area:** Agriculture

**Type of Implementing Entity:** Multilateral Implementing Entity

**Implementing Entity:** United Nations Development Programme

**Executing Entities:** Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)

**Amount of Financing Requested:** **$ 4,974,725** (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

**Letter of Endorsement (LOE) signed:** Yes x No ☐

*NOTE: The LOE should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: :https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply- funding/designated-authorities*

**Stage of Submission:**
☐☐This proposal has been submitted before including at a different stage (concept, fully-developed proposal)
X This is the first submission ever of the proposal at any stage
In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: Click or tap to enter a date.

**Please note that fully-developed proposal documents should not exceed 100 pages for the main document, and 100 pages for the annexes.**



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## Project / Programme Background and Context

### 1.1 General Overview

Rwanda, a small, landlocked nation in East-Central Africa, is distinguished by its diverse topography, ranging from low-lying western plains to the mountainous Virunga region in the northwest. This elevational variation creates a temperate tropical highland climate characterized by two main rainy seasons (February–June and September–December) and two dry periods (June–September and December–February) (World Bank, 2021). Despite its relatively compact size, Rwanda exhibits marked climatic heterogeneity, with western and northwestern areas receiving 1,800–2,000 mm of rainfall annually, while eastern and southern regions receive only 800–1,200 mm (Nsengiyumva et al., 2021). These patterns significantly influence the country's exposure to climate hazards and its capacity to adapt.

Rwanda is bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As of 2023, Rwanda's population was estimated at approximately 13.8 million people, making it one of Africa's most densely populated countries (World Bank, 2023a). Kigali, the capital city, serves as the administrative, economic, and cultural center and reflects Rwanda's broader ambitions toward modernization and urban resilience.

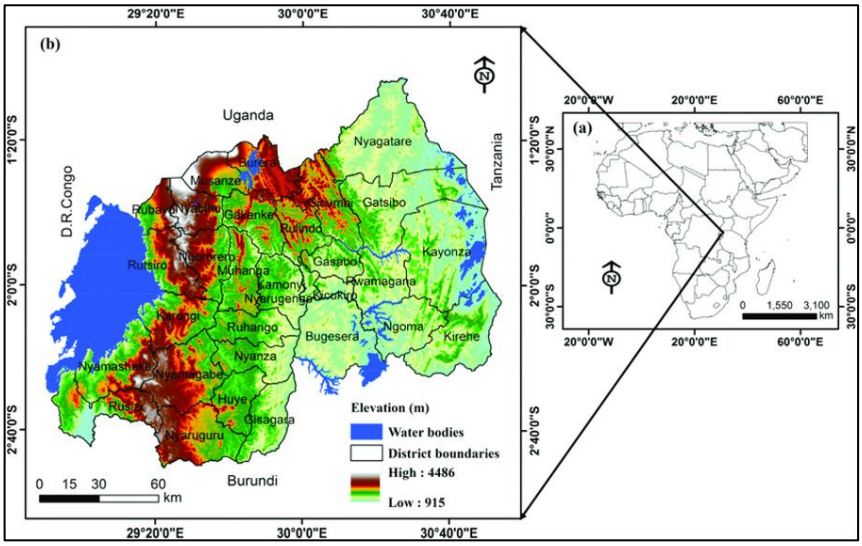



*Figure 1: Map of Rwanda with 30 districts and elevation (adopted from Nsengiyumva et al, 2018)*

Economically, Rwanda has undergone a dramatic transformation since the 1994 genocide. Between 2000 and 2019, the country's GDP grew at an average annual rate of 7.2%, driven by strategic reforms and investments in infrastructure, education, and health (International Monetary Fund [IMF], 2023). The country's Vision 2050 development plan aims to transition Rwanda into an upper-middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income country by 2050 through innovation, inclusive growth, and regional integration (Government of Rwanda, 2020).

Agriculture remains the backbone of the economy, employing over 60% of the labor force. Key exports include tea, coffee, and horticultural products (National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda [NISR], 2023). Despite being predominantly rain-fed and subsistence-based, agriculture is gradually modernizing through irrigation, mechanization, and value addition initiatives. The industrial sector is small but expanding, with growth in construction materials, food processing, and textiles. The services sector particularly tourism, ICT, and financial services has become increasingly prominent in Rwanda's economy. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, tourism was the leading foreign exchange earner, bolstered by gorilla trekking and Rwanda's positioning as a global conference destination (World Bank, 2023b).

In terms of employment, Rwanda's labor market is dominated by informal and agricultural jobs. Formal wage employment accounts for only about 10% of the labor force (ILO, 2023). The government has made youth employment a priority, investing in vocational training and



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entrepreneurship programs. Digital innovation hubs and tech incubators such as the Kigali Innovation City are central to Rwanda's knowledge economy aspirations (MINICT, 2023).

Socially, Rwanda has achieved notable progress in poverty reduction, gender equality, and human development. Between 2000 and 2020, the national poverty rate dropped from 58.9% to 38.2%, with extreme poverty declining from 40% to 13% (NISR, 2021). Universal health coverage has been rolled out through community-based health insurance, while school enrollment and literacy rates have improved significantly. Rwanda also leads globally in women's representation in politics, with women holding over 60% of parliamentary seats (Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], 2023).

Despite these gains, challenges remain. Rwanda faces high youth unemployment, income inequality, limited arable land, and exposure to climate risks such as drought and flooding. Additionally, its reliance on aid and external shocks pose vulnerabilities to its economic stability. Nonetheless, Rwanda's governance, strategic planning, and reform-minded leadership offer a compelling example of post-conflict development and economic resilience.

## 1.2 Climate Context

Over recent decades, Rwanda has experienced increasing frequency and severity of climate-related hazards. The western and northern highlands, particularly in districts such as Rubavu, Nyabihu, and Rutsiro, are prone to intense rainfall events that trigger floods and landslides, resulting in loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, and displacement. Major events in 2020 and 2023 exemplify this trend, with over 100 fatalities and widespread damage reported (ReliefWeb, 2023). A landslide susceptibility map reveals these areas as zones of moderate to very high risk (Munyaneza et al., 2018). Conversely, eastern Rwanda suffers from recurring droughts, these areas endure prolonged dry seasons, low rainfall, and poor groundwater retention, making them highly vulnerable to crop failure and food insecurity (Munyaneza et al., 2012). With agriculture accounting for a significant portion of Rwanda's GDP and employment, particularly among rural households, rainfall variability poses a critical risk to livelihoods and national food systems (World Bank, 2021).

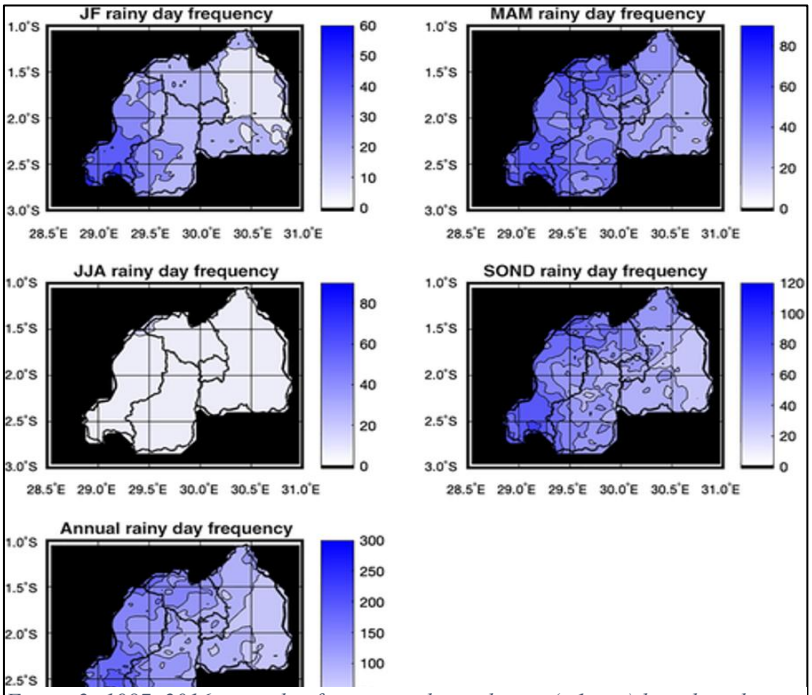



*Figure 2: 1987–2016 rainy day frequency climatologies (>1 mm) based on the current ENACTS data for Rwanda. (a) The annual rainy day frequency, (b) January–February rainy day frequency, (c) March–May rainy day frequency, (d) June–August rainy day frequency and (e) September–December rainy day frequency. Isolines are spaced every 10 days for (a–d) and every 25 days for (e) (adopted from Siebert et al 2019).*

A recent study by Siebert et al 2019, leveraging the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) Rwanda dataset for the period 1981–2016 reveal evolving rainfall regimes in Rwanda, characterized by a distinct seasonal bimodality and notable spatial heterogeneity. The dataset identifies two principal rainy seasons, March to May (long rains) and September to November (short rains), with



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peak precipitation concentrated in the western highlands, primarily due to orographic uplift. Trend assessments indicate a significant decline in March–May rainfall, particularly in the southwestern regions, whereas the September–November rainfall season shows a modest increasing trend. These shifts are influenced by changes in large-scale atmospheric circulation patterns and regional moisture transport mechanisms, including the variability of the Indian Ocean Dipole and other ocean–atmosphere interactions. Furthermore, the data suggest that while wetter regions such as the western highlands are experiencing fewer rainy days with higher rainfall intensity, the drier eastern lowlands are seeing more frequent but lighter rainfall events. Collectively, these findings indicate that Rwanda's rainfall patterns are undergoing spatially and seasonally differentiated changes, which have critical implications for agricultural planning, water resource management, and climate adaptation strategies across diverse ecological zones. Figure 2 below shows this change since 1981 to 2016.

Temperature-related stresses are also increasing in Rwanda, compounding existing vulnerabilities. Historical data shows a clear warming trend across the country. According to observations from 1901 to 2020 (Figure 3), Rwanda has experienced a long-term increase in average annual temperature. Although variability exists across decades due to both internal and interdecadal climate dynamics, the general trend is upward. For instance, regional analysis shows that from 1985 to 2015, central-east Africa, including Rwanda, recorded average warming rates of approximately 0.29°C per decade.

Nationally, Rwanda's average annual temperatures range from 15°C to 17°C in the high-altitude areas and up to 30°C in the eastern and southwestern lowlands. The period from 1971 to 2016 showed a particularly marked increase in temperatures: between 1.4°C and 2.6°C in Rwanda's south-western and eastern regions. Moreover, the data also highlight episodes of more rapid warming; for instance, between 2012 and 2014 alone, average temperatures increased by 0.79°C, indicating a concerning trend of inter-annual variability.

These changes are not just statistical anomalies; they carry direct ecological and public health consequences. The narrowing diurnal temperature range and the rising frequency of extreme temperature days have profound implications for ecosystems and agriculture, reducing crop yields and stressing biodiversity. From a human health perspective, warmer conditions have been directly linked to the expansion of vector-borne diseases. For example, malaria prevalence has increased in formerly low-risk areas, with Rusizi, Gicumbi, Nyaruguru, and Gisagara emerging as high-risk zones, as highlighted by Uwimana et al. (2015). This is attributed to the expanded habitat range for malaria-transmitting mosquitoes, whose lifecycles and breeding patterns are temperature-sensitive.

As climate models project continued warming under all emissions scenarios, the need for temperature-adaptive interventions becomes urgent. This includes reinforcing Rwanda's disease surveillance systems, deploying early-warning mechanisms, and investing in climate-resilient agriculture and urban infrastructure that can withstand rising thermal stress.



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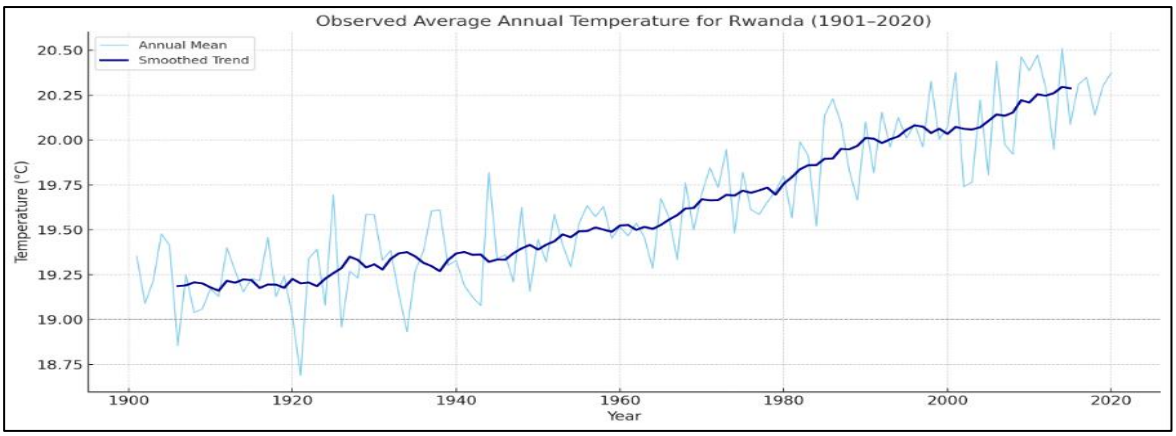


*Figure 3: Observed Average Annual Temperature for Rwanda, 1901–2020, (Data adopted from World Bank, 2021)*

The implications of these climatic changes are compounded by Rwanda's socio-economic vulnerabilities. Rural poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and dependency on rain-fed agriculture constrain the adaptive capacity of communities. While Rwanda ranks 19th globally in climate vulnerability, its adaptive readiness is comparatively better (71st), indicating both the urgency and the potential for effective intervention (Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative, 2024).

## 1.3 Social Economic Context

### 1.3.1 National Overview

Rwanda has undergone a remarkable socio-economic transformation over the past two decades. Following the devastation of the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi, the country embarked on a deliberate and comprehensive process of national reconstruction, governance reform, and economic recovery. Today, Rwanda is widely regarded as a development success story in sub-Saharan Africa, characterized by strong institutions, consistent growth, and visionary planning frameworks such as Vision 2020 and its successor, Vision 2050.

Between 2000 and 2019, Rwanda's economy grew at an average annual rate of 7.5%, placing it among the fastest-growing economies globally during that period (World Bank, 2022). Growth has been broad-based, driven primarily by agriculture, services, construction, and, more recently, the digital economy and manufacturing sectors. These gains have translated into significant reductions in poverty: the national poverty headcount fell from 58.9% in 2000 to 38.2% by 2016/17 (NISR, 2018).

Despite these advances, Rwanda remains a low-income country with an estimated gross national income (GNI) per capita of USD 850 in 2022 (World Bank, 2023). The government aims to transition Rwanda into an upper-middle-income country by 2035 and a high-income economy by 2050 through sustained investment in human capital, green growth, and digital innovation (GoR, 2020).

### 1.3.2 Demographics and Human Capital

Rwanda has a rapidly growing and youthful population of approximately 13.5 million, with over 60% under the age of 25 (NISR, 2022). The annual population growth rate stands at 2.3%, and the country's total population is projected to reach 22 million by 2050. This demographic profile presents both a challenge and an opportunity. If well-managed, it offers the potential for a demographic dividend. However, it also places enormous pressure on social services, land, and employment systems. The government has invested heavily in education and health systems. Net primary school enrollment is above 95%, and secondary education completion rates continue to improve. Rwanda has also achieved near-universal health insurance coverage through the



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Mutuelles de Santé community-based health insurance scheme. However, challenges remain in rural access to secondary education, malnutrition (with stunting rates at 33% among children under five), and limited access to quality tertiary education and vocational training (UNICEF, 2021).

### 1.3.3 Economic Structure and Rural Economy

Agriculture remains the dominant sector, employing around 65–70% of the labor force and contributing roughly 24–30% to GDP (MINAGRI, 2020). It is primarily smallholder-based, with most farms under one hectare and reliant on rainfall. Despite being subsistence-oriented, agriculture is the backbone of rural livelihoods and food security.In recent years, the government has prioritized agricultural commercialization, value chain development, and climate-smart agriculture. Programs such as the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA5), Land Use Consolidation (LUC), and Crop Intensification Program (CIP) aim to modernize the sector and enhance rural incomes. Investments have also been made in irrigation, livestock improvement, seed systems, and rural infrastructure (MINAGRI, 2020). The services sector, which includes trade, transport, finance, ICT, and tourism, has become the largest contributor to GDP. Kigali is positioning itself as a regional hub for innovation, conferences, and green urban development. Nevertheless, this urban-centric growth has not yet fully trickled down to rural regions, where poverty, food insecurity, and vulnerability to climate shocks persist.

### 1.3.4 Territorial Inequality and Regional Development

While Kigali and other secondary cities such as Huye and Musanze have seen rapid infrastructure growth, many rural areas still lag behind in terms of service delivery and economic opportunities. The Eastern Province, for instance, presents both strategic potential and structural disadvantage: it is rich in agricultural land but suffers from erratic rainfall, poor infrastructure, and higher rates of poverty (REMA, 2021).To address these disparities, the government has adopted territorial planning as part of NST2 and Vision 2050. This includes the District Development Strategies (DDS) and efforts to operationalize Food Basket Zones, where priority investments in agriculture, logistics, and value addition are being channeled.

### 1.3.5 Climate Resilience and Green Growth

Rwanda is extremely vulnerable to climate variability, particularly in the form of floods, droughts, and soil erosion. These hazards disproportionately affect the rural poor, whose livelihoods are heavily dependent on natural resources. In response, the government has mainstreamed climate resilience into national planning through frameworks such as the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).Rwanda's long-term development ambition is underpinned by a commitment to green, inclusive, and climate-resilient growth. Through national initiatives like Rwanda Green Fund and international partnerships with the Green Climate Fund and UNDP, the country is investing in renewable energy, sustainable land use, ecosystem restoration, and green infrastructure.

## 1.4 Land Use Consolidation, Agri-hubs and the Food Basket Model

Land fragmentation has long been a structural constraint to agricultural transformation in Rwanda. With over 70% of the population relying on subsistence farming and the average landholding size below 0.6 hectares, the country's agricultural productivity has historically been low and highly vulnerable to climatic shocks. In response to this, the Government of Rwanda launched the Land Use Consolidation (LUC) initiative in 2008 under the broader Crop Intensification Program (CIP) as a transformative measure to increase food security and optimize land use.



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LUC was designed to enable farmers with adjacent small plots to voluntarily grow the same priority crops over a contiguous area, thereby unlocking economies of scale. By consolidating production, the government and development partners could efficiently distribute inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizers, deploy mechanization services, streamline extension support, and facilitate post-harvest management. This approach complemented other CIP elements such as subsidized inputs, irrigation infrastructure, and market linkages.

Over time, LUC has delivered measurable improvements in crop yields and national food security. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), consolidated land increased from just over 28,000 hectares in 2008 to more than 500,000 hectares by 2020 (MINAGRI, 2020). Yields for key crops such as maize, rice, and Irish potatoes improved significantly, contributing to the country's progress in reducing hunger and undernutrition. Rwanda's performance in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Biennial Review has consistently reflected these gains.

However, the LUC model has also faced operational and policy challenges. Critics point to insufficient farmer consultation in some cases, a tendency toward monocropping that undermines biodiversity and soil health, and limited attention to agroecological diversity. Some farmers also expressed concerns about losing autonomy over land use decisions, especially in areas where enforcement was top-down.

**Excerpt: Food Basket Zones in Rwanda**

Rwanda's designated food basket zones are agriculturally strategic regions identified for their high potential to contribute to national food security and rural livelihoods. These zones are prioritized under Rwanda's Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 5) due to their favorable Agro-ecological conditions, production intensity, and contribution to staple crop output. Key food basket districts include areas in the Eastern, Southern, and Western provinces, such as Nyagatare, Kayonza, Gatsibo, Kamonyi, Ruhango, and Nyamagabe, among others.

Despite their significance to the national food system, these regions face growing vulnerabilities from climate-induced shocks, particularly prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and land degradation. Smallholder farmers who form the backbone of food production in these zones often lack access to timely climate information, resilient technologies, and market linkages to adapt effectively.

Any meaningful support to Rwanda's climate resilience agenda must prioritize food basket zones, as disruptions in these areas have direct and cascading effects on national food availability, household nutrition, and poverty reduction goals. Strengthening adaptation capacity in these zones is therefore not only a local priority, but a national imperative.

Building on LUC, Rwanda has introduced Agri-Hubs, an ambitious pillar of the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation (PSTA 5, 2024–2029), to modernize production, cut post-harvest losses and expand exports. Each hub covers at least 500 ha and comes equipped with precision irrigation, mechanization, and storage or processing facilities, typically managed by private investors or cooperatives. Smaller "Food Basket Sites" (≥ 5 ha) receive government-backed training and technology until they become self-sustaining. Together these hubs consolidate fragmented plots into efficient units, targeting a 50 percent boost in staple-crop yields while widening market access. The flagship Gabiro Agribusiness Hub in Eastern Province-16,000 ha overall, with 5,600 ha in Phase 1 embeds drip irrigation, pumping stations, roads and training centers, effectively offering "ready-to-farm" plots with reliable water and power, generating thousands of jobs and showcasing how large-scale farming can spur rural development.

To address these gaps and reposition agriculture as a driver of rural transformation, the government has since transitioned to a more holistic and territorially integrated approach: the Food Basket Model. This model builds on the foundational elements of LUC but shifts the focus from merely increasing production to building inclusive, climate-resilient, and market-oriented agricultural zones. The Food Basket approach identifies and prioritizes specific regions based on Agro-ecological potential, infrastructure, and market proximity as strategic investment zones for national food security. These zones benefit from targeted interventions including: expansion of



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solar-powered irrigation schemes, development of Agro-processing and storage infrastructure, cooperative strengthening and inclusive governance structures, and integration of climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies. Moreover, the Food Basket Model emphasizes multi-stakeholder engagement, with a stronger role for private investors, farmer organizations, and local governments in planning and implementation. It also aligns with national frameworks such as Vision 2050, the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which prioritize sustainable intensification, territorial equity, and food systems resilience.

### 1.5 Climate Policies and Frameworks

Rwanda's vulnerability to climate change is profound, stemming from its mountainous terrain, high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and a rural population exceeding 70%. In response, the country has developed a layered and coherent framework of climate change policies, strategies, and institutional arrangements. These are anchored in its international commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and cascaded through national development plans, sectoral strategies, and sub-national frameworks.

#### 1.5.1 Fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 5)

The proposed project is strongly aligned with the strategic priorities and intervention pathways outlined in Rwanda's Fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 5). Under Priority Area I – Modernization of Agriculture and Animal Resources Production for Climate-Resilient Agri-Food Systems, PSTA 5 emphasizes the importance of Rwanda's food basket zones, including Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. These districts are critical for national food security, contributing significantly to maize, beans, meat, and milk production. However, they are also among the most vulnerable to climatic shocks. In recognition of this, PSTA 5 calls for tailored, localized interventions that enhance the resilience and productivity of these Agro-ecological zones. This directly echoes the project's focus on delivering localized weather and climate information services, drought-resilient agronomic practices, and inclusive farm business literacy training.

A specific and highly relevant strategic intervention under Output 1.2.3 of the PSTA5 – Access to animal feed improved highlights the acute challenges facing Rwanda's animal feed sector, including the high cost and poor quality of inputs, limited processing capacity, and the adverse effects of climate variability. PSTA 5 promotes the adoption of innovative and climate-resilient solutions such as hydroponic fodder systems, circular economy models, and enhanced fodder conservation techniques like silage production. The proposed project responds directly to these national priorities by anchoring hydroponic fodder production at Milk Collection Centers (MCCs), facilitating milk-for-fodder exchange schemes, and supporting MCCs to store excess fodder as silage. Furthermore, the project promotes composting from farm waste, in line with the circular economy and sustainable soil health strategies outlined in PSTA 5.

PSTA 5 also calls for the strengthening of agricultural extension systems, including the integration of digital technologies to improve outreach, especially in remote and climate-vulnerable districts. The project's component on Climate-Responsive Agricultural Advisory and Extension Services mirrors this approach by developing mobile-enabled platforms, farmer radio content, and digital extension manuals tailored to the literacy levels and needs of smallholder farmers. Some of the priority actions highlighted in the PSTA 5 and well aligned with the proposed project are summarized in the table 1 below.

| PSTA 5 Priority Area (Exact Title) | Key Strategic Intervention (as per PSTA 5 wording) | Aligned Project Component(s) | Alignment Justification |
|---|---|---|---|



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|---|---|---|---|
| **Priority Area I: Modernization of agriculture and animal resources production for climate-resilient agri-food systems** | "Encourage PPP models promoting investment and entrepreneurship to produce alternative sources of animal feed including circular economy concepts such as insects for animal protein, food waste, hydroponics for climate resilient grasses" | Climate-Resilient Agricultural Technologies and Livelihoods | Project supports hydroponic fodder systems at MCCs, aligned with national push for alternative climate-resilient feed sources |
| | "Support to farmers in fodder production and conservation including acquisition of the machinery used in fodder harvesting and processing" | Climate-Resilient Agricultural Technologies and Livelihoods | Project supports silage-making at MCCs and fodder storage infrastructure with access facilitated through milk-for-fodder exchange models |
| | "Strengthen delivery of extension services tailored to each food basket site" | Climate-Responsive Agricultural Advisory and Extension Services | Project deploys district-specific digital advisory tools and farmer learning platforms, designed for Eastern Province food basket districts |
| **Priority Area II: Inclusive markets and post-harvest management for sustainable agri-food systems** | "Support development of post-harvest handling and processing infrastructure adapted to food basket priorities and tailored to each value chain and market access zone" | Climate-Resilient Agricultural Technologies and Livelihoods | Project invests in post-harvest drying technologies and silage systems at local MCCs to reduce losses in drought-prone zones |
| | "Strengthen capacities of farmer cooperatives for collective marketing and aggregation" | Agroecological Knowledge and Farm Business Literacy | Project builds business literacy, provides digital tools (e.g., laptops), and embeds agronomists in cooperatives to support value chain participation |
| **Priority Area III: Strengthening agri-food systems enablers for effective and efficient delivery** | "Promote access to weather and climate information tailored to each food basket zone using early warning systems, radio, and mobile technologies" | Localized Weather and Climate Information Services (WCIS) | Project supports mobile-enabled WCIS, Agro-meteorological bulletins, and localized forecasting for farmers in target districts |
| | "Enhance digitalization of extension and advisory services, and develop integrated digital platforms to link farmers, service providers, and markets" | Climate-Responsive Agricultural Advisory and Extension Services | Project deploys mobile-based and radio-integrated advisory platforms to deliver targeted CSA guidance to farmers |
| | "Promote participatory planning and development of decentralized systems for evidence-based decision making at district and sector levels" | Local Institutional Capacity for Adaptation Delivery | Project trains district governments and cooperatives in adaptation planning, fiduciary reporting, and climate finance access |
| **Cross-Cutting Priority Areas** | "Integrate gender equality and youth engagement in all programmatic areas" | All components | All project windows specifically prioritize inclusion of women and youth in design, training, and implementation phases |
| | "Promote climate change adaptation and mitigation through agroecology, soil and water conservation, and sustainable intensification" | Agroecological Knowledge and Farm Business Literacy | Project promotes composting, IPM, and agroforestry to build soil resilience and foster regenerative agricultural systems |
| | "Foster innovation and uptake of digital solutions across the agri-food system" | WCIS, Extension, Institutional Capacity | Project champions digital solutions across advisory, planning, climate information, and cooperative management tools |
| | "Strengthen local institutions' capacity for adaptation planning and service delivery through inclusive mechanisms" | Local Institutional Capacity for Adaptation Delivery | Project builds technical and financial capacity of district governments, cooperatives, and CSOs through embedded support and digital tools |

### 1.5.2 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) – Updated 2020

The cornerstone of Rwanda's international climate ambition is its updated NDC, submitted in 2020. It pledges a 38% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to business-as-usual, conditional on international support. Mitigation efforts focus on energy, transport, waste, and industrial processes. Critically, the adaptation component targets vulnerable sectors including agriculture, water, land use, and disaster risk management. The NDC promotes climate-smart



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agriculture, improved irrigation, early warning systems, and soil and water conservation measures all aimed at enhancing rural livelihoods and food security.

### 1.5.3 National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) – 2006

Rwanda's NAPA was its first formal adaptation roadmap under the UNFCCC. It identified urgent actions such as rainwater harvesting, afforestation, and crop diversification to improve resilience in agriculture-dependent communities. While many of its projects have since evolved into broader programs, NAPA laid the foundation for integrating climate considerations into rural development.

### 1.5.4 Revised Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)

The GGCRS is Rwanda's flagship national climate strategy. The revised 2022 version focuses on four thematic areas: green industrialization and trade, urban climate resilience, natural resource management and vibrant and climate-resilient rural livelihoods. Under the vibrant and climate-resilient rural livelihoods, GGCRS prioritizes: increased productivity through climate-smart inputs and practices, social protection for climate-vulnerable populations, farmer access to weather and market information, sustainable livestock and pasture management, enhanced agricultural water management and irrigation. The GGCRS envisions Rwanda becoming climate-resilient and carbon-neutral by 2050, with agricultural transformation at the heart of this vision.

### 1.5.5 National Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019)

This policy establishes the legal and institutional framework for environmental governance. It promotes mainstreaming climate resilience in all sectors and recognizes the strategic importance of agriculture for rural poverty reduction and ecosystem stability. It calls for efficient land use, protection of arable soils, and restoration of degraded agricultural landscapes.

### 1.5.6 National Climate and Nature Finance Strategy (2024–2030)

This strategy provides the financing roadmap to implement climate actions, particularly in agriculture, forestry, and water. It seeks to mobilize $11 billion by 2030 through a mix of domestic resources, climate funds (e.g., GCF, Adaptation Fund), and private sector investments. A significant share of the funding is earmarked for resilient rural development and food systems transformation.

### 1.5.7 Sub-national and sectoral implementation

Rwanda's decentralized governance model positions districts as key actors in climate action through the integration of climate resilience into District Development Strategies (DDS). Supported by institutions like MINAGRI and partners such as UNDP, GIZ, and the World Bank, districts implement localized adaptation measures including agroforestry, renewable energy, and farmer field schools. Climate resilience is also embedded in national sectoral policies such as the Urbanization, Energy, and Agricultural policies ensuring cross-sectoral alignment.

Mainstreaming climate change into planning processes is led by MINECOFIN in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and REMA, supported by development partners. A major innovation is the adoption of Climate Budget Tagging (CBT), enabling tracking of climate-related spending across sectors and districts, thereby enhancing climate finance accountability and mobilization. This project builds on these systems, aligning with national frameworks while strengthening local institutions and cooperatives to deliver inclusive, transparent, and context-responsive adaptation actions.

### 1.5.8 Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST2, 2024–2029)

This strategy considers climate resilience and sustainable agriculture as key national priorities. It outlines targeted actions such as scaling up irrigation, adopting climate-resilient seed varieties, implementing integrated soil fertility and water management, and promoting conservation agriculture. NST2 further highlights the importance of restoring ecosystems through reforestation, expanding agroforestry, and building institutional capacity for early warning and disaster



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preparedness. These priorities directly align with the proposed project. The project's focus on hydroponic fodder systems, composting, farmer-led adaptive learning, and digital climate information systems reinforces NST2's vision of climate-resilient food systems. Additionally, the project's emphasis on strengthening cooperatives and district institutions complements NST2's call for inclusive, decentralized, and evidence-based climate action.

### 1.6 Governance and Institutional Arrangements

Rwanda has established a robust, coherent, and increasingly decentralized governance framework to address the complex and evolving challenges of climate change. The country's climate governance structure is marked by high-level political commitment, a growing institutional ecosystem, and progressive integration of climate objectives into national and subnational development agendas.

#### 1.6.1 Legal and Policy Framework

Rwanda's climate governance is anchored in several legal instruments and national development frameworks that confer institutional mandates and define responsibilities. The most relevant include:

- The Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019), which integrates climate considerations into all levels of governance and across sectors.
- The Law No. 48/2018 establishing the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), which gives REMA the mandate to coordinate environmental protection and climate policy implementation.
- Ministerial Orders and Presidential Instructions related to environmental standards, natural resource management, and disaster risk reduction.
- Rwanda's Vision 2050 and National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) further embed climate resilience and green growth as cross-cutting pillars of national development.

### 1.7 Institutional Arrangements

Rwanda has adopted a whole-of-government approach to climate governance, with distinct mandates assigned across a range of national and local institutions. Key actors include:

A. ***Ministry of Environment (MoE):*** The Ministry of Environment serves as the lead policy institution for environment and climate change. It oversees climate diplomacy, sets strategic direction, and coordinates cross-sectoral policy coherence. It also supervises REMA and other affiliated agencies such as the Rwanda Forestry Authority, the National Land Authority and Rwanda Meteorology Agency. MoE serves as the Implementing Entity for Adaptation Fund and GCF.

B. ***Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA):*** REMA is the national climate change focal point to the UNFCCC and GEF. While serving as the NDA for GCF. It has the technical mandate to coordinate, monitor, and report on climate action across the country. REMA plays a central role in Developing and updating the NDC, NAP, and national climate reports, integrating climate adaptation into District Development Strategies (DDS), facilitating climate risk assessments and monitoring frameworks and coordinating environmental impact assessments and safeguards. REMA also hosts the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), a multi-stakeholder platform that brings together sectoral experts, development partners, civil society, and academia.

C. ***Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN):*** MINECOFIN is increasingly influential in climate governance, particularly through its stewardship of mainstreaming, climate budgeting and the National Climate and Nature Finance Strategy (2024–2030). It ensures climate-responsive public investment and engages with donors and the private sector to mobilize climate finance.



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D. ***Rwanda Green Fund (RGF):*** Established in 2012, RGF is Rwanda's primary climate finance vehicle. It supports the implementation of climate-smart projects across the country and is accessible to both government and non-government entities. It also serves as the national Executing Entity (NIE) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other international funds enabling private and public investment in climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives. To date, FRGF has financed over 50 projects, including those focused on watershed restoration, green settlements, renewable energy, and climate-resilient agriculture.

E. ***Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI):*** MINAGRI is pivotal in operationalizing adaptation strategies, especially those targeting smallholder farmers. It collaborates with REMA to develop climate-resilient seed systems, promote irrigation, and implement agroforestry and soil conservation initiatives. MINAGRI is a central actor in ensuring the project's success and its alignment with national climate and development goals.

F. ***Local Governments (Districts):*** With Rwanda's decentralized governance model, districts play a central role in implementing climate interventions on the ground. District Development Strategies (DDS) now include climate-smart targets that are fully aligned with national frameworks such as the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Local governments employ environmental officers who coordinate local adaptation and mitigation actions, including project design and implementation. They work closely with the Rwanda Green Fund (RGF) to develop bankable green projects that respond to local climate risks and development needs. In addition, districts collaborate directly with key national institutions namely the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), and the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) to mainstream climate change across local planning, budgeting, and service delivery systems.

## 1.8 Coordination Mechanisms and Intersectoral Governance

A. ***National Climate Change Committee (NCCC):*** Chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Environment, the NCCC is a multi-sectoral advisory body. It facilitates coordination among ministries, development partners, private sector actors, civil society organizations, and academia. The committee supports policy harmonization and reviews major climate proposals and reports.

B. ***Technical Working Groups (TWGs) &Sector Working Group:*** Several sub-sector-specific Technical Working Groups (TWGs) operate under the coordination of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), covering key areas such as climate finance, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), adaptation, and sustainable land use. These TWGs play a critical role in shaping Rwanda's national positions for submissions to the UNFCCC and in supporting the implementation of sectoral climate action plans. Complementing these are broader Sector Working Group (SWG) for Climate, Environment and Natural Resources chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE). These WGs bring together government institutions, development partners, civil society, and the private sector to provide strategic guidance, promote alignment across sectors, and ensure coherence in policy development and resource mobilization for climate change and environmental sustainability.

C. ***Inter-Ministerial Coordination:*** Formalized inter-ministerial committees and regular joint planning sessions ensure alignment across sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, infrastructure, and finance. Climate risks are increasingly treated as shared development risks rather than isolated environmental concerns.

### 1.8.1 Integration into Planning and Budgeting

Rwanda has institutionalized climate mainstreaming within its national and district-level planning frameworks. This includes; Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), which



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track climate spending and guide budget alignment; Environmental and Climate Mainstreaming Guidelines, used by line ministries and districts to integrate climate risk and mitigation options into Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and DDS; and Program-based budgeting, where climate indicators are embedded into results frameworks of line ministries and district plans.

### 1.8.2 Role of Civil Society, Private Sector, and Development Partners

Civil society organizations play a growing role in public awareness, grassroots advocacy, and capacity building for climate resilience, particularly at the community level. They facilitate participatory planning processes, promote climate-smart practices, and act as key channels for local knowledge and feedback. Meanwhile, the private sector is increasingly engaged through green business incubation hubs, deployment of renewable energy solutions, and investment in climate-resilient agriculture and supply chains. Development partners particularly UNDP, the World Bank, GIZ, and the African Development Bank have been instrumental in providing financial and technical assistance for institutional strengthening, project implementation, and policy development. UNDP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and REMA, has supported the mainstreaming of climate change into District Development Strategies (DDS), climate budgeting processes, and capacity development for local governments and civil society. It has also played a lead role in strengthening access to climate finance and facilitating the development of Rwanda's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Other UN agencies such as FAO, UNEP, and WFP have supported climate-resilient agriculture, environmental restoration, and community-based adaptation projects, complementing national and local efforts toward achieving inclusive and sustainable climate resilience.

## 2 Problem Statement

Agriculture remains the bedrock of rural livelihoods in Rwanda, particularly in the Eastern Province districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. These three districts are vital to the country's food and dairy systems, collectively contributing over 35% of the national cattle herd and a significant share of staple crop production including maize, beans, cassava, and soybeans (MINAGRI, 2024). Despite their strategic importance, farmers in this region continue to face systemic constraints that hinder their ability to increase productivity, withstand climate shocks, and participate meaningfully in market systems.

One of the most pressing challenges is the limited access to timely, localized, and actionable climate information. While climate change is increasingly impacting rainfall patterns, temperature extremes, and the frequency of droughts, smallholder farmers in these districts lack tailored advisories that can guide planting, harvesting, irrigation scheduling, and pest control. Although Rwanda has made strides in developing national climate information systems (Meteo Rwanda, 2023), the localization and dissemination of this data remain inadequate. In many cases, farmers rely on outdated traditional knowledge or general radio weather forecasts that are too broad to inform micro-level decisions. This information gap leads to poor timing of agronomic operations, crop losses, and increased vulnerability to climatic risks (REMA, 2021).

In tandem, the digital divide remains a barrier to agricultural modernization. Despite the government's digital transformation efforts (Ministry of ICT, 2020), the uptake of mobile-based agricultural applications, e-commerce platforms, and farm-level decision-support tools remains low in the three districts. Farmers have limited exposure to technologies that can enhance productivity, marketing, and financial management. The lack of digital literacy and accessible platforms tailored to the local context undermines efforts to turn smallholder farming into a viable business enterprise.

Livestock farmers, especially dairy producers, face a dual challenge of feed scarcity and seasonal volatility in milk production. The majority of farmers deliver their milk to milk Collection Centers (MCCs) which are often underutilized due to fluctuations in supply. One of the root causes is



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inadequate access to nutritious and affordable animal fodder, particularly during dry seasons. This challenge is compounded by land constraints and the degradation of grazing areas (MINAGRI, 2024). There is a clear opportunity to enhance feed availability through hydroponic fodder systems, a climate-resilient, space-efficient technology that can be established within the MCCs themselves. This would not only stabilize milk supply but also convert MCCs into integrated hubs for livestock innovation and farmer support.

Another structural gap lies in the weak technical backstopping available to farmers. As part of the Food Basket strategy, the government has identified these three districts as priority zones for climate-resilient, market-oriented agriculture (MINAGRI, 2024). However, effective implementation requires regular on-site guidance from agronomists, livestock experts, and business advisors. The current ratio of extension officers to farmers is extremely low, leaving many households unsupported in implementing improved practices. Without targeted investments in expert deployment, farmers will struggle to meet productivity and sustainability targets envisioned in the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA 5) (MINAGRI, 2024).

Furthermore, while there is general awareness about the benefits of modern agriculture, most farmers lack business management skills. They view agriculture as a means of survival rather than a commercial venture. Training programs on cost-benefit analysis, budgeting, record-keeping, cooperative governance, and value chain dynamics are rare or poorly structured (MINAGRI, 2020; NISR, 2018). This limits farmers' capacity to engage with markets, negotiate better prices, or access finance. Enhancing their business acumen is a precondition for sustainable rural transformation.

Access to agricultural inputs also remains a persistent challenge. Many farmers cannot afford or do not have timely access to improved seed varieties, bio-fortified crops, crop protection products, or veterinary drugs. This undermines crop and livestock productivity, especially for women and youth who face additional financial and institutional barriers (PSTA 5, 2024). Moreover, the continuous use of chemical fertilizers is contributing to soil degradation, particularly in the sandy and shallow soils common across the Eastern Province. There is an urgent need to promote organic soil fertility management through composting, bio-fertilizers, and integrated nutrient management (REMA, 2021; Rwanda Green Fund, 2022). However, farmers lack both the knowledge and infrastructure to transition from synthetic to organic inputs effectively.

A critical structural advantage in these districts is the organization of farmers under cooperatives within the Food Basket model. These cooperatives are responsible for managing consolidated farm blocks, coordinating production schedules, facilitating joint input procurement, and supporting collective marketing efforts. This institutional arrangement enhances efficiency and provides a strategic entry point for delivering farmer support services. Through these cooperatives, it becomes easier to target farmers with climate advisories, distribute digital tools, introduce hydroponic technologies, and coordinate training on agronomic and business practices. Moreover, cooperatives support peer learning and accountability, enhancing adoption rates for new technologies and practices. Strengthening these cooperatives with the right technical and financial support will therefore amplify the reach and impact of the proposed interventions.

## 3 Geographic Scope



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The districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare in the eastern part of the country are some of districts worst hit by the climate impacts and epitomize the intersection of climatic stress and socioeconomic importance (see figure 4 below).: They supply 35 % of the national cattle herd and a significant share of maize, bean and horticultural output. The 2019 national vulnerability index classifies Nyagatare as the most climate-vulnerable district in Rwanda, while Kayonza and Gatsibo are categorized as medium but still above the national median (REMA, 2019). Household surveys in 2024 reported that 89 % of respondents observed declining rainfall and 88 % linked income losses directly to climate shocks, underscoring limited coping capacity at farm level (Habakubaho, Mhache & Saria, 2024). These indicators indicate the need for climate adaptation in Eastern Province from a sectoral concern to a national development priority. Effective responses must combine support to local farmers to access climate and weather information on a timely basis, support farmers adopt climate responsive production systems and also focus on enhancing the farmer support ecosystem.

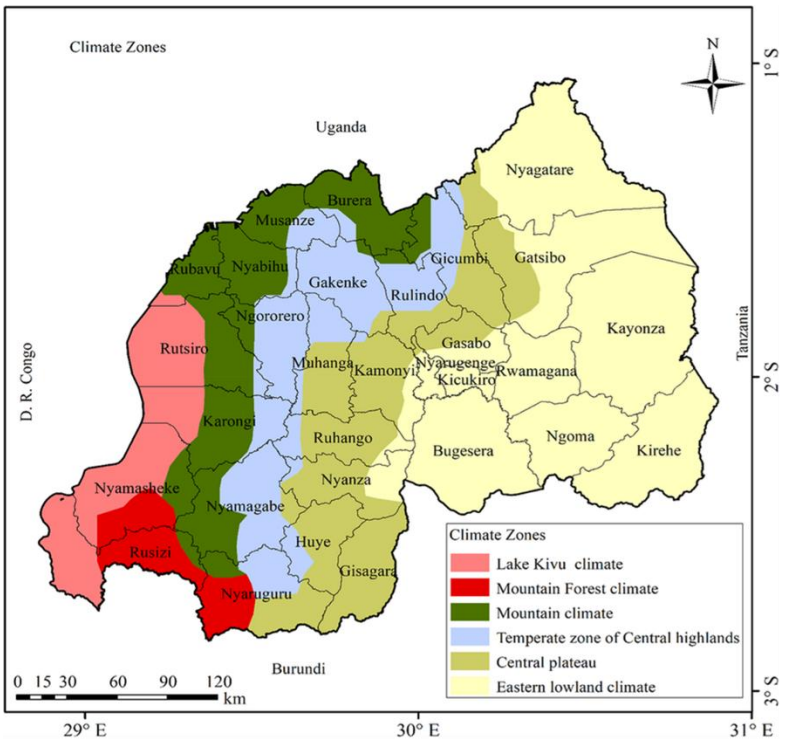


*Figure 3Rwanda climate zones (adopted from Sebaziga et al, 2024)*

## 4 Current Interventions and Gaps

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) has noted the heightened climate-change vulnerability of Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare and the systemic risks this poses to national food security and the country's long-term development trajectory. In response, GoR working with the Green Climate Fund, IFAD and other partners, has launched a suite of investments in the three districts, summarized in Table 1 below:

| Project Name | Lead Organizations & Funding | Primary Focus Areas | Key Activities Relevant to Farmers | Target Districts/Impact |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA) | IUCN, GoR (RFA, Enabel, CIFOR-ICRAF, Cordaid, World Vision); GCF | Landscape restoration & climate-resilient ecosystems | Reforestation, agroforestry, restoration of pasturelands, soil erosion control, promotion of climate-resilient agricultural practices, enhanced climate information access, capacity building for farmer groups. | All 7 districts of Eastern Province, including Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare. Aims to reach 75,000 smallholder farmers. |
| Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) | CIAT, Meteo Rwanda, MINAGRI/RAB | Empowering farmers with climate information for informed agricultural decisions | Training farmers on gathering, analyzing, and interpreting climate information (e.g., planting times, crop choices, inputs). Integrates with national extension services ("Twigire Muhinzi"). | Kayonza (and other districts nationwide). |
| Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture for Improved Rural Livelihoods | CIFOR-ICRAF | Promoting climate-smart agriculture in drought-prone areas | Promoting agroforestry for carbon adaptation/mitigation, advocating for irrigation, encouraging drought-resistant crops. | Eastern Province, including buffer zones of Akagera National Park (Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza). |



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|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Africa Climate Resilience Enhancement (ECREA) | Alliance of Biodiversity International & CIAT; UK FCDO/Met Office | Strengthening coping and adaptive capacities through improved Weather & Climate Information Services (WCIS) | Building farmer capacity to interpret rainfall forecasts, implementing PICSA-lite, Radio Listeners Clubs, Agro-Climate Advisory Committees. | Rwanda (and other East African countries), with activities in Gatsibo, potentially extending. Reaching over 100,000 Rwandan farmers. |
| DeSIRA Agroforestry Research Project | IUCN, Ghent University, ICRAF; EU | Enhancing smallholder farmers' capacity to cope with climate change through innovative agroforestry & efficient tree resource use | Training farmers on agroforestry's role in increasing yields, efficient input use, agronomic practices, and tree management. Promoting diverse agroforestry options. | Eastern Province and peri-urban areas, with specific interventions noted in Gatsibo. |
| Training on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) | African Development Bank Group | Capacity building for champion farmers on various CSA practices | Training on drought-tolerant crops, agroforestry, irrigation/water harvesting, conservation agriculture (tillage, erosion control, soil fertility, water management), and fodder management. | Kayonza, Kirehe, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. |
| National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Project | REMA, Ministry of Environment, districts (Nyagatare); GEF | Building capacity for climate change adaptation planning, funding, implementation, and monitoring | Ecosystem-based adaptation activities like planting bamboo along Umuvumba River in Nyagatare (Kagitumba Sector) to protect farmlands. Aimed at increasing adaptive capacity. | Nyagatare, Kirehe, Rusizi, and Gasabo (specific focus on Nyagatare for farmer resilience). |

*Table 1: A summary of ongoing projects and interventions in Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare.*

Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA, 2021–2027) targets the restoration of 60,000 ha of degraded land, expansion of climate-smart agroforestry, and extension of small-scale irrigation to 75,000 households. The Kayonza Irrigation & Integrated Watershed Management Project II (KIIWP-II, 2022–2028) aims to bring an additional 2,285 ha under irrigation and provide drought-resilient livestock water points across eight dryland sectors of Kayonza. In parallel, the planned Muvumba Multipurpose Dam in Nyagatare is expected to secure urban water supply, irrigate 7,380 ha, and help manage downstream flood risks.

Despite these efforts, major technical and financial gaps remain particularly in the dairy value chain, farmer-led extension services, and adaptive planning systems. The 2017 Livestock Master Plan anticipated that climate-smart input packages and training would reach just 60% of dairy producers by 2022, leaving over 40,000 farm households with limited access to quality fodder, veterinary care, and water infrastructure. This aligns with PSTA 5's Output 1.2.3, which identifies critical challenges in animal feed production and storage, and calls for hydroponic solutions, PPPs in feed systems, and machinery support.

Moreover, PSTA 5 estimates that full implementation of its modernization and climate-resilient livestock strategies would require investments exceeding RWF 230 billion (approx. USD 200 million) under Priority Area I alone. Yet, current financing covers only a fraction of this need, particularly for decentralized fodder systems, feed conservation, and farm-level irrigation. Similarly, Output 3.1.1 identifies a need for scaled-up digital advisory services and ICT-based climate information platforms, budgeted at over RWF 6 billion (USD 4 million), most of which remains unfunded. The proposed project directly addresses these unfunded needs by advancing community-based fodder production (hydroponics, silage), embedding agronomists in cooperatives, strengthening weather and climate information systems, and digitizing farm business operations.



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## Project / Programme Objectives: *List the main objectives of the project/programme.*

**Main objective:** To strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable smallholder farming communities in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket zones in the districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare, by enabling inclusive access to localized climate information services, scaling up climate-smart agricultural technologies, enhancing agroecological and business capacities, and improving institutional delivery systems for local adaptation.

**Specific objectives:** The specific objectives for the projects are to;

1. **Strengthen access to localized climate information services for resilient farming decisions.** This will be done by co-designing and deploying inclusive, localized weather and climate information services that enable smallholder farmers to make timely, climate-informed decisions on crop and livestock production.
2. **Enhance uptake of digital, climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs for climate smart agriculture**. This will be done by promoting the adoption of innovative, climate-smart technologies such as hydroponic fodder systems, organic composting, and water-efficient irrigation through farmer cooperatives and milk collection centers. In addition, this objective will support the cooperatives acquire the necessary ICT tools for effective management of their operations.
3. **Strengthen agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder farmers resilience**. To do this the project will equip smallholder farmers with knowledge and practical skills in regenerative agriculture, agroforestry, and farm business planning to strengthen productivity, sustainability, and market engagement.
4. **Strengthen institutional capacities for adaptation planning and service delivery.** This will be done by enhancing the capabilities of local cooperatives, district authorities, and extension systems to plan, finance, and deliver inclusive, gender-responsive, and accountable adaptation interventions.

## Project / Programme Components and Financing[1]:

| Project/Programme Components | Expected Concrete Outputs | Expected Outcomes | Amount (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Component 1:** Strengthened access to localized climate services for resilient farming decisions | **Output 1.1.1.** At least 10,000 smallholder farmers (including 50% women and 30% youth) regularly access seasonal forecasts, early warnings, and localized advisories through multiple delivery channels.<br>**Output 1.1.2:** Feedback and validation mechanisms established in all 5 implementation sites to ensure user-centered co-production and refinement of climate advisories (Farmer feedback loops (e.g., suggestion boxes, SMS polls, community review meetings). Quarterly participatory sessions to assess usefulness and accessibility of information.)<br>**Output 1.2.1**. A machine-learning enabled platform for hyper localized climate forecasting developed and operational in the three target districts. (Forecasts tailored to at least 4 Agro-ecological zones across Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. Daily to seasonal forecasting calibrated using local Agro-met data and satellite inputs. System integrates with MINAGRI's digital platforms and Meteo Rwanda datasets.<br>**Output 1.3.1.** At least 300 frontline actors (extension officers, cooperative leaders, sector agronomists) trained in interpreting and disseminating WCIS in climate-vulnerable food basket districts. | **Outcome 1:** Enhanced access to and use of localized climate services for resilient farming decisions | $ 1,055,940 |

[1] IE and EE fees calculator: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/ie-and-ee-fees-calculator/



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| | **Output 1.3.2.** WCIS tools and interpretation guides integrated into local agricultural planning and extension systems in at least 5 sites across the 3 districts. | | |
| **Component 2:** Enhance uptake of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs for climate smart agriculture | **Output 1.2.1:** At Least 10 climate-resilient hydroponic fodder production units established and operational across the five implementation sites, serving 10 cooperatives/MCCs. *(One unit per cooperative or MCC hub, managed collectively by ~250–300 farmers each. Systems designed for high water efficiency and year-round production. Operated by trained cooperative members with local technician oversight.)*<br>**Output 2.1.2:** At least 2,000 cooperative members (including 50% women and 30% youth) and 1,000 additional smallholder farmers trained on climate-smart fodder production techniques, including hydroponics and drought-tolerant forage varieties. *(Training modules delivered via field schools, demo plots, and mobile-based content. Topics include nutrient management, water-efficient fodder systems, and rotational usage. Linked to digital advisories from WCIS (Component 1).)*<br>**Output 2.2.2:** At least 10 silage pits or foliage storage shelters constructed and managed by cooperatives in high-exposure drought-prone sites. *(*Infrastructure tailored to local climate and fodder availability. Built with community labor and technical support, co-financed where feasible. Target: reduce post-harvest losses by at least 30% per site.)<br>**Output 2.2.2:** Over 3,000 smallholder farmers (at least 50% women, 30% youth) trained on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques, including silage making, hay baling, and crop residue treatment. *(Training embedded in broader Agro ecological literacy sessions. Women and youth-focused modules on household-level storage options. Linked to increased dry-season livestock productivity metrics.)*<br>**Output 2.3.1:** Input distribution and bulk procurement systems established in all 5 implementation sites for climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits, and nutrients. (*Cooperative-led purchasing models to ensure affordability and last-mile delivery. Inputs linked to training and WCIS-based planting calendars. At least 10,000 farmers benefit from input access over project duration.)*<br>**Output 2.3.2:**At least 1,500 farmers (50% women, 30% youth) supported access to adaptive finance tools, such as input credit or revolving group savings schemes.*(Piloted with SACCOs, MFIs, or cooperative-based internal lending mechanisms. Linked to fodder investment (hydroponics, preservation tools, inputs).Includes financial literacy training and business coaching for farmer groups)* | **Outcome 2:** Increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs among smallholder farmers | $ 1,715,600 |
| **Component 3:** Strengthened agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder farmers resilience | **Output 3.1.1:** At least 5 community demonstration plots established (1 per site) showcasing a package of agroecological and regenerative farming practices.<br>**Output 3.1.2:** At least 5,000 farmers (of which 50% are women and 30% youth) trained in climate-resilient agroecological practices tailored to specific Agro-ecological zones.<br>**Output 3.2.1**: At least 3,000 farmers (50% women, 30% youth) trained on farm business planning, savings, cooperative governance, and enterprise development.<br>**Output 3.2.2:** Agro-business coaching and mentorship programs piloted in all 5 sites for at least 500 emerging Agri-entrepreneurs.<br>**Output 3.3.1:** Extension packages co-developed with farmers, integrating traditional knowledge, women's experiences, and climate-resilient practices into agroecological training modules.<br>**Output 3.3.2**: At least 100 frontline extension agents and cooperative leaders trained in gender-responsive facilitation, participatory learning, and traditional knowledge integration. | **Outcome 3:** Strengthened agroecological knowledge, awareness and farm business literacy among smallholder farmers | $ 963,260 |



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| **Component 4:** Strengthened institutional capacities for adaptation planning and service delivery | **Output 4.1.1:** At least 75 district- and sector-level officials from Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare trained in local adaptation planning, budgeting, and mainstreaming. (Includes sector agronomists, district environment officers, and cooperative support units.)<br>**Output 4.1.2:** Toolkits and operational guidelines developed and distributed for local adaptation delivery and coordination.<br>Output 4.2.1: At least 5 community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans (LAAPs) developed and validated one per implementation site.<br>**Output 4.2.2:** Simplified financial management and procurement tools for cooperatives and inclusion plans and leadership development developed and rolled out<br>**Output 4.3.1:** Local adaptation learning and knowledge framework developed and piloted in the three target districts, with annual district learning reviews used to capture lessons, strengthen community feedback loops, and inform adaptation planning.<br><br>**Output 4.4.1:** Community-level feedback, accountability and learning mechanisms established and used to inform local adaptation planning and delivery..<br>**Output 4.4.2:** Community-level adaptation learning facilitation provided across target districts.<br>**Output 4.4.3:** Environmental and social risk screening and site-specific mitigation measures for unidentified sub-projects completed prior to implementation. | **Outcome 4:** Strengthened institutional capacity and devolved local ownership for adaptation planning and service delivery. | $415,200 |
| 6. Project/Programme Execution cost | | | $435,000 |
| 7. Total Project/Programme Cost | | | $ 4,585,000 |
| 8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) | | | $ 389,725 |
| **Amount of Financing Requested** | | | $4,974,725 |

Projected Calendar:

| Milestones | Expected Dates |
|---|---|
| Start of Project/Programme Implementation | 3rd May 2027 |
| Mid-term Review (if planned) | May 2029 |
| Project/Programme Closing | 30th April 2031 |
| Terminal Evaluation | 30th April 2031 |

## PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

**A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience. Specify how the project/programme enables devolving decision making to the lowest appropriate level and gives local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed, implemented; how progress is monitored and how success is evaluated.**

Rwanda's Eastern Province, particularly the districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare, is increasingly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures. These climatic hazards threaten the agricultural livelihoods of thousands of



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smallholder farmers, degrade natural ecosystems, and exacerbate food insecurity in what is considered the country's food basket region. In response, this project has been designed to deliver an integrated suite of concrete, locally tailored adaptation activities that directly strengthen the adaptive capacities of vulnerable farming communities, cooperatives, and local institutions.

The project takes a modular but synergistic approach, structured around five interlinked components each representing a window of opportunity for community-driven, supported adaptation initiatives. These components were selected based on extensive stakeholder consultations and alignment with national climate and agricultural strategies, including the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, the National Determined Contribution (NDC), the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5), and district development plans.

Each component serves as a pathway to embed climate resilience at different layers of the agricultural system from farm-level decision-making and agronomic practices to institutional planning and service delivery. The emphasis is on deploying proven and innovative solutions, such as AI-enabled weather and climate information services, production and storage of fodder, agroecological techniques, and business literacy for farmers, while also building the capacity of local institutions to manage and sustain these efforts.

Together, the combination of these activities forms a comprehensive climate adaptation programme that reduces current vulnerabilities and builds long-term resilience by empowering communities to anticipate, absorb, and transform in the face of future climate shocks. This project will primarily be implemented through a decentralized execution model led by MINAGRI. Farmer cooperatives and community-based organizations in targeted districts will directly benefit from structured support packages that will be identified by District teams in alignment with national priorities and local needs assessments. The project's components are briefly introduced below.

**Component 1: Localized Weather and Climate Information Services (WCIS)**
This component will support digital agricultural advisory tools and community-based extension models specifically tailored to the realities of selected food basket zones of Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Kayonza Districts in Eastern Rwanda. Eligible initiatives may include the development of mobile-based platforms, interactive voice response systems, community radio programming, and climate-smart extension manuals, all integrated into Rwanda's national agricultural extension framework. The overarching goal is to reach underserved farming populations including women, youth, and persons with disabilities with timely, inclusive, and practical agronomic advice to support resilient planning and the adoption of sustainable practices.

To ensure maximum relevance and usability, all digital tools and content will be designed through participatory co-creation processes that integrate the needs, languages, and literacy levels of local communities. This user-centered design approach will help overcome access barriers, particularly among low-literacy populations, and foster greater uptake and trust in climate information services.

Additionally, these digital tools will be anchored at the level of local cooperatives and farmer organizations, which serve as trusted intermediaries in agricultural service delivery. The project will support selected cooperatives with the necessary ICT infrastructure such as tablets, internet connectivity, and solar-powered devices to operationalize and house these tools. Cooperative focal points will be trained in basic digital literacy and content facilitation, ensuring that advisory tools are effectively utilized, maintained, and localized.

Through the integration of these digital services within the existing cooperative ecosystem, this component enhances both sustainability and access, while also reinforcing the role of farmer-led institutions as key vehicles for inclusive adaptation. The integration of digital and community-based



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extension models will create a hybrid service delivery system capable of responding to both climate shocks and long-term agricultural transformation needs.

**Component 2: Climate-resilient fodder production and storage technologies and livelihoods**
This component focuses on enhancing livestock resilience and rural livelihoods through the uptake of locally validated climate-resilient technologies and practices, with a particular emphasis on sustainable fodder production and storage. Interventions under this window will prioritize technologies that support productivity and income diversification in key agricultural value chains identified by MINAGRI, such as milk, meat, maize, beans, and cassava. However, the central emphasis will be placed on dairy systems, where fodder insecurity remains a critical constraint exacerbated by prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and land degradation.

A cornerstone of this approach will be the deployment of hydroponic fodder production systems at strategically located Milk Collection Centers (MCCs). These MCCs serve as vital nodes in the dairy value chain, where smallholder farmers aggregate and market their milk. By equipping MCCs with hydroponic fodder systems, an innovation that requires minimal land and water inputs, farmers will gain reliable access to high-nutrient feed even during extreme weather conditions. Hydroponics has been successfully piloted in similar Agro-climatic zones and has proven to reduce feed shortages, improve milk yields, and support livestock health without contributing to land degradation.

Under the project, a barter-based system will be introduced whereby farmers can trade a portion of their milk deliveries for fodder produced at the MCCs. This creates a closed-loop system that improves access to inputs while reinforcing the economic sustainability of MCC operations. In cases where fodder production exceeds immediate demand, the MCCs will process the surplus into silage, a storage form that preserves feed quality and ensures availability during dry spells. The silage will be made accessible to cooperative members under the same milk-for-fodder arrangement, providing a buffer against feed crises and supporting year-round livestock productivity.

Additionally, MCCs will be supported to collaborate closely with local cooperatives in promoting circular economy practices, including the conversion of livestock and on-farm organic waste into compost. This process will improve MCC waste management and supply organic fertilizers to support regenerative agriculture in the surrounding “food baskets” clusters of land managed by cooperatives for staple crop and fodder production. Farmers will be trained on composting methods, nutrient recycling, and soil health management, reinforcing agroecological principles that enhance resilience at the landscape level.

Other technologies supported under this component may include drought-tolerant seeds, post-harvest drying and storage infrastructure, and low-cost Agro-processing equipment to reduce food and feed losses. These interventions will be designed and selected through a demand-driven process, ensuring they are locally relevant, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sound.

**Component 3: Agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy**
This component seeks to transform farming from a subsistence activity into a sustainable, climate-resilient, and commercially viable enterprise by strengthening the knowledge and business capacity of smallholder farmers and their cooperatives. It promotes an integrated approach that combines regenerative agriculture, farmer empowerment, and cooperative institutional strengthening, all aimed at building resilience to climate shocks while enhancing productivity and rural incomes.

At the food basket zone level, interventions will prioritize the dissemination and uptake of climate-resilient agronomic practices through targeted training and peer-based learning. These practices will include organic composting, integrated pest management, soil fertility restoration, agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and diversified cropping systems suited for drought-prone environments.



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The project will support farmer-to-farmer exchanges, field demonstrations, and community innovation hubs, providing practical platforms for experiential learning and innovation diffusion.

To ensure that farmers are technically empowered and financially astute, this component will integrate farm business literacy training. Farmers in cooperatives will be trained in farm budgeting, financial planning, value addition, basic bookkeeping, supply chain management, and marketing strategies. These skills will help producers evaluate their return on investment, plan for shocks, and improve their engagement in competitive markets. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring inclusion of women (at least 50%) and youth (at least 30%), with content designed in local language and adapted to different literacy levels.

Crucially, the project will embed qualified agronomists within participating cooperatives for an initial period of two years. These agronomists will serve as in-house technical advisors, supporting the cooperatives to improve their service delivery, guide members on climate-smart practices, monitor on-farm performance, and help transition the cooperatives towards evidence-based business models. During this period, agronomists will also build the capacity of cooperative leadership and staff, ensuring knowledge transfer and the institutionalization of good practices. It is envisioned that by the end of the two-year period, the cooperatives will have improved their revenue and governance structures sufficiently to retain the agronomists through their own internal financing, signaling a sustainable transformation.

To complement human capacity, the project will equip cooperatives with essential digital and operational tools, including laptops, internet access, basic data management systems, and digital dashboards for member tracking and business analytics. Cooperatives will be trained to routinely collect and analyze data related to input use, productivity, pricing, member engagement, and environmental indicators. This data-driven approach will support more strategic decision-making, improve transparency, and increase overall efficiency and profitability.

**Component 4: Local institutional capacity for adaptation delivery**

While farmers are at the frontline of climate impacts, their ability to adapt and thrive is significantly influenced by the broader institutional ecosystem in which they operate. These institutions ranging from local cooperatives to district authorities and national agencies play a critical role in shaping policies, allocating resources, and implementing programmes that directly affect agricultural productivity, access to climate information, and the resilience of farming systems. This component is therefore designed to strengthen the institutional architecture at all relevant levels to ensure that adaptation delivery is not only efficient and accountable but also responsive to the evolving needs of smallholder farmers.

At the local level, the project will work with cooperatives and community-based organizations (CSOs) in the food basket zones to build their internal capacity for governance, financial management, climate planning, and inclusive service delivery. Many cooperatives in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare operate with limited capacity, often relying on informal systems for decision-making and record-keeping. Through targeted interventions, these institutions will receive training in areas such as climate risk assessment, project planning, budget tracking, fiduciary compliance, and performance monitoring. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that these organizations develop and operationalize gender-sensitive governance structures and inclusive feedback mechanisms to improve transparency and community trust.

In parallel, the project will engage district authorities and sector offices who are critical actors in decentralized service delivery and local development planning. Interventions may include technical assistance to district planning units to integrate climate risk data and farmer feedback into Imihigo (performance contracts), develop climate-smart agricultural investment plans, and enhance



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coordination mechanisms between sectors such as agriculture, environment, livestock, and water. By building the analytical and strategic planning capacity of these entities, the project ensures that local governments are not only implementers but co-creators of climate-resilient solutions that reflect ground-level realities.

To ensure robust reporting and adaptive management, the project will support the digitization of grant management and reporting systems, particularly for cooperatives accessing funds through a decentralized execution model. Digital tools will be deployed to track disbursements, capture project milestones, and generate automated performance dashboards that feed into district and national monitoring systems. This will be complemented by training on the use of these tools, fostering a culture of evidence-based decision-making and accountability.

Additionally, the project will promote multi-stakeholder learning platforms where local farmers, cooperative leaders, district officials, researchers, and civil society actors can co-design solutions, share lessons, and align interventions. These platforms will be instrumental in identifying systemic bottlenecks and driving joint problem-solving that transcends sectoral silos.

Finally, initiatives under this component will establish or strengthen inclusive feedback and grievance redress mechanisms, ensuring that local adaptation processes remain citizen-driven and responsive to marginalized voices, particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities. These systems will serve both as channels for monitoring project impact and as accountability tools for institutions.

**Devolving Decision-Making to the Lowest Appropriate Level**

The project is designed to place the definition, prioritization, design, and implementation of adaptation actions in the hands of local institutions. Within each participating cooperative, a Community-Level Project Implementation Committee (CLPIC) serves as the binding decision-making body. Within each cooperative's approved budget envelope, cooperative decisions on the selection of activities from the modular support menu, the choice of service providers, the sequencing of activities, and the reallocation of resources between activities are binding on the Executing Entity. MINAGRI and district teams facilitate these decisions rather than make them, and may decline a selection only where it fails defined value-for-money, eligibility, procurement, or safeguards standards.

Adaptation actions are co-designed with communities rather than pre-defined. Through annual participatory planning cycles embedded in the district implementation calendar, cooperatives identify their priorities, assemble their preferred combinations of support, and adjust them as conditions and lessons change. This gives effect to the Locally Led Adaptation principles of co-design from the outset and of flexible, adaptive programming, and it ensures that the adaptation response reflects local climate risks, farming systems, and the priorities of women, youth, and poorer and land-poor producers, whose representation and voting rights within the CLPIC are guaranteed through cooperative Inclusion Plans.

Decision-making power expands as local capacity grows. The project follows a progressive devolution pathway, moving cooperatives from supervised decision authority in the early years, during which MINAGRI executes payments against cooperative-approved plans, to direct management of funds and procurement by qualifying cooperatives in the later years. The arrangements for the flow of funds, fiduciary controls, grant ceilings, and the capacity milestones that govern each step of this pathway are set out in Part III.A.

Progress is monitored and success is evaluated through locally led systems. Cooperatives are equipped to lead their own monitoring using community scorecards, reflection forums, and participatory monitoring, with disaggregated tracking of who benefits. These findings inform both cooperative-level decisions and district-level reviews, and feed directly into the following year's



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planning cycle, so that monitoring evidence shapes resource allocation. The participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework, including baselines, independent midterm and terminal evaluations, and the indicators against which success is assessed, is detailed in Part III.D.

**Management of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs)**
This project includes several activities that meet the Adaptation Fund's definition of Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs). These are interventions where the general type of activity is known and aligned with the project's overall scope, but where specific details such as geographic locations, technical specifications, or delivery modalities will only be finalized during implementation. The activities that fall under this category include the establishment of hydroponic fodder production units at cooperative or Milk Collection Center (MCC) sites; the construction of silage pits and fodder storage shelters; the development of agroecological demonstration plots tailored to different Agro-ecological zones; and the installation of composting units at MCCs to promote circular nutrient use. While the intended function and expected outputs of each activity are clearly defined, the final siting and technical design will be informed by detailed local assessments, cooperative readiness, and participatory planning processes to ensure contextual relevance and social acceptance.

The decision to keep these activities partially unidentified at the design stage is grounded in the principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA). Each of these interventions requires flexibility to accommodate site-specific Agro-ecological conditions, community consultations, and institutional capacity. Finalizing activity design at the outset would not allow for the nuanced, demand-driven approach required to ensure that interventions are equitable, locally owned, and responsive to the needs of diverse stakeholders. Additionally, several activities require baseline data and consultations that will only become available in the initial months of implementation, such as digital infrastructure mapping or assessments of cooperative capacity.

Deferring the detailed formulation of these sub-projects will result in several benefits. It will enhance local ownership by ensuring that communities and cooperatives have meaningful input into decisions that affect them. It will also increase the relevance and effectiveness of interventions, allowing the project to respond to real-time needs and constraints on the ground. This approach promotes inclusion by creating space for women, youth, and other marginalized groups to participate in planning processes. It also builds flexibility into the project design, enabling course correction and innovation in response to emerging risks, opportunities, and lessons.

The project includes a clear and robust system to manage these risks. Each USP will be screened for environmental and social risks in accordance with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). Where relevant, the project will prepare site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs), or other safeguards instruments. These processes will be accompanied by inclusive stakeholder consultations, gender-sensitive assessments, and the application of the project's Gender Action Plan. A functioning grievance redress mechanism will be established and made accessible to all stakeholders, including at the community level, to ensure transparency and responsiveness throughout implementation. All sub-projects will be reviewed and cleared by the Implementing Entity prior to final approval and implementation, ensuring full compliance with the Fund's safeguards and risk classification procedures.

In recognition of the safeguard requirements related to these USPs, the project includes dedicated budget provisions to support future Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) if triggered by environmental and social assessments. This safeguards budget is specifically intended to cover the site-specific E&S requirements arising from the USPs under Components 2 and 3. The dedicated contingency budget of US$50,000 under component 2 aims to fund the establishment ARAPs as part of environmental and social safeguards systems across the full project lifecycle. This budget



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line is shared between components 2 and 3. This allocation is explicitly linked to the Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects identified under Components 2 and 3, covering the complete range of potential E&S requirements for all USP types: hydroponic fodder units, silage pits and fodder storage shelters, agroecological demonstration plots, and input distribution systems.

The budget has been constructed from the ground up against specific safeguards functions. Site-level E&S screening across all USP sites, covering 10 hydroponic units, up to 10 silage or storage structures, approximately 15 agroecological demonstration plots, and input distribution points, is estimated at US$12,000, based on qualified screener day rates, travel costs, and documentation requirements across Years 1 and 2. Preparation of site-specific ESMPs for sites where screening identifies risks beyond standard good practice is budgeted at US$10,000, sufficient to cover up to five ESMPs at unit costs benchmarked against comparable UNDP-supported agricultural infrastructure projects implemented under Rwanda Green Fund in Rwanda's eastern districts. Stakeholder analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan development covering all USP sites and surrounding communities is estimated at US$5,000. Establishment and operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, including community-level entry points, trained GRM focal persons, and quarterly reporting, is estimated at US$8,000 over the four-year project period. Independent safeguards monitoring and compliance documentation, structured around two field verification visits per year across all USP sites, is estimated at US$10,000. A contingency of US$5,000 is reserved for ARAP preparation and implementation if triggered, an amount confirmed as sufficient to cover a limited ARAP of up to ten affected households based on UNDP Rwanda benchmarks for abbreviated resettlement instruments in comparable community-scale projects.

The adequacy of this budget has been stress-tested against a worst-case scenario in which all 10 hydroponic units, all silage structures, and all demonstration plots require site-specific ESMPs, and in which one ARAP is triggered. Under this scenario, the aggregate estimated cost of US$50,000 remains within the US$50,000 allocation, based on the unit cost assumptions above, which have been validated against three comparable AF-funded projects in the East Africa region. Should safeguards costs exceed this estimate as a result of unforeseen site conditions or a significant increase in the number of USP sites, UNDP retains the authority to recommend budget reallocation within project contingency lines. Any such reallocation will be formally disclosed to the AF Secretariat through the annual progress report, with a written justification and revised safeguards budget breakdown.

These resources are earmarked under Component 2 (covering both components 2 and 3 requirements) and project management and will cover the preparation of site-specific ESMPs, ARAPs where needed, and other safeguards instruments. Additional provisions are included for stakeholder consultations, training on safeguards and gender equality, and field-based validation and monitoring. The budget allocation has been informed by cost benchmarks from similar adaptation initiatives in Rwanda and is sufficient to accommodate worst-case scenarios associated with the planned activities. This ensures that safeguards compliance can be maintained throughout the project lifecycle, even in cases where risks emerge after the initial design phase.

**Compliance Pathway for Unidentified Sub Projects**

The table below consolidates the compliance pathway for each USP type, including the responsible authority, the required clearance or permit, the screening timing, and the mechanism for reflecting these requirements in annual workplans prior to implementation.

| USP Type | Responsible Authority | Required Clearance/Permit | Screening Timing | Workplan Integration |
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| Hydroponic fodder units (MCCs) | MINAGRI E&S Officer; District Technical Officer; REMA (if ESIA required) | Building approval (MININFRA/RHA); Land use clearance (RLA); ESMP or site-specific EMP; REMA clearance if environmental threshold triggered | Q1–Q2 of the implementation year preceding installation; completed before procurement of equipment | USP screening report and permit confirmation attached to annual workplan submission; activity sequenced after step 5 (safeguards clearance confirmed) |
| Silage pits and fodder storage shelters | MINAGRI E&S Officer; District Technical Officer | Building approval (MININFRA); Land use clearance (RLA); ESMP if construction risk identified | Q1–Q2 of the implementation year preceding construction; completed before contractor mobilization | Construction activity included in workplan only after permit confirmation; ESMP or mitigation plan appended as workplan annex |
| Agroecological demonstration plots | District Agronomy Officer; NLA; RAB | Land use zoning approval (RLA); Agronomic site assessment (RAB); REMA environmental clearance where plot exceeds screening threshold | Q4 of the preceding year or Q1 of the implementation year; completed before land preparation begins | Site selection and clearance confirmation listed as prerequisite milestone in quarterly workplan; plot activities contingent on step 5 completion |
| Input distribution (certified seeds, nutrients) | MINAGRI; RAB; RSB, RICA | RAB certification of seed and input varieties; RICA, RSB quality control clearance; district procurement approval | Prior to procurement initiation; certification confirmed before purchase orders are issued | Input procurement included in workplan only after certification confirmed; copies of RAB/RSB certificates held in project files |

For each USP type, MINAGRI's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer holds primary accountability for certifying that steps 1 through 5 of the six-step process are complete before any activity appears in a confirmed annual workplan. UNDP, as the Implementing Entity, will verify this certification as part of its workplan review and approval process. No USP activity will be included in a confirmed annual workplan until the responsible authority has confirmed in writing that the required clearances are in place or are on a confirmed timeline that precedes implementation by a minimum of 30 days.

**Component 1: Strengthened access to localized climate services for resilient farming decisions.**

***Sub-Component 1.1: Participatory design and delivery of localized climate information services***

Under this subcomponent aims the project aims to strengthen the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers and livestock herders in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare by improving their access to accurate, timely, and actionable weather and climate information services (WCIS). The project will build on existing systems managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), with data integration from METEO Rwanda, working collaboratively with the district authorities, local leaders, and farmer cooperatives to ensure that the delivery of WCIS responds directly to local realities.

The project will employ a participatory approach, to support the co-development and contextualization of digital advisory tools and climate information products. This includes the translation of national forecasts into locally relevant seasonal bulletins, cropping calendars, and tailored advisories aligned to specific Agro-ecological zones.

The Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology will be deployed to guide climate services delivery, with a strong emphasis on farmer engagement, co-learning, and the integration of traditional knowledge into advisory content.



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To ensure accessibility, WCIS products will be delivered in Kinyarwanda and disseminated through appropriate communication channels including SMS, IVR, USSD, local radio, and in-person cooperative meetings. The project will particularly prioritize the use of inclusive and low-cost formats that reach women, youth, and farmers in remote or low-literacy settings. These efforts will be complemented by the institutionalization of WCIS delivery within district and sector-level extension services.
The project will also work to strengthen the capacity of extension officers, cooperative leaders, and MCC staff to ensure that climate-smart advice is routinely integrated into farm-level decision-making, agribusiness planning, and livestock management. The project will aim to integrate WCIS into everyday farm decision-making and bridge the gap between scientific data and on-farm action. This is designed to contribute to longer-term resilience by supporting the institutionalization of climate advisory services and strengthening public-private-community partnerships for data dissemination and innovation.

To ensure that localized climate information and advisories are effectively used by targeted smallholder farmers and herders in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts, this subcomponent will focus on deploying a robust, inclusive system for the timely and accessible dissemination of weather and climate information. Building on the forecasts and advisory content proposed under Subcomponent 1.1, this workstream will support the establishment of multiple, user-friendly communication channels to deliver relevant information to smallholder farmers in formats that are easily understood and acted upon.

The approach will leverage both digital and analog communication tools to reach diverse farmer profiles, including those in remote areas and those with limited digital literacy or connectivity. Dissemination channels will include SMS, Interactive Voice Response (IVR), USSD codes, AI-powered chatbots, and radio broadcasts all delivered in Kinyarwanda and aligned with seasonal cropping calendars. These tools will be developed in close partnership with METEO Rwanda, local ICT innovators, and farmer cooperatives to ensure content is tailored to the information needs and realities of target communities.

In-person dissemination through cooperative meetings, Milk Collection Centers (MCCs), and sector-level extension services will reinforce digital delivery, providing multiple access points for farmers to receive, validate, and apply the advisories. The project will prioritize an audio-first and gender-sensitive design to ensure women and youth often the most excluded from digital services are effectively reached. Trusted intermediaries, such as cooperative leaders and district extension officers, will be equipped to serve as conduits for relaying climate information through their existing networks.

**Activities:**

1. Conduct district-level climate information needs assessments (disaggregated by gender and production systems).
2. Deliver PICSA-based training workshops with farmers, cooperatives, and extension officers.
3. Develop and distribute location-specific seasonal bulletins and cropping calendars with METEO Rwanda.
4. Use in-person channels (farmer meetings, cooperatives) for outreach in low-connectivity and low-literacy communities.
5. Partner with district offices to ensure continuous integration of WCIS into extension service routines.
6. Partner with ICT innovators to provide Multi-Channel Dissemination of Climate Information and Forecasts adapt mobile platforms (SMS, USSD, IVR, radio, and apps) for delivering METEO Rwanda advisories in Kinyarwanda.



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***Sub-Component 1.2. Pilot concept for AI/ML-enhanced localized weather and climate advisory tools and services and infrastructure support***

To improve the reliability, granularity, and relevance of localized weather and climate forecasts for Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts, this subcomponent will support both the deployment of next-generation forecasting infrastructure and the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), and remote sensing technologies into MINAGRI Extension Services Platform building on data from METEO Rwanda's weather forecasting systems. The AI driven WCIS services for farmers will be offered by MINAGRI through its extension Services Platforms which will be one of the many services that the platform will provide to farmers.

This foundational data will enable the development of hyper-local advisory products using AI/ML techniques trained on historical and real-time datasets, satellite imagery, and farmer-generated inputs. The project will partner with local universities (e.g. Carnegie Mellon University in Rwanda), Rwanda Information Society Authority (RISA) which governs the AI development in Rwanda and leading local innovation hubs together with METEO Rwanda to co-design forecasting algorithms that translate raw data into actionable, field-level forecasts tailored to specific cropping systems and seasonal windows. These AI-enhanced tools will help reduce uncertainty, improve lead times, and equip farmers to anticipate and respond to climate risks with greater confidence.

To ensure long-term sustainability, local technicians and district extension officers will be trained on data interpretation, and digital dashboard management. Partnerships with district governments will enable co-management of installed infrastructure, helping embed these innovations into local planning and extension routines. This subcomponent also lays the foundation for future scaling of AI-powered climate services across Rwanda and supports the institutionalization of next-generation forecasting as a public good critical to climate adaptation.

Through the linkages with advanced analytics with robust field infrastructure, this investment ensures that farmers in vulnerable regions not only receive more accurate forecasts but also benefit from climate services that are locally relevant, technically sound, and institutionally embedded.

**Activities:**

1. Co-design AI/ML-based and integrate climate models with METEO Rwanda, local universities, and local innovators an integrate into MINAGRI Extension Services Platform.
2. Train algorithms using satellite data and farmer-reported variables.
3. Partner with local digital innovators (e.g. Farmonaut, University of Rwanda) to build user-facing digital platforms (mobile apps, chatbots, USSD).
4. Integrate data streams into METEO Rwanda's national forecasting and analytics systems.
5. Conduct back-testing and expert validation of AI-enhanced forecasts for reliability.
6. Deploy pilot in targeted communities and cooperatives with support from local extension officers.
7. Monitor AI model performance and user satisfaction throughout the pilot period and document lessons and readiness for scaling the AI-enhanced model.

***Sub-Component 1.3. Capacity strengthening, feedback loops, and adaptive learning.***

Effective use of enhanced WCIS tools requires strengthening the capacity of last-mile intermediaries and frontline service providers. Under this subcomponent, the project will ensure the effective and sustained use of localized climate information services (WCIS), this subcomponent focuses on building the technical capacity of frontline actors while institutionalizing community-driven learning and feedback systems. These investments are essential for embedding climate information into day-to-day agricultural decision-making and for strengthening the trust, relevance, and long-term sustainability of the services provided.



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The project will deliver targeted training programs for district agricultural officers, livestock and water specialists, cooperative leaders, and Milk Collection Center (MCC) staff. These intermediaries play a pivotal role in translating forecasts and advisories into actionable insights for farmers. Training will cover the interpretation of climate data, use of AI- and ICT-enabled advisory tools, seasonal planning, and strategies for communicating climate risks at the community level. Delivery methods will be tailored for adult learners and will include a strong emphasis on participatory methods, gender equity, and accessibility for low-literacy users.

To catalyze peer-to-peer diffusion and farmer ownership of the tools, the project will establish Climate Champion networks within cooperatives and farmer groups. These will comprise progressive farmers, youth leaders, and trained extension volunteers who will organize model farm demonstrations, seasonal planning forums, and local learning exchanges. Climate Champions will also serve as key conduits for feedback collection and troubleshooting of digital tools, helping bridge gaps between innovation developers, service providers, and end-users.

In parallel, the project will institutionalize adaptive learning processes by embedding structured feedback mechanisms such as participatory scorecards, seasonal review meetings, and digital surveys to track the usability, equity, and behavioral uptake of WCIS services. These mechanisms will inform real-time adjustments to advisory content, communication formats, and service delivery strategies. Regular feedback summaries will be shared with METEO Rwanda, MINAGRI, and partners to drive continuous improvement and inform national scale-up efforts.

Together, these efforts will strengthen the technical backbone of WCIS delivery, foster a culture of farmer-led learning, and ensure that climate services evolve in response to community needs and the realities of a changing climate.

**Activities:**

1. Design and deliver training modules for district extension officers and cooperative leaders on interpreting and communicating WCIS.
2. Train existing district extension officers in charge of agriculture, RAB extension officers, METEO Rwanda officers, cooperative leaders, and MCC staff on WCIS use and interpretation.
3. Develop and deploy participatory feedback tools (surveys, community scorecards, digital polls).
4. Organize quarterly community climate forums to validate forecasts, present updates, and refine content based on feedback.
5. Compile and share lessons learned with METEO Rwanda, MINAGRI, and partners for ongoing improvement.
6. Develop tailored user guides and visual aids for interpreting advisories and facilitate learning exchanges between districts or cooperatives piloting WCIS tools.

**Component 2: Enhance uptake of digital climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs for climate smart agriculture**

This component aims to increase the climate resilience of smallholder farmers by enabling access to drought-tolerant crop varieties, innovative technologies (e.g. hydroponics, improved fodder systems), and efficient post-harvest practices. The objective is to improve food security, preserve yields during climate shocks, and increase income stability for vulnerable farming households.

Several activities under Component 2 meet the definition of Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), where the intervention type is known, but specific sites, designs, or delivery details will be



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finalized during implementation. These include (i) construction of hydroponic fodder production units, (ii) establishment of silage pits and storage shelters, and (iii) distribution of certified agricultural inputs using the $300,000 allocation for climate-resilient technologies. Each USP will be implemented in full compliance with relevant national technical standards. Hydroponic units and silage pits will follow Rwanda's building codes, livestock infrastructure guidelines, and public health regulations as defined by MININFRA, RHA, and MINAGRI. All inputs distributed under this component will be certified by the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB) and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) in line with national input quality control laws. As part of implementation, each USP will follow a six-step authorization and clearance process: (1) participatory site identification, (2) environmental and social screening under the project's ESMF, (3) preparation of technical designs and documentation, (4) submission for required permits (e.g., building approvals, land use clearance, input certifications), (5) confirmation of approvals and safeguard compliance, and (6) sequencing within annual work plans. These steps are fully integrated into the delivery timeline for Component 2, with dedicated preparatory windows and coordination roles defined for MINAGRI, district technical officers, and cooperative representatives. Each USP will be implemented in full compliance with relevant national technical and regulatory standards:

- Hydroponic units and silage pits will adhere to Rwanda's building codes, public health regulations, and livestock infrastructure guidelines as set by MININFRA, RHA, and MINAGRI.
- Agricultural inputs will be vetted and certified by Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB) and Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), in line with national input control laws.

This component complements the AF-MOE Subnational Adaptation Fund (EDA) project by focusing on technology-driven resilience solutions that can scale the localized adaptation models piloted through EDA. While the EDA project strengthens subnational planning and allocates grants for community-led priorities, Component 2 of this proposal ensures those priorities are met with high-quality, certified technologies and climate-smart inputs, such as hydroponic systems, drought-tolerant seeds, and improved fodder storage. Additionally, procurement and input distribution systems under this component are aligned with national public delivery channels, ensuring continuity beyond the life of both projects. Joint coordination with MINEMA and MINAGRI will be facilitated through shared district planning frameworks, and lessons from EDA's grant allocation model will inform the adaptive rollout of bundled service packages at the cooperative level.

The use of Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) under this component is both necessary and strategic, grounded in the principles of Locally Led Adaptation (LLA). These interventions, while thematically defined, cannot be fully formulated at the design stage due to the need for demand-driven, site-specific tailoring that reflects agroecological diversity, local capacity, land availability, and cooperative readiness across districts. For example, the specific siting and sizing of hydroponic units or silage pits must align with local water access, livestock populations, cooperative infrastructure, and seasonal feed demand, all of which vary considerably and are best assessed through participatory diagnostics during implementation. Delaying final design decisions allows communities and cooperatives to actively co-define solutions, enhancing ownership, alignment with local needs, and long-term sustainability. This flexibility is essential to avoid top-down misalignment and ensures that technologies are not only technically appropriate but also socially and economically viable in the target context. While the absence of upfront specificity introduces some risk, this is mitigated by the project's robust Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), a structured six-step screening and approval process, and strict adherence to national technical standards and permitting systems. These safeguards ensure that all USPs are subject to prior environmental and social screening, site-level assessments, and approval mechanisms before implementation begins. The benefits of increased local ownership, responsiveness to community demand, and delivery of contextually relevant resilience solutions far outweigh the minimal and managed risks associated with deferred specification.



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***Subcomponent 2.1: Scale up the deployment of hydroponic fodder systems through farmer cooperative/ Milk Collection Centers for improved livestock production***

The targeted food basket zones in the districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare experience prolonged periods of drought and heat stress, resulting in severe fodder shortages that compromise livestock productivity and resilience. Most smallholder farmers in these districts practice mixed farming, relying heavily on livestock, particularly cattle, for milk production and livelihoods. In response to increasing climate pressures, this subcomponent aims to scale up the deployment of hydroponic fodder production systems as a climate-resilient, water-efficient solution to sustain livestock feed during dry seasons.

Building on successful pilot initiatives previously supported by UNDP, The project will support the expansion of hydroponic fodder systems in Milk Collection Centers to be identified during implementation, following site-specific screening and safeguards assessments in accordance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). These systems enable the year-round production of high-nutrient fodder using minimal space and water, significantly reducing dependency on conventional rangelands and ensuring continuous milk production during climate stress periods. These water-efficient, climate-smart systems allow for the continuous cultivation of high-nutrient fodder using minimal land and no soil, thereby reducing dependence on natural rangelands and securing feed supply during climatic extremes. The intervention builds on successful pilot efforts previously supported by development partners, with lessons adapted for wider application and institutionalization.

Implementation will begin with a participatory site selection and technical assessment process, working with district authorities, agronomy officers, and cooperatives to identify the 10 most suitable MCCs across the five project sites. Because the precise MCCs and cooperative sites were not pre-identified at proposal stage, this activity qualifies as a Partially Unidentified Sub-Project (USP), where the nature of the intervention is known but exact locations will be finalized during implementation. This approach was deliberately adopted to ensure that the selected cooperatives:

- Reflect demand-driven priorities and demonstrated local interest;
- Meet minimum infrastructure and governance thresholds;
- Align with local climate risks and livestock dependence patterns; and
- Represent diverse geographic, socioeconomic, and gender contexts.

This staged identification enables flexible, locally led implementation and ensures a stronger fit between intervention design and on-the-ground realities. It also allows for greater ownership by cooperatives and local governments, which in turn increases the likelihood of sustained uptake and cost recovery. This adaptive, LLA-consistent model is preferred over a top-down, pre-assigned list of sites that may not reflect actual readiness or demand.

To ensure robust environmental and social safeguards, each selected site will undergo a site-specific screening and classification process, as outlined in the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The project will assess potential risks related to water sourcing, waste runoff, land use, occupational health and safety, and gender equity. Where necessary, site-specific mitigation measures, including Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), will be developed and budgeted for. Where water use could affect vulnerable communities or natural ecosystems, abstraction points and usage volumes will be reviewed and approved in collaboration with district authorities.The project will then support the procurement and installation of modular hydroponic units and deliver hands-on training for cooperative leaders and member farmers on system operations, maintenance, and nutrient optimization. To ensure long-term sustainability and equitable access, each cooperative will be supported to develop localized cost-sharing and governance models, enabling both member and non-member farmers to benefit. To strengthen the wider livestock support



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ecosystem, the project will facilitate partnerships with veterinary services and livestock extension officers under MINAGRI. These actors will receive training and operational support to integrate improved feeding systems with herd health monitoring, veterinary care, and productivity enhancement. This holistic approach will improve livestock resilience to climate stress, maintain milk yields, and protect livelihoods.

By introducing year-round, drought-resilient fodder systems within cooperative-based structures, this subcomponent will not only safeguard livestock-dependent livelihoods but also create replicable models for climate adaptation within Rwanda's dairy sector.

**Key Activities:**

1. Conduct cooperative-level needs assessments to determine infrastructure suitability and design parameters for hydroponic fodder unit integration. This will include technical feasibility, cooperative governance capacity, market access, and farmer demand across the targeted Milk Collection Centers (MCCs).
2. Undertake site-specific environmental and social screening and safeguards assessments in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Gender Policy, and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. This process will include:
    a. Screening for risks related to water abstraction, runoff and drainage, waste management, occupational health and safety (OHS), and equitable access;
    b. Classification of each sub-project (e.g. fodder site) under the project's risk categorization system (aligned with UNDP and AF guidance);
    c. Development of tailored mitigation measures where applicable, such as drainage systems, ventilation and safety equipment, community engagement protocols, and locally accessible grievance redress mechanisms.
3. Support the procurement and installation of at least 10 hydroponic fodder production units at strategically selected MCCs across Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare districts, based on demand, feasibility, and safeguards screening outcomes.
4. Train cooperative staff, herders, and milk producers on hydroponic system operations, including irrigation management, fodder nutrition quality, safety protocols, and routine maintenance. Training will be inclusive and participatory, ensuring gender balance and accessibility for youth and persons with disabilities.
5. Develop cooperative-level cost-sharing and management models to promote inclusive access to hydroponic fodder and ensure the financial sustainability of operations. These models will include agreed protocols for usage, contribution, and maintenance, along with mechanisms to prevent elite capture and resolve disputes.
6. Facilitate partnerships with local livestock, veterinary, and animal nutrition service providers to integrate hydroponic fodder into broader herd health, productivity, and extension services.

***Subcomponent 2.2. Improve post-harvest handling and storage solutions primarily for animal fodder.***

Climate variability in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts not only affects production levels but also leads to significant post-harvest losses especially for fodder and perishable crops that are essential for livestock and household food security. This subcomponent addresses the critical need for improved post-harvest handling, preservation, and storage solutions to safeguard farmers' gains and ensure the continuity of livestock feeding and food availability during dry spells.

Building on existing cooperative infrastructure and technical support systems, the project will support the introduction and scale-up of improved post-harvest storage technologies such as fodder silage pits, solar dryers, and low-cost, ventilated storage sheds. These will be deployed particularly in sites where hydroponic and conventional fodder production is being supported, ensuring that surplus feed produced during rainy periods can be safely preserved for use during drought.



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The initiative will also strengthen farmer capacity in post-harvest management practices such as proper drying, baling, and fermentation techniques through practical trainings led by livestock extension officers and cooperative leaders. Additionally, the project will promote the use of climate-smart packaging materials and community-based storage models that ensure equitable access and reduce spoilage.

Where appropriate, the project will integrate small-scale processing innovations (e.g. chaff cutters, pelletizers) that help convert crop residues and excess fodder into storable and transportable feed, enhancing efficiency and reducing waste. These interventions will not only increase fodder availability and livestock productivity during stress periods but also stabilize farmer incomes by reducing seasonal volatility and asset loss.

By improving fodder storage and extending shelf life, this subcomponent reinforces the resilience of mixed farming systems and supports year-round livestock productivity across the targeted districts.

***Key Activities:***

1. Conduct post-harvest infrastructure assessments at Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) and livestock cooperatives to identify gaps in fodder storage, drying, and preservation. The assessment will also explore opportunities for integrating appropriate technologies tailored to each site's production scale, environmental conditions, and cooperative capacity.
2. Carry out site-specific environmental and social screening and safeguards assessments for all proposed infrastructure works, in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Gender Policy, and the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy. This process will include:
    a. Screening for potential risks related to fodder spoilage, runoff and waste accumulation, OHS concerns in handling and storage, and unequal access to facilities;
    b. Classification of each infrastructure sub-project within the project's risk categorization system; and
    c. Development of mitigation measures where necessary, such as improved drainage, storage ventilation, pest control protocols, equitable access rules, and accessible grievance redress mechanisms.
3. Support the construction and/or upgrading of silage pits, solar dryers, and ventilated fodder storage sheds in communities where hydroponic or traditional fodder production is active. Site selection will be based on cooperative demand, safeguards compliance, and district-level livestock development priorities.
4. Train farmers, cooperative staff, and MCC managers on fodder preservation techniques including drying, fermentation, baling, and safe storage practices. Training will promote good hygiene, quality control, and reduced post-harvest losses, with a focus on safe handling and inclusive participation of women and youth.
5. Promote community-based storage models that support collective ownership and management of fodder reserves, including protocols for equitable access to preserved fodder by vulnerable households during dry seasons.
6. Introduce appropriate post-harvest processing tools such as low-cost chaff cutters, pelletizers, and manual compactors to enable local conversion of excess fodder and crop residues into storable and transportable feed products.
7. Facilitate farmer field demonstrations on fodder preservation and post-harvest techniques, and integrate these topics into existing livestock extension training modules and cooperative development programs.



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8. Pilot the use of climate-resilient packaging materials and reusable storage containers to improve shelf life, reduce spoilage, and support safe, hygienic transport of preserved fodder products to end users.
9. Support cooperatives in developing basic maintenance plans and management schedules for shared fodder storage and processing infrastructure to ensure longevity, functionality, and fair access.

**Component 3: Strengthened agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder resilience.**

This component aims to build the knowledge, skills, and systems that empower smallholder farmers particularly women and youth in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket regions to adopt sustainable agroecological practices and improve their farm enterprise management. While previous components focus on inputs, technologies, and climate information, this component addresses the human and behavioral dimension of resilience: farmers' capacity to adapt, innovate, and thrive under changing climatic and market conditions.

Agroecological principles such as crop diversification, organic soil improvement, and integrated pest management are foundational to long-term agricultural sustainability. However, uptake remains limited due to knowledge gaps, labor constraints, and limited access to practical training. Simultaneously, many smallholder farmers lack basic skills in farm budgeting, market planning, and financial literacy, limiting their ability to treat farming as a resilient business.

This component will therefore integrate climate-resilient agronomic extension with foundational business literacy and strengthen the delivery of farmer education through local institutions. The project will also embed gender- and traditional knowledge-sensitive content into extension systems to ensure culturally rooted, inclusive adaptation learning.

It will support local training institutions, cooperatives, and extension officers to roll out practical agroecological and business modules tailored to priority value chains. Through a combination of demonstration plots, farmer field schools, peer-to-peer exchanges, and mobile-based content, the project will enable farmers to build their capacity in adaptive farm planning, improve productivity, and diversify income sources.

This component includes several Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), most notably the establishment of agroecological demonstration plots at cooperative and community levels. While the function of these plots is defined, their specific locations, design features, and implementation modalities will be determined through participatory planning processes during implementation. The project ensures compliance with national regulations, as such each demo plot will adhere to land use zoning regulations and agronomic standards issued by the National Land Authority (NLA), the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), and the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB). Site selection will avoid wetlands and protected zones, and land use approvals will be obtained at the district level. Soil and water conservation measures will be incorporated into the technical design in line with national environmental guidelines. Each demonstration plot will follow a structured implementation sequence: (1) participatory site identification; (2) environmental and social screening under the project's ESMF; (3) preparation of site-specific agronomic designs and training plans; (4) submission for required land use and environmental clearances; (5) confirmation of regulatory approvals; and (6) integration into district extension and training work plans. These steps are built into the rollout of each subcomponent and are sequenced to ensure timely delivery of practical training aligned with national standards and local environmental conditions. This ensures that the demonstration infrastructure and training systems under Component 3 are both technically sound and environmentally compliant.



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Component 3 builds strong complementarity with the AF-MOE EDA project by addressing a key capacity gap identified during its implementation: the need for practical farmer training, business literacy, and agroecological knowledge to ensure effective use of adaptation grants. While EDA focuses on devolving funds to local governments and communities, this component enhances the readiness of farmers and cooperatives to plan, manage, and sustain those investments. It reinforces EDA's objectives by supporting localized farmer education systems, demonstration plots, and inclusive peer learning structures that embed adaptation knowledge into daily farming practices. Coordination will be established through joint learning events, harmonized training modules, and knowledge sharing across projects at both district and national levels, ensuring scalability and institutional uptake of successful approaches.

The use of Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects under this component, particularly for agroecological demonstration plots, is justified by the need for flexible, demand-driven design that reflects diverse agroecological conditions, land availability, and cooperative priorities. These activities cannot be fully defined at the design stage, as location-specific factors must be assessed through participatory processes to ensure relevance, local ownership, and sustainability. This approach strengthens the project's alignment with LLA principles and enhances effectiveness by tailoring training and infrastructure to real farmer needs. The increased flexibility does not compromise safeguard compliance, as each site will follow a clear six-step implementation process, including environmental and social screening and adherence to national land use, agronomic, and environmental regulations. This ensures that the benefits of responsiveness and ownership are achieved while fully managing associated risks.

This component is structured around three interlinked subcomponents:

***Subcomponent 3.1. Farmers adopt sustainable agronomic and agroecological practices.***
This subcomponent focuses on equipping smallholder farmers in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare with the knowledge and skills to adopt agroecological practices that build long-term soil health, improve water efficiency, and enhance climate resilience. In the context of recurring droughts, erratic rainfall, and land degradation, agroecology offers a practical, low-cost pathway for farmers to sustain productivity while regenerating the natural resource base upon which their livelihoods depend.

The project will work through MINAGRI extension systems, local cooperatives, and district agronomists to promote climate-smart agronomic techniques such as crop rotation, intercropping, composting, mulching, cover cropping, and organic pest management. These practices will be tailored to local Agro-ecological conditions and integrated into demonstration plots, farmer field schools, and cooperative-led training programs.

To encourage adoption, the project will establish community-based agroecological learning hubs anchored in farmer cooperatives or Milk Collection Centers (MCCs), where farmers can observe and practice sustainable land management techniques in real field settings. These hubs will serve as innovation spaces for peer learning, experimentation, and mentoring, particularly for women and youth who are often excluded from formal extension outreach.

Component 3 includes Unidentified Sub-Projects such as agroecological demonstration plots and a district-level allocation for agroecological input distribution. The implementation of these activities will fully adhere to Rwanda's national standards governing land use, agricultural inputs, and environmental management:

- Demonstration plots: These plots will be established in accordance with Rwanda's land and soil conservation standards. Siting will avoid steep slopes and ecologically sensitive zones, and all practices will align with RAB's agroecology guidelines. Only organic and regenerative techniques



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approved by MINAGRI will be promoted. Local agronomists and community structures will guide site selection and oversight.

- District-level input allocations: The allocation of USD 300,000 for agroecological farm inputs will comply with Rwanda's agricultural input quality control laws, enforced by MINAGRI and RAB. Inputs will be certified for use under national agroecology policies and procured through approved suppliers. Local cooperatives, supported by district agronomists, will lead participatory input selection and ensure appropriateness and safety.
- Safeguards and authorizations: All sites and interventions will undergo E&S screening in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework. Where required, Environmental Impact Screening Reports (EISRs) and site-specific clearances will be secured from REMA. These safeguards are supported by dedicated budget lines and integrated into the project's institutional strengthening activities as well as component 2 for ARAPS if triggered.

To ensure environmental and regulatory compliance, all demonstration sites will be selected through a structured participatory process involving cooperatives, agronomists, and district officials, with attention to agroecological suitability, land tenure, and zoning regulations. Youth, women, and landless groups will be actively engaged in these decisions to promote inclusive ownership. Each selected site will then undergo environmental and social screening in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), assessing risks related to land use, soil disturbance, water availability, and social equity. Technical designs and localized training plans will be co-developed with RAB experts and agronomy officers, ensuring alignment with national agronomic standards.

Required land use and environmental clearances will be secured from relevant authorities, including NLA and REMA, and any mitigation measures identified through screening will be incorporated into implementation plans. Finalized demonstration sites and training programs will be fully integrated into district agricultural extension work plans, harmonized with government-led service delivery and donor-supported initiatives to maximize sustainability and institutional uptake.

Recognizing that behavior change requires ongoing support, the project will embed agroecological extension into routine advisory services by training local extension agents and progressive farmers as lead trainers. It will also explore the use of visual guides, mobile content, and short-form radio messaging in Kinyarwanda to reinforce key practices and reach low-literacy users.

Over time, this subcomponent will foster a shift in local farming systems from input-intensive to knowledge-intensive where adaptation and regeneration go hand-in-hand. It will also strengthen the foundations for integrated soil and water management under Component 2, creating positive spillover effects for food security, income stability, and ecosystem restoration.

***Key activities***

1. Establish agroecological learning hubs and demonstration sites in each target district to serve as focal points for knowledge exchange, farmer experimentation, and technical support. Each hub will be staffed with qualified Agronomy Officers and linked to community-level networks to enable participatory learning, peer engagement, and ongoing technical backstopping.
2. Recruit and embed Agronomy Officers at the district level to coordinate hub operations and deliver hands-on training to cooperatives, lead farmers, and local extension agents. These officers will also support the cascading of climate-smart and regenerative agriculture practices across farmer field schools, cooperatives, and livestock producer groups.
3. Integrate agroecological principles into farmer field schools and extension services by adapting training modules, facilitating field-based learning, and aligning with existing Ministry of Agriculture curricula. Special emphasis will be placed on soil regeneration, water retention,



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crop-livestock integration, and agroforestry, with practical demonstrations linked to local climate risks and land-use profiles.
4. Develop and disseminate farmer-friendly learning materials including visual guides, radio messages, and mobile content tailored for low-literacy users. These materials will reinforce agroecological practices and increase the accessibility of technical knowledge, particularly for women, youth, and pastoralist households.
5. Facilitate cross-cooperative exchange visits and peer learning forums to encourage replication of successful practices, amplify farmer-led innovations, and build solidarity among adaptation champions across districts.
6. Operationalize environmental and social compliance procedures for all demonstration sites, in line with the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). This will include participatory site selection with local authorities and farmers, site-specific safeguards screening and classification, development of environmentally sound technical designs, and facilitation of land-use permissions and clearance processes as required by national regulations.
7. Integrate demonstration activities into district-level agricultural extension plans, ensuring sustainability and institutional uptake. Coordination will be pursued with local authorities, sector working groups, and national agricultural institutions to align demonstration hubs with Rwanda's national agronomic standards and climate adaptation priorities.

***Subcomponent 3.2. Improved financial and enterprise management skills among farmers.*** This subcomponent aims to improve the capacity of smallholder farmers, especially women and youth to manage their farms as resilient enterprises by strengthening their knowledge of business planning, financial management, and market engagement. As climate change increases production risks and cost volatility, the ability to plan financially, assess risks, and diversify income sources becomes critical for sustaining rural livelihoods.

The project will work through MINAGRI, local extension officers, and farmer cooperatives to design and deliver practical training modules on key business skills, including record keeping, budgeting, cash flow management, loan application procedures, cost-benefit analysis, and marketing strategies. These trainings will be delivered in accessible formats and local language (Kinyarwanda), using participatory methods that blend classroom-style sessions with hands-on practice in real farm settings.

To support women and youth in particular, the project will develop tailored curricula that address the specific constraints they face such as limited asset ownership, restricted access to finance, and mobility limitations. This will be complemented by peer mentorship programs linking emerging agripreneurs to successful farmer-led enterprises and cooperatives already practicing business-oriented farming.

In parallel, the project will promote linkages with savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs), microfinance institutions, and digital finance platforms to improve farmers' access to working capital and adaptation-relevant financial services. Where appropriate, digital recordkeeping tools will be piloted with youth-led cooperatives and groups to improve transparency and planning, and to support long-term engagement with formal financial institutions.

Ultimately, this subcomponent will contribute to a new generation of entrepreneurial farmers who not only adapt to climate risks but thrive in the face of them transforming smallholder agriculture into a viable business for rural prosperity.

***Key Activities***



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1. Develop and deliver practical, localized training modules on farm financial literacy, business planning, and market engagement through MINAGRI and cooperative networks.
2. Design tailored curricula and mentorship schemes for women and youth to address structural barriers to enterprise development.
3. Facilitate partnerships with SACCOs, microfinance institutions, and digital finance providers to improve access to working capital and climate-smart financial services.
4. Pilot the use of digital recordkeeping and budgeting tools within women and youth-led and progressive farmer groups to build long-term financial planning capacity.
5. Support peer-to-peer learning exchanges between emerging agripreneurs and established farmer enterprises to promote experiential learning and enterprise growth.
6. Provide support for establishment of gender sensitive ICT hubs at community level to provide learning hubs for cooperative members.

***Subcomponent 3.3. Innovative and gender-responsive knowledge integrated into extension delivery.***

This subcomponent focuses on strengthening the cultural relevance, equity, and local legitimacy of climate adaptation efforts by systematically integrating innovative knowledge systems and gender-responsive approaches into agricultural extension and advisory services.

In the targeted districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare, farmers, especially elders, women, and local leaders possess deep contextual knowledge of agroecological rhythms, traditional soil and water management practices, seed selection, and natural indicators for seasonal forecasting. However, this knowledge is often undervalued or excluded from formal extension systems. At the same time, current advisory services do not consistently address the differentiated needs, constraints, and decision-making roles of women and youth, limiting their impact and inclusivity.

To address this gap, the project will support MINAGRI and its decentralized structures to conduct participatory assessments and documentation of traditional practices that have demonstrably contributed to resilience and ecosystem restoration in the region. These practices will then be validated and integrated into extension materials, model farm demonstrations, and farmer field schools. Special attention will be paid to identifying low-cost, accessible practices that align with agroecological principles and can be scaled alongside modern innovations.

The project will also invest in building the capacity of frontline extension staff particularly at sector and cell levels to apply gender-transformative approaches in their service delivery. This includes using gender analysis tools, facilitating inclusive dialogue, and adjusting training content and schedules to accommodate women's caregiving roles and mobility limitations.

Through this dual integration of traditional and gender-responsive knowledge, the project aims to create extension systems that are more trusted, relevant, and empowering, ensuring that diverse farmer voices and experiences shape adaptation solutions, and that traditional wisdom complements scientific innovation in building climate-resilient agriculture.

***Key activities***

1. Facilitate participatory documentation and validation of traditional agroecological knowledge and climate adaptation practices through community dialogues and field visits.
2. Integrate validated traditional practices into extension training modules, farmer field school curricula, and demonstration plots across targeted districts.
3. Develop and disseminate gender-responsive training materials and tools that reflect differentiated roles, constraints, and adaptation strategies of women and youth.
4. Build the capacity of frontline extension officers to apply inclusive facilitation techniques, gender analysis, and culturally grounded advisory approaches.



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5. Promote community-based knowledge exchange platforms that elevate the voices of elders, women, and youth in shaping extension content and delivery.

**Component 4: Local institutional capacity for adaptation planning and delivery**

This component aims to build the long-term resilience of Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts by equipping local institutions with the systems, tools, and capacities needed to plan, coordinate, and implement climate adaptation actions at the local level. Anchored within MINAGRI's decentralization framework, the component supports district governments and local sector agencies in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare to play a more proactive, informed, and inclusive role in managing climate risks and facilitating community-led adaptation. Local government structures are closest to the communities experiencing the impacts of climate variability and are well-positioned to embed adaptation into local development plans, allocate resources more responsively, and engage citizens in shaping priority interventions. However, limited institutional capacity, technical knowledge gaps, and weak coordination platforms currently hinder effective delivery of adaptation actions.

***Subcomponent 4.1. District-level government and sector agencies equipped to plan and deliver local adaptation.***

This subcomponent focuses on building the capacity of district and sector-level authorities to mainstream climate adaptation into development planning and public expenditure management. The project will support district environment and agriculture officers, planning units, and sector staff with training, technical assistance, and planning tools to integrate climate risks into Imihigo (performance contracts), District Development Strategies (DDS), and annual budgets. It will also promote climate-responsive public investment by helping local authorities cost and prioritize adaptation actions aligned with national climate policies and Rwanda's NDC.

Special attention will be given to participatory planning approaches that ensure women, youth, and vulnerable groups are actively engaged in local adaptation planning processes. Practical tools and templates will be developed or adapted for district teams to identify risks, prioritize actions, and align them with community needs and agroecological realities.

***Key Activities***

1. Deliver tailored training and technical assistance to district planners, agriculture, and environment officers on integrating climate risks into local development plans, Imihigo, and budgets.
2. Support the adaptation and roll-out of climate risk screening and costing tools aligned with national frameworks (e.g., NDC,NST2).
3. Facilitate participatory adaptation planning sessions with community representatives, local authorities, and sector agencies to ensure inclusive priority setting.
4. Develop practical planning templates and guidance materials to help districts align adaptation actions with food basket zones and vulnerable groups' needs.
5. Strengthen coordination mechanisms between district governments, sector agencies, and national institutions to improve vertical integration of adaptation priorities.

***Subcomponent 4.2. Local adaptation plans and coordination platforms established.***

This subcomponent aims to reinforce institutional linkages between local adaptation efforts in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts and national climate change governance structures. While communities and districts are on the frontlines of climate risk, their priorities are often insufficiently reflected in national decision-making and resource allocation processes. This disconnect weakens the effectiveness, scale-up potential, and sustainability of local adaptation investments.



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To address this gap, the project will support the establishment and operationalization of multi-stakeholder coordination platforms at the district level. These platforms composed of district officials, sector agencies, farmer cooperatives, civil society organizations, and private sector actors will serve as vehicles for joint planning, implementation tracking, and policy dialogue on locally led adaptation actions.

At the national level, the project will facilitate structured engagement between district adaptation actors and key national institutions such as MINAGRI, MINECOFIN, Moe, REMA, and the Rwanda Green Fund (RGF), with the aim of aligning local actions with national adaptation plans (e.g., NDC implementation frameworks). Periodic policy roundtables and learning exchanges will be organized to surface district-level experiences, foster peer-to-peer learning, and inform adaptive improvements to policy and financing mechanisms.

A knowledge management system will also be supported to document, package, and disseminate local adaptation innovations, challenges, and results. By elevating local voices and evidence into national fora, this subcomponent will contribute to a more coherent and responsive adaptation ecosystem in Rwanda ensuring that lessons from the ground help shape the direction of national climate action.

***Key activities.***

1. Establish and operationalize multi-stakeholder district coordination platforms on climate adaptation in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare.
2. Facilitate quarterly learning and coordination meetings among district officials, sector agencies, cooperatives, and civil society actors to review adaptation priorities and implementation progress.
3. Support the development of district-level adaptation coordination guidelines aligned with national policy frameworks (e.g., GGCRS, NDC, NST2).
4. Organize biannual national-local policy dialogues and learning exchanges to integrate district experiences and innovations into national adaptation planning and resource allocation processes.
5. Develop a knowledge management and exchange framework to document, curate, and disseminate locally led adaptation practices and lessons learned.

***Subcomponent 4.3. Establish/Strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for local adaptation.***

To ensure that adaptation actions deliver measurable impact and promote continuous improvement, this subcomponent will support the development of robust MEL systems for climate resilience at the local level. Districts will be assisted to develop results frameworks, indicators, and reporting tools aligned with national adaptation metrics and the Adaptation Fund's performance framework.The project will also build local capacity to track progress on adaptation outcomes, including shifts in behavior, reduced vulnerability, and improved service delivery. Citizen feedback mechanisms, community scorecards, and participatory learning reviews will be institutionalized to ensure accountability and generate practical insights for adaptive management. Together, these efforts will enable local governments to become credible and capable adaptation actors, better able to plan, deliver, and sustain climate resilience investments over time.

***Key activities.***

1. Support district governments to develop localized results frameworks, indicators, and MEL tools aligned with national adaptation strategies and the Adaptation Fund's performance framework.



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2. Train district planning and sector staff on climate adaptation outcome tracking, data collection, and reporting using both quantitative and qualitative methods.
3. Institutionalize participatory monitoring tools such as community scorecards, farmer feedback forums, and reflective learning sessions to capture behavioral change and service delivery impact.
4. Develop simple digital or paper-based systems for routine data collection, analysis, and reporting on adaptation outcomes at the district and sector levels.
5. Facilitate cross-district MEL learning exchanges to harmonize practices and share lessons on what works in locally led adaptation.
6. Ensure MEL data is regularly synthesized and shared with national institutions (e.g., MINAGRI, REMA) to inform adaptive policy, planning, and resource allocation.

**B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. In particular, specify how the project/programme is addressing structural inequalities faced by women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people who are displaced, Indigenous Peoples and marginalized ethnic groups.**

**Economic, social, and environmental benefits with focus on vulnerable groups**

This project is designed to deliver tangible and sustained economic, social, and environmental benefits to the most vulnerable communities in Rwanda's Eastern Province particularly in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare districts. These districts form part of Rwanda's core agricultural food basket but are increasingly affected by recurrent drought, erratic rainfall, and land degradation, which disproportionately affect smallholder farmers, women-headed households, and youth engaged in agriculture.

**Economic Benefits**

Across all four components, the project supports livelihood stabilization and enhancement by reducing climate risks and improving agricultural productivity and market participation.

- Climate-smart agricultural practices including composting, intercropping, cover cropping, and agroforestry will reduce dependence on costly external inputs, increase soil fertility, and stabilize crop and fodder yields over time. This is particularly beneficial for women and youth with limited capital for fertilizer or chemical inputs.
- Hydroponic fodder systems, post-harvest storage improvements, and solar irrigation will reduce livestock feed shortages during drought periods, improve milk productivity, and protect household income from seasonal volatility. Based on pilot studies, hydroponic systems can reduce feeding costs by up to 20% per MCC.
- Training in farm business management and access to financial services (SACCOs, microfinance, digital tools) will enhance farmer resilience through improved savings behavior, risk planning, and income diversification.
- The targeted inclusion of youth-led and women-led cooperatives will address historically low access to finance.
- The introduction of climate information services, including AI-enhanced localized forecasts, will enable more timely planting and input decisions, directly reducing crop failure rates and increasing labor efficiency. Time and cost savings are expected to exceed 20% per household per season.
- These interventions are projected to benefit approximately 10,000 smallholder farmers directly and 25,000 indirectly across the three districts, with at least 50% of direct beneficiaries being women and 30% being youth.



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**Social benefits**

The project is expected to deliver strong social co-benefits, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized populations, by improving food security, social cohesion, and local empowerment:

- Agroecological learning hubs, farmer field schools, and cooperative-based training will increase access to knowledge for groups often left out of formal extension notably illiterate farmers, women caregivers, and pastoral communities. Training will be offered in Kinyarwanda and use visual and peer-based learning formats to ensure accessibility.
- Community storage infrastructure and post-harvest management systems will ensure year-round availability of livestock feed and reduce asset depletion during droughts a critical safety net for female-headed households who often rely on livestock for daily income and nutrition.
- By embedding gender-responsive and traditional knowledge systems into extension delivery, the project restores cultural legitimacy and local trust in agricultural services. This is particularly important in contexts where elders and women possess traditional climate coping strategies that are currently undervalued.
- Through district- and sector-level planning support, the project ensures that adaptation decisions reflect community priorities, including those of people with disabilities, youth that are typically underrepresented in public planning processes.

Over time, these interventions are expected to reduce climate-related displacement risks, improve community cohesion, and strengthen local capacity for self-determined development.

**Environmental benefits**

The project promotes long-term ecosystem regeneration and climate resilience through capacity building in sustainable land, water, and biodiversity management:

- Regenerative land-use practices such as mulching, agroforestry, and organic soil fertility management will reduce erosion, rebuild soil carbon stocks, and enhance landscape-level resilience to climate shocks.
- Fodder silage pits, solar dryers, and low-emission storage technologies will reduce methane emissions from decomposing biomass and minimize post-harvest losses.
- Where applied, agroforestry systems will provide shade, enhance habitat for pollinators, and increase biodiversity on degraded or overgrazed lands.

Together, these efforts will contribute to a reduction in land degradation across select food basket zones, measurable improvement in soil health indicators, increased carbon sequestration from agroecological practices and improved ecosystem services such as pollination, water regulation, and erosion control.

**Avoidance of Negative Impacts and Compliance with Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender Policy.**

This project has been designed to maximize positive environmental, social, and economic outcomes while minimizing and managing any potential adverse impacts. It aligns fully with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and leverages Rwanda's robust national frameworks to operationalize safeguards.

**Environmental and Social Safeguards**

All project activities will be screened for environmental and social risks in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and the AF's 15 ESP principles. The project is expected to fall under category B, indicating potential adverse impacts that are minor to moderate, site-specific, and manageable with mitigation measures. Safeguards will be operationalized through the following key steps:

- **Initial Screening and Risk Categorization:** All site-level activities (including hydroponic installations, irrigation systems, fodder storage, and demonstration plots) will undergo



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environmental and social screening prior to implementation. This will determine whether an Environmental Management Plan (EMP), Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP), or other safeguards instrument is required.

- **Circumstances under which physical or economic displacement could occur:** The USPs under this project involve small-scale agricultural infrastructure at cooperative and community sites. These sites are largely already known in existing food baskets, but specific sites have not been identified. Physical displacement (permanent or temporary relocation of people from land they occupy) is considered unlikely given that all USP sites will be selected from land already held by smallholder farmers who are in cooperatives or MCCs; site selection explicitly excludes any land subject to competing claims or informal occupancy; and infrastructure footprints are small (hydroponic units of approximately 50-200 square meters, silage pits of approximately 20-50 cubic meters, and demonstration plots of less than one hectare). Economic displacement (loss of access to productive resources, livelihoods, or income without physical relocation) carries a low but non-negligible probability, particularly where demonstration plots or fodder storage shelters are sited on land currently used for shared grazing or community access. The probability of economic displacement at any individual site is estimated to be low.
- **Screening process and instrument determination.** Each USP site will be assessed using the ESMF screening checklist, which includes specific questions on current land use, occupancy status, access restrictions, and affected livelihoods. The screening outcome will determine the appropriate safeguards instrument as follows: where no displacement risk is identified, a standard ESMP or good practice note will suffice; where economic displacement affecting a significant number of households (10 and above) is identified, an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) will be prepared, disclosed, and implemented before the activity begins; where risks to biodiversity, water systems, or cultural heritage are identified beyond standard mitigation thresholds, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) will be initiated and REMA clearance sought before proceeding. Physical displacement requiring a full Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is not anticipated and would trigger project recategorization; see below.
- **Recategorization process:** The project is currently classified as Category B under the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, on the basis that potential adverse impacts are site-specific, largely reversible, and manageable through standard mitigation measures. If USP-level screening identifies impacts that are broader in scope, affect a significantly larger number of people, require full resettlement, or involve irreversible changes to critical natural habitats, UNDP will initiate a recategorization review in consultation with the AF Secretariat. This review will assess whether the project should be reclassified to Category A, which would require a full ESIA, broader disclosure, and Board-level notification before implementation of the relevant activity proceeds. No USP activity that triggers a potential recategorization will proceed until the review is complete and the Secretariat has confirmed the appropriate pathway.
- **Management of resettlement-related risks:** Where economic or physical displacement risk is identified, the project will apply the following hierarchy: first, avoidance through site redesign or relocation to an uncontested site; second, minimization of the affected footprint through technical design adjustments; third, compensation by the government (not at project cost) at replacement cost for any assets lost and livelihood restoration support for affected households; and fourth, ongoing monitoring and grievance redress throughout the affected period. Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be applied for any activity affecting communally held or customarily managed land, with consent documented before site preparation begins. The project's GRM will be made accessible to all potentially affected persons, including through community notice boards, mobile phone reporting lines, and designated contact persons at the cooperative level, to ensure that displacement-related concerns can be raised and resolved promptly.
- **Use of Existing Safeguard Tools:** The project will use tools and templates developed under MINAGRI/RAB ESMF, which are aligned with national legislation and the AF ESP. This includes



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guidance on environmental screening, stakeholder consultation, grievance redress mechanisms, and monitoring.

- **Avoidance of High-Risk Activities:** The project will explicitly exclude any Category A activities, such as those involving involuntary resettlement, physical displacement, or major infrastructure construction. All interventions are designed to be community-scale, nature-based, and adaptive.
- **Capacity Support:** District-level planners and project implementers will receive targeted training on AF safeguard standards, risk screening, and mitigation planning. A dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer will be embedded in the project team to oversee compliance.
- **Participatory Safeguards Oversight:** Local communities will be engaged in impact identification, risk monitoring, and design of mitigation measures through community scorecards, feedback sessions, and inclusive planning workshops.

Where physical infrastructure is involved (e.g. hydroponics and silage facilities), environmental screening will be complemented by Site-specific EMPs; Authorization from REMA or RDB (Rwanda Development Board) where applicable and use of chance finds procedures to protect cultural heritage if uncovered during construction.In recognition of the inclusion of Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) under Output 2.1 specifically the deployment of hydroponic fodder systems at yet-to-be-determined Milk Collection Centers (MCCs), the project will implement a structured site-specific environmental and social screening process. This process will be conducted prior to the installation of any hydroponic units, in line with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and the updated guidance on USPs (Decision B.39/52).Each selected site will undergo screening by a qualified safeguards team from MINAGRI and district environmental officers, using a standardized checklist aligned with the 15 ESP principles. The screening will assess potential risks related to; Water abstraction and use efficiency; Waste runoff or environmental contamination; Occupational health and safety (OHS);Gender inclusion and equitable access; and Land ownership or conflict risks.The classification of each site and associated risks will determine the level of mitigation measures needed, which may include site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Occupational Safety Protocols, or other actions. These measures will be tracked and verified by the Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer under Output 4.2, with oversight by UNDP as the MIE.

**Gender policy compliance**

Gender integration is central to the project design and delivery and is consistent with Rwanda's national gender policy and the Adaptation Fund's Gender Policy and Action Plan. The project has applied a gender-responsive approach in its:

- **Targeting:** At least 50% of direct beneficiaries will be women, with specific support to female-headed households, women-led cooperatives, and young women in agriculture.
- Project outreach will prioritize women who lack access to land, finance, or decision-making roles in current cooperative structures.
- **Design of Activities:** Trainings will be scheduled and delivered in a manner that accommodates women's caregiving roles and time constraints.
- Gender-transformative practices will be embedded in extension materials, including modules on intra-household decision-making, equitable benefit sharing, and reproductive roles.
- **Institutional Capacity:** A national gender expert from MINAGRI will be part of the core team and will provide oversight during project implementation and reporting.
- District-level staff and partners will be trained on gender analysis tools, gender-responsive budgeting, and inclusive facilitation techniques.
- **Safeguards and Accountability**: All proposals/tenders will include a gender action plan, sex-disaggregated indicators, and results tracking.
- A grievance redress mechanism will be accessible to all project participants, including anonymous reporting channels for gender-based concerns.



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- The project will also draw on the National Gender Policy to mainstream gender issues into the project and other mainstreaming tools to ensure gender considerations are institutionalized across the entire project cycle from community planning and implementation to monitoring and impact evaluation.

**Social and Environmental Risk Management in Practice**
To further institutionalize safeguards and accountability the project includes a dedicated safeguards budget line is included in the project budget for training, oversight, and corrective action. All implementing partners will be required to submit safeguards screening forms, risk management plans, and gender action plans prior to activity approval. Safeguards performance will be monitored through quarterly reports, field audits, and midterm reviews, with findings feeding into an adaptive learning system for continuous improvement.

**C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme., focusing on the implementation and execution arrangements, in particular the mechanism which will provide more direct access to finance.**

This project is designed to maximize impact per dollar while ensuring equitable, locally embedded, and sustainable adaptation outcomes. The total budget of USD 4.93 million is strategically allocated to deliver high-value interventions across four core components and a dedicated project management unit. The project's architecture emphasizes the catalytic use of resources, scaling of proven technologies, and optimization of delivery platforms to ensure efficiency, sustainability, and replicability.

**Component 1: Localized Climate Information Services – USD 1,055,940**
Component 1 invests $1,055,940 in a localized climate information service designed to reach the largest possible number of farmers at the lowest sustainable cost per user. The cost structure combines a one-off investment in forecasting infrastructure with low-cost, high-reach dissemination channels, so that the expensive elements are built once while the benefits recur every season. The largest allocation, $416,965, funds last-mile delivery of seasonal forecasts, early warnings and localized advisories through multiple channels, including mobile, SMS, interactive voice response and community radio. A further $107,625 establishes feedback and validation mechanisms in all five implementation sites, including suggestion boxes, SMS polls, community review meetings and quarterly participatory sessions, so that advisories are co-produced with users and refined against the farming decisions they inform. An investment of $ 403,350 in AI and machine-learning enhanced modelling develops a hyper-localized forecasting platform covering at least four Agro-ecological zones across Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare, calibrated with local Agro-meteorological data and satellite inputs and integrated with MINAGRI digital platforms and METEO Rwanda datasets. The economics of this platform favour scale. Once it is operational, the marginal cost of reaching each additional farmer is negligible, and with more than 25,000 farmers within coverage, the annual dissemination cost per user falls below USD 5. The remaining USD 128,000 builds the capacity of over 300 frontline actors, extension officers and cooperative leaders through PICSA-based training, which converts forecasts into real-time farm decisions. By strengthening existing METEO Rwanda and RAB platforms rather than building parallel systems, the component avoids duplication and leaves behind a permanent, demand-responsive climate service ecosystem that continues operating beyond the project.

**Component 2: Climate-resilient agricultural technologies - USD 1,715,600**
This component accelerates the uptake of climate-smart production technologies that raise productivity, improve input efficiency, and stabilize farmer incomes under increasingly variable conditions. The largest investment, $548,350, establishes ten hydroponic fodder production units at cooperative and Milk Collection Centre hubs, covering installation ($365,000), materials ($100,000),



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and embedded training and technical support. Each unit serves a cooperative of roughly 250 to 300 farmers, bringing the full delivered cost to approximately $55,000 per unit and under $220 per farmer for year-round, water-efficient fodder security in drought-prone sites. A further $425,840 reduces post-harvest fodder losses through ten silage pits and storage shelters ($272,090) and training for over 3,000 farmers in low-cost preservation techniques ($153,750), with a target of cutting losses by at least 30 percent per site. Cooperative-led input distribution and bulk procurement systems receive $413,760, delivering drought-tolerant fodder seeds, root splits and nutrients to 10,000 farmers at roughly $41 per farmer, while $239,500 establishes adaptive finance mechanisms, including $150,000 in grants for input credit and revolving savings schemes reaching 1,500 farmers. The combination of shared capital assets, embedded expertise, and cooperative delivery channels reduces unit costs, builds local ownership, and aligns with existing MINAGRI and RAB input and extension systems. This component also includes allocation of $50,000 as a contingency for Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan preparedness, held against the environmental and social screening of unidentified sub-projects for component 2 and 3.

**Component 3: Agroecological practices and farm business literacy - USD 963,260**

This component equips farmers with the skills and knowledge needed for long-term resilience through agroecological training, regenerative soil health practices, and farm business literacy, with every intervention designed for low-cost delivery and behaviour change at scale. The largest allocation, $415,500, establishes five community demonstration plots, one per implementation site, co-managed with cooperatives; this includes $300,000 for agroecological inputs such as drought-tolerant seeds, soil amendments, organic inputs and composting materials, which carry training content directly into practice on farmers' own land. Training for 5,000 farmers in climate-resilient agroecological practices is delivered for $126,050 through a cascade model using cohorts of 30 to 40 participants at community venues, holding the cost to roughly $25 per trained farmer, with each lead farmer expected to pass techniques to three or four peers. Farm business literacy training reaches 3,000 farmers for $210,600, around $70 per participant, and intensive Agro-business coaching supports 500 emerging Agri-entrepreneurs for $112,200. A further $98,910 integrates traditional knowledge and gender-responsive approaches into extension packages and trains 100 frontline agents, anchoring the content in permanent public extension systems. Digital guides, video lessons and WhatsApp-based learning extend reach without raising delivery costs, keeping per-beneficiary costs low while building a durable knowledge base in the target communities.

**Component 4: Strengthening local institutional capacities for local adaptation planning- USD 415,200**

This component strengthens the ability of local institutions to lead and sustain adaptation while keeping overheads to a minimum. By working through established structures such as the Joint Action Development Forums, district platforms and sector technical units across Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare, the design avoids creating parallel systems and aligns with Rwanda's decentralized planning architecture, which is where its value for money lies. The budget allocates $77,400 to train at least 75 district and sector officials in climate risk integration, participatory planning and budgeting, and $30,000 to develop standardized toolkits, templates and operational guidelines for consistent adaptation delivery. An allocation of $103,900 supports the development and validation of five community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans together with the multi-stakeholder coordination platforms in all three districts that carry them into local development strategies. A further $45,000 develops and rolls out simplified financial management and procurement tools, Inclusion Plans and leadership development for cooperatives, which is the institutional backbone of the progressive devolution model described in Part III.A. The local adaptation learning and knowledge framework receives $58,900, covering digital data collection tools, annual district learning reviews and community feedback loops, while $50,000 establishes community scorecards and reflection mechanisms and $50,000 supports the documentation and sharing of community-generated lessons and good practices. Together these allocations account for the full component budget and embed



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adaptation capability, accountability and safeguards readiness within permanent local government and cooperative systems.

**Project Execution Costs- USD 435,000**

Project execution costs are fully aligned with the Adaptation Fund's recommended ceilings. MINAGRI, as the Executing Entity, receives USD 435,000, consistent with the 9.5% cap for national execution costs. The allocation of USD 435,000 represents an efficient and proportionate investment in project delivery, M&E and oversight. A lean Project Management Unit (PMU) based within MINAGRI oversees technical coordination, partner alignment, and workplan execution. District-level structures contribute to implementation by supporting data collection, mobilization, and local monitoring without creating parallel systems. This integrated structure reduces administrative overhead and embeds project functions within existing government systems. Digital cost-tracking tools, performance-based work planning, and streamlined reporting systems strengthen accountability and transparency. The project's MEL strategy is embedded within the management approach and incorporates outcome harvesting, real-time feedback loops, and participatory M&E methods. These tools improve responsiveness and ensure that management costs contribute directly to adaptive implementation, results delivery, and long-term institutional strengthening.

**1. Alignment of resources with high impact, low-cost interventions**

The project directs over 85% of its total budget (approximately USD 4.15 million out of USD 4.97 million) toward field-level investments that deliver tangible adaptation benefits to smallholder farmers, cooperatives, and local institutions. Only 15% of resources are allocated to project execution costs, consistent with Adaptation Fund cost norms and ceilings. This balance reflects a design that prioritizes cost-effectiveness, institutional integration, and long-term value for money.

Component 1 invests USD 1.055 million in localized climate information services, establishing a national-to-local weather advisory system that delivers actionable forecasts to more than 25,000 farmers. Once operational, the system maintains marginal dissemination costs, reducing the annual per-user cost to less than USD 5. By leveraging METEO Rwanda platforms and existing public service channels, the component maximizes reach while minimizing duplication.

Component 2 allocates USD 1.667 million to climate-resilient agricultural technologies that stabilize livestock productivity and reduce drought vulnerability. The budget includes USD 500,000 for cooperative-level deployment of hydroponic fodder systems, each serving 200 farmers. The intervention offsets high feed costs during dry seasons and is expected to yield returns within 12 to 18 months. Additional investments in chaff cutters, pelletizers, and input distribution through cooperatives further improve cost-efficiency and long-term sustainability.

Component 3 delivers agroecological training and farm-business literacy at a cost of USD 943,230. The training model uses peer learning, community venues, and digital tools to hold delivery costs below USD 50 per participant per day. Each lead farmer is expected to train 3 to 4 peers, extending reach and reducing recurring training expenses. Digital content and localized extension modules strengthen knowledge retention and minimize costs linked to repeat programming.

Component 4 channels USD 465,200 into strengthening institutional capacity at district and cooperative levels. The project supports over 75 officials through climate planning training, develops toolkits and templates, and operationalizes district-level adaptation coordination platforms. MEL systems are embedded at local levels, and existing structures are used to avoid unnecessary overhead. These interventions require minimal capital but produce high institutional returns.

**2. Integration, synergies, and economies of scale**



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The project leverages a highly integrated delivery model that aligns activities across components to generate shared outcomes and reduce duplication. For instance, WCIS and agroecological training are delivered jointly, using common mobilization efforts and shared facilitation resources. This bundling approach is expected to reduce outreach and coordination costs by up to 30%. Climate advisories are embedded within routine agricultural extension services, increasing the relevance of climate information while avoiding parallel outreach efforts. A single digital platform is used both for disseminating WCIS and for delivering farm-business training modules, significantly reducing technology investment and maintenance costs. In addition, pooled procurement of inputs and services—such as hydroponic kits, seeds, and training materials at the district level secures volume discounts and reduces per-unit delivery costs. These design synergies ensure that investments serve multiple functions, enabling the project to stretch each dollar further while increasing the depth and sustainability of impact.

**3. Value for money in targeting and reach**

The project aims to directly benefit at least 10,000 farmers with an additional 25,000 indirect beneficiaries reached through information spillover, shared use of inputs, and public access to digital tools. More than 300 community leaders, cooperative managers, and local officials will also be strengthened through targeted institutional support. The average cost per direct beneficiary is projected to be less than USD 180 well below typical benchmarks for rural adaptation projects in Sub-Saharan Africa, which often range from USD 200 to 300 per person. The project further enhances its value-for-money proposition by targeting communities in Rwanda's most drought-prone food-producing regions, ensuring that resources are deployed where vulnerability is highest and the potential for impact is greatest.In addition to the immediate outputs, the project is expected to generate long-term public goods including open-source WCIS tools, standardized training curricula, and scalable institutional models that will remain accessible and replicable beyond the project lifespan, amplifying its return on investment.

**4. Leveraging co-financing, in-kind contributions, and policy alignment**

While the project does not require formal co-financing, it is designed to be catalytic:

- Local communities and cooperatives will contribute land, labour, and logistical support.
- MINAGRI and district authorities will align staff time, data, and infrastructure to project implementation.
- The project directly contributes to the implementation of national plans such as the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5), the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, and Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) enhancing the likelihood of long-term domestic financing continuity.

**5. Replicability and long-term sustainability**

The interventions selected are proven, cost-efficient, and replicable:

- Hydroponics and digital WCIS tools are modular and can be scaled to other districts with minimal adaptation.
- Cooperative-based delivery platforms reduce the need for expensive external facilitation.
- Institutional strengthening activities build local ownership, reducing long-term dependency on donor financing.

The project demonstrates strong cost-effectiveness by maximizing coverage, leveraging local systems, promoting sustainability, and prioritizing high-impact, low-cost interventions. With an average cost of less than USD 180 per direct beneficiary, the project delivers robust, integrated adaptation benefits that can be sustained and scaled across other vulnerable regions of Rwanda and beyond. embedding adaptive practices in national systems and local governance structures, the project ensures that resilience-building does not end with the project period.



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**D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national adaptation plan (NAP), national, sub- national or local development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.**

This project is fully aligned with Rwanda's national and sub-national sustainable development frameworks, particularly in the areas of climate resilience, agriculture transformation, and rural livelihoods. The project contributes directly to the implementation of the country's, Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and Vision 2050, and supports priorities identified in sectoral plans such as the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5), the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS), and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1 and NST2).

- **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC, 2020):** The project advances Rwanda's NDC targets by promoting climate-response agriculture, improving water and soil management, and facilitating early warning systems. It contributes to adaptation goals under the agriculture and land use sectors while fostering community ownership and local financing models, in line with the NDC implementation framework.
- **Vision 2050 and National Strategy for Transformation (NST2):** Rwanda's long-term vision is to become a climate-resilient and high-income country by 2050. This project supports that aspiration by targeting food security, sustainable livelihoods, and green technology adoption in vulnerable rural regions, which are strategic priorities under Vision 2050 and NST2.
- **Revised Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS):** The project complements the GGCRS by enhancing the resilience of rural livelihoods, expanding climate information services, and scaling up nature-based solutions such as regenerative agriculture. The emphasis on inclusive and locally led adaptation also supports GGCRS implementation pillars.
- **Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA5, 2024–2029):** All four components of the project respond directly to PSTA5's thematic areas—ranging from climate-resilient productivity growth to value addition, knowledge systems, and institutional governance in agriculture. By working through cooperatives and local institutions, the project strengthens the delivery of PSTA5 outcomes.
- **District Development Strategies (DDS) for Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare:** The project is tailored to district-specific vulnerabilities and priorities, particularly in supporting food security, livestock productivity, and access to agricultural extension services. These align with each district's DDS, which incorporate climate resilience and adaptation as key cross-cutting goals.
- **Rwanda Green Fund and Climate and Nature Finance Strategy (2024–2030):** The project complements national efforts to mobilize and disburse climate finance through local institutions, as emphasized in Rwanda's Climate and Nature Finance Strategy. It is also eligible for co-financing and alignment with Rwanda Green Fund programming focused on resilient rural development. The table below summarizes this alignment.

| FRAMEWORK/ STRATEGY | RELEVANT PRIORITIES | ALIGNMENT WITH PROJECT |
|---|---|---|
| NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC, 2020) | Agriculture, water, land use, early warning systems, local adaptation | Supports CSA, AI-based WCIS, drought resilience, and local adaptation delivery |
| VISION 2050 / NST**1** & NST2 | Rural transformation, food security, inclusive green growth | Strengthens climate-smart agriculture and institutional capacity in vulnerable rural areas |



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| GREEN GROWTH & CLIMATE RESILIENCE STRATEGY (GGCRS, 2022) | Climate-resilient rural livelihoods, adaptation planning, agroecology, green tech | Promotes agroecological practices, composting, hydroponics, and local adaptation governance |
| STRATEGIC PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION (PSTA5, 2024–2029) | Priority Area I: Modernization of agriculture and animal resources production for climate-resilient agri-food systems | Project supports hydroponic fodder systems at MCCs, aligned with national push for alternative climate-resilient feed sources.<br>Project deploys district-specific digital advisory tools and farmer learning platforms, designed for Eastern Province food basket districts |
| DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (KAYONZA, GATSIBO, NYAGATARE) | Food security, resilience, extension capacity, climate-responsive planning | Activities directly target these DDS priorities through localized interventions and stakeholder ownership |
| CLIMATE AND NATURE FINANCE STRATEGY (2024–2030) / Rwanda Green Fund | Local adaptation finance, community ownership, results-based delivery | Mobilizes decentralized execution modality for local actors, supporting national access to climate finance |

**Synergy with the Rwanda Subnational EDA Programme and Rwanda Green Fund Mechanisms**

This proposed project has been intentionally designed to complement and reinforce Rwanda's ongoing Subnational Adaptation Fund project under the Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) modality, implemented by Rwanda Green Fund. While the EDA project focuses on empowering civil society organizations (CSOs) and sub-national governments to directly access and implement adaptation solutions through competitive grant windows, the current project targets strategic technical interventions and systems-level support to strengthen the enabling environment for local adaptation across the country's drought-prone food basket regions.

The EDA project, through its two main components, supports awareness raising, proposal development, and training for local actors, followed by a transparent, demand-driven call for proposals that funds community-driven adaptation projects in alignment with Rwanda's NDC priorities. It further supports CSO capacity development, gender-responsive planning, and documentation of lessons for scale-up. However, the success of these sub-national efforts depends on the existence of well-functioning institutional frameworks, technical service delivery systems, and adaptation-relevant infrastructure at local level, which are core areas of focus for the proposed project. This project directly complements the EDA by:

- Strengthening the technical ecosystem in which sub-national adaptation projects operate through the provision of hydroponic and post-harvest fodder systems, agroecological demonstration sites, and climate information tools, all of which can serve as platforms or inputs for EDA-supported initiatives.
- Enhancing safeguards, gender, and MEL systems at district level, which can be leveraged across both projects to build consistent standards of quality, risk management, and transparency.
- Building the capacity of cooperatives and farmer groups to serve as viable execution partners for future EDA calls, especially in sectors like climate-resilient agriculture, rangeland restoration, and value chain adaptation.
- Creating synergies in training, communications, and knowledge exchange, such that farmer field schools, agronomic hubs, and ICT platforms developed under this project can support CSO capacity-building and sub-project monitoring under the EDA.
- Positioning community-based organizations and cooperatives to access future climate finance, including grant windows from the Rwanda Green Fund, by strengthening their technical readiness, fiduciary systems, and safeguards compliance. Beneficiaries engaged under this project will receive targeted support in project design, financial planning, and environmental and social risk management to enable them to qualify and successfully compete for subnational funding under the EDA window and beyond.



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Coordination with Rwanda Green Fund will be maintained throughout implementation, including through participation in relevant technical working groups, information-sharing on geographic targeting, and alignment on gender and safeguards approaches. The two initiatives are mutually reinforcing: the EDA expands financing access and local agency, while this project strengthens the systemic foundations, delivery mechanisms, and innovation platforms needed to ensure long-term impact and replicability of sub-national adaptation efforts.

**E. Describe how the project/programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.Also describe, as needed, how the project/programme will provide support to local actors and build their capacities to comply with the standards.**

**1. Environmental assessment and EIA requirements**

The project aligns with Rwanda's national environmental assessment framework as stipulated in Law No. 48/2018, which mandates that all public and private investments undergo screening and, where necessary, environmental impact assessment (EIA) under the supervision of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). For this project, all initiatives at the local level will be subject to environmental and social screening using relevant EIA Guidelines and Environmental Checklist Tools. This ensures that activities such as irrigation expansion, construction of hydroponic units, or composting facilities are designed and implemented with adequate mitigation measures for soil erosion, biodiversity impacts, and water use. The project will work closely with REMA and district environmental officers to ensure compliance, facilitate necessary approvals, and monitor implementation of safeguards throughout the project cycle.

To meet the requirements of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP), the project's Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) incorporates safeguard measures that align with all 15 ESP principles, including biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, public health, indigenous rights, gender equity, and pollution prevention. Screening results will determine whether additional site-specific instruments, such as Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) or Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs), are needed.

The project will ensure that no USP-related infrastructure or activities (e.g., hydroponic units, demonstration plots) are implemented without prior screening, approval, and clearance, and will maintain full records of E&S documentation. REMA and district environmental officers will be engaged throughout the project lifecycle to ensure compliance and support capacity building for local implementation actors. These procedures ensure that both national environmental regulations and AF safeguard standards are systematically applied and monitored

**2. Agricultural input and land use standards**

Given the project's strong focus on climate-smart agriculture, it will fully comply with Rwanda's national standards governing soil health, crop production, and Agro-inputs. All agricultural activities including the use of compost, bio-fertilizers, hydroponic fodder, and improved seeds will follow the Organic Agriculture Standards issued by the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB) and enforced through the Fertilizer and Agrochemical Regulatory Framework. Additionally, project activities will align with Rwanda's Land Use Master Plan (2017–2050) and associated District Land Use Plans, which prescribe zoning regulations and ecological limits for farming and infrastructure activities. This ensures that all on-farm and cooperative-level interventions promote sustainable land stewardship and do not contribute to land degradation or violation of ecological buffers such as wetlands or protected areas.

**3. Building Codes and Construction Norms**



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All infrastructure interventions under this project will be designed and implemented in full compliance with Rwanda's National Building Code (2021), which outlines standards for structural integrity, site suitability, and safety. These regulations are administered by the Rwanda Housing Authority (RHA) and Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) and are mandatory for all development works involving civil construction. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that buildings and structures are climate-resilient, using locally appropriate materials and techniques that can withstand heat, flooding, and drought stress. In line with Rwanda's Universal Accessibility Standards, infrastructure designs will incorporate gender-responsive and disability-friendly features to ensure equitable use by all community members. The project will also ensure that any new construction meets local permitting requirements, including district-level approvals and site inspection procedures. Where applicable, design templates and bills of quantities (BoQs) will be validated by licensed engineers and reviewed for environmental sustainability.

Compliance of Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs) with Technical Standards and the ESP Several activities under Components 2 and 3 have been identified as Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), including hydroponic fodder units, silage pits, agroecological demonstration plots, and input allocations. While the intervention types are defined, their precise locations and designs will be determined through participatory planning. Each USP will be subject to a six-step implementation sequence that includes: (i) participatory site identification; (ii) environmental and social screening under the project's ESMF; (iii) preparation of technical designs; (iv) submission for required permits and certifications; (v) confirmation of safeguard compliance; and (vi) integration into district-level work plans. These activities will fully adhere to relevant national building codes, land use regulations, and agricultural standards, and will only proceed upon obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals. This structured approach ensures that all USP activities comply with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund, mitigate potential risks, and remain fully aligned with national legal and technical frameworks.

The table below consolidates the compliance pathway for each USP type, including the responsible authority, the required clearance or permit, the screening timing, and the mechanism for reflecting these requirements in annual workplans prior to implementation.

| USP Type | Responsible Authority | Required Clearance/Permit | Screening Timing | Workplan Integration |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydroponic fodder units (MCCs) | MINAGRI E&S Officer; District Technical Officer; REMA (if ESIA required) | Building approval (MININFRA/RHA); Land use clearance (NLA); ESMP or site-specific EMP; REMA clearance if environmental threshold triggered | Q1–Q2 of the implementation year preceding installation; completed before procurement of equipment | USP screening report and permit confirmation attached to annual workplan submission; activity sequenced after step 5 (safeguards clearance confirmed) |
| Silage pits and fodder storage shelters | MINAGRI E&S Officer; District Technical Officer | Building approval (MININFRA); Land use clearance (NLA); ESMP if construction risk identified | Q1–Q2 of the implementation year preceding construction; completed before contractor mobilization | Construction activity included in workplan only after permit confirmation; ESMP or mitigation plan appended as workplan annex |
| Agroecological demonstration plots | District Agronomy Officer; NLAR; RAB | Land use zoning approval (NLA); Agronomic site assessment (RAB); REMA environmental clearance where plot exceeds screening threshold | Q4 of the preceding year or Q1 of the implementation year; completed before land preparation begins | Site selection and clearance confirmation listed as prerequisite milestone in quarterly workplan; plot activities contingent on step 5 completion |
| Input distribution (certified | MINAGRI; RAB; RSB | RAB certification of seed and input varieties; RSB quality | Prior to procurement initiation; certification confirmed before | Input procurement included in workplan only after certification |



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| seeds, nutrients) | | control clearance; district procurement approval | purchase orders are issued | confirmed; copies of RAB/RSB certificates held in project files |

For each USP type, MINAGRI's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer holds primary accountability for certifying that steps 1 through 5 of the six-step process are complete before any activity appears in a confirmed annual workplan. UNDP, as the Implementing Entity, will verify this certification as part of its workplan review and approval process. No USP activity will be included in a confirmed annual workplan until the responsible authority has confirmed in writing that the required clearances are in place or are on a confirmed timeline that precedes implementation by a minimum of 30 days.

**4. Public procurement and financial management**

The project will operate under the regulatory framework established by Law No. 62/2018 on Public Procurement, ensuring full transparency, competitiveness, and value-for-money in all procurement and financial processes. This applies to both the procurement undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) as the executing entity, and by selected local actors (e.g., cooperatives and CSOs) managing District-Delivered Intervention Packages. All tenders, including those for equipment (e.g. hydroponic systems), services (e.g., training providers, consultants), and construction works, will follow the guidelines of the Rwanda Public Procurement Authority (RPPA). Financial management will comply with national fiduciary standards and be reinforced by support from UNDP as the Implementing Entity, which will ensure that funds are tracked and accounted for in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's fiduciary principles. In addition, the project will incorporate financial capacity assessments and training for local partners to build their procurement literacy, reporting capacity, and accountability systems. This guarantees responsible stewardship of public climate finance and reduces fiduciary risk.

**5. Gender, inclusion, and social safeguards**

The project adopts a rights-based and inclusive approach in line with The Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP). Special attention is given to ensuring that women, youth, and marginalized groups, often excluded from digital and financial services, are equitably involved in all project phases. Gender considerations are mainstreamed across project activities, from the design of hydroponic units at Milk Collection Centers (ensuring time-saving benefits for women), to the delivery of tailored weather advisories via mobile and radio channels. Moreover, all activities will be assessed and implemented in line with the Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) of the Adaptation Fund, which includes 15 principles such as protection of natural habitats, traditional rights, public health, and cultural heritage. A robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established within cooperatives and district offices to address complaints and ensure transparency. Participatory monitoring, disaggregated data collection, and regular gender audits will further reinforce accountability and equity in adaptation delivery.

**F. Describe if there is duplication of project/programme with other funding sources, if any.Describe how the project/programme will ensure coordination of different initiatives, sub-projects and small grants towards a common goal, enhances collaboration across sectors and outlines how activities avoid duplication and enhance efficiencies and good practice.**

The proposed project complements ongoing climate and agricultural initiatives in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare by addressing critical gaps in digital climate advisory services, hydroponic fodder systems, and local adaptation planning. While several interventions focus on land restoration, agroforestry, and water access, few incorporate AI-powered weather and climate information services (WCIS), cooperative-led technology deployment, or institutional fiduciary capacity building. The project builds synergies by leveraging existing infrastructure and training platforms while



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ensuring non-duplication through innovative delivery models. This integrated approach ensures added value, alignment with national priorities, and sustainability beyond the project lifecycle.

Notably, the project creates strong synergies with the AF–MOE Enhanced Direct Access (EDA) project, which channels adaptation finance directly to local governments and communities for small-scale, locally defined interventions. While the EDA project supports decentralized adaptation grant delivery, the proposed initiative enhances readiness and absorptive capacity at the community and cooperative level. Specifically, it strengthens the enabling environment through targeted training on financial literacy, climate-smart agricultural practices, and M&E systems, ensuring that EDA-financed activities are implemented effectively and sustainably.

The two projects are therefore complementary in scope and sequencing: the EDA project devolves funds for implementation, while this project equips local actors with the skills, tools, and institutional mechanisms needed to plan, manage, and report on those investments. Shared learning events, harmonized training modules, and coordinated district-level planning processes will ensure alignment, reduce duplication, and promote scalability. This integrated approach ensures added value, responsiveness to national priorities, and institutional sustainability beyond the project lifecycle.

The table below summarizes some of the current project and how it aligns with the current project.

| Project | Description | Duration | Synergies | Non-Duplication |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transforming Eastern Province through Adaptation (TREPA) | Landscape restoration and climate-resilient ecosystem building through reforestation, agroforestry, and capacity building. | 2021 to 2027 | Aligns with components on agroecological practices, capacity building, and digital climate services. | Lacks focus on hydroponics, AI-driven WCIS, and cooperative-based technology deployment. |
| Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) | Empowering farmers with localized climate information and decision-support through the PICSA methodology. | Ongoing | Supports climate information dissemination under Component 1 of the project. | Does not include AI-based forecasting, hydroponics, or institutional capacity for adaptation finance. |
| Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture for Improved Rural Livelihoods | Promotes agroforestry, irrigation advocacy, and drought-tolerant crops for adaptation in drought-prone areas. | Ongoing | Reinforces agroecology, CSA practices, and community engagement components. | Lacks focus on digital advisory services and hydroponic livestock feed solutions. |
| East Africa Climate Resilience Enhancement (ECREA) | Builds adaptive capacities using enhanced WCIS tools including PICSA-lite and Agro-climate committees. | Ongoing | Supports WCIS dissemination and farmer training under Component 1. | Does not use AI/ML forecasting or integrate climate-resilient Agri-tech like hydroponics. |
| DeSIRA Agroforestry Research Project | Research and training on diverse agroforestry options and tree management to enhance climate resilience. | 2021 and ongoing | Complements agroecological training, peer learning, and biodiversity restoration. | Limited focus on weather information systems and livestock resilience innovations. |
| Training on Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) | Capacity building for lead farmers on CSA practices like irrigation, agroforestry, | Ongoing | Reinforces training and extension service support | Does not address digital WCIS, AI integration, or institutional fiduciary strengthening. |



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| | | | | |
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| | and conservation agriculture. | | under Components 2 and 3. | |
| National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Project | Institutional support and ecosystem-based adaptation planning, especially in Nyagatare. | Ongoing | Supports Component 4 on adaptation planning and ecosystem restoration. | Focuses on policy and planning, not direct farm-level technologies or digital systems. |
| Rwanda Subnational Adaptation Fund (AF–MOE EDA Project) | Channels adaptation finance to local governments and communities via Rwanda Green Fund to implement small-scale, community-prioritized adaptation projects. | 2022–2026 | Builds on EDA's local planning systems. This project strengthens readiness through climate info services, digital tools, and cooperative training. | While EDA focuses on grant disbursement and direct implementation, this project provides technical backstopping, institutional training, and digital infrastructure.<br><br>This project introduces WCIS, hydroponic technologies, and institutional systems that are not part of the EDA scope, ensuring no overlap in interventions.<br><br>Geographic and thematic targeting are coordinated with Rwanda Green Fund to avoid duplication at site level. |

**G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned and how this contributes to building and institutionalizing local capabilities. Provide details on managing traditional and/or indigenous knowledge, where relevant.**

The project will integrate a robust and participatory Learning and Knowledge Management (LKM) strategy to ensure that lessons learned are systematically captured, synthesized, and disseminated across all implementation levels—from farmer groups to national policy institutions. This component is designed to reinforce adaptive project management, strengthen evidence-based policy making, and enable replication and scaling of successful climate adaptation models in Rwanda and beyond. The project adopts a dual approach: (i) embedding learning processes directly into field activities (embedded learning), and (ii) establishing dedicated platforms and tools for the structured documentation, validation, and dissemination of results (strategic learning). Knowledge generation is not viewed as a standalone task but as an iterative process woven into implementation, feedback, and redesign cycles. The approach also responds to Rwanda's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) goals of promoting a learning society and innovation in agriculture and climate resilience.

**Embedded learning and adaptive feedback loops**

At the local level, the project will establish continuous feedback and learning loops within participating cooperatives, district agricultural offices, and Milk Collection Centers (MCCs). Farmer field schools, climate champion networks, and seasonal climate forums will serve as iterative learning spaces where project beneficiaries can share experiences, troubleshoot challenges, and refine techniques related to hydroponics, composting, agroforestry, or climate information services. The Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology, already piloted in Rwanda, will be adapted and expanded to include AI-driven forecast interpretation and crop-livestock planning modules. These forums will generate localized knowledge on how farmers perceive and respond to climate information, enabling real-time refinement of advisory services. Digital feedback tools such as interactive voice response (IVR) surveys and WhatsApp-based polling will be deployed to capture farmer perspectives, measure user satisfaction, and identify adoption



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barriers. This information will be synthesized by implementing teams and shared with METEO Rwanda and MINAGRI for the continuous improvement of services.

**Systematic knowledge capture and analysis**

This project will be delivered through a decentralized execution model led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), working closely with its decentralized structures and local government authorities in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare and will include a knowledge capture component. Each partner (e.g., cooperatives, CSOs) will be supported to document their experiences, including methodologies used, challenges faced, adaptation outcomes achieved, and lessons learned. Standardized reporting templates and reflection workshops will be used to ensure consistency in documentation. District-level knowledge focal points will be designated to aggregate and validate case studies and innovation profiles, which will then be submitted to MINAGRI and the UNDP implementing team for synthesis and cross-site analysis.Special studies will be conducted on priority themes such as the effectiveness of AI-driven WCIS tools, gendered adoption of hydroponics, and the performance of different regenerative agriculture models. These studies will generate data that will inform scaling strategies, refinement of digital tools, and potential policy reform.

**Dissemination and policy uptake**

Validated knowledge products, including policy briefs, case studies, infographics, and farmer training videos, will be disseminated through multiple channels. These include national agricultural extension portals, cooperative radio shows, agricultural trade fairs, and MINAGRI-hosted policy dialogues. The project will also create a digital knowledge hub linked to the MINAGRI and other institutions' websites, hosting adaptation learning content in English, French, and Kinyarwanda. To support broader policy uptake, annual learning symposiums will be held, bringing together stakeholders from government, research institutions, civil society, and the private sector. These events will serve as opportunities to showcase innovations, debate findings, and co-develop recommendations for integration into the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) implementation framework, district development strategies, and future funding proposals.

**H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Provide details on how the consultative process considered and addressed gender-based, economic and other inequalities and encouraged vulnerable and marginalized individuals to meaningfully participate in and lead adaptation decisions.**

**Stakeholder mapping and prioritization**

The process began with a comprehensive stakeholder mapping exercise, which identified key actors at the national, district, and community levels. Special attention was given to groups that are disproportionately affected by climate change, including: Smallholder farmers and landless agricultural workers, Women-headed households, Youth and unemployed graduates, Persons with disabilities. This mapping informed a multi-tiered engagement strategy that ensured representation and active participation from these groups throughout project design.

**Community-level consultations**

Five community consultations were carried out across the proposed project locations. These sessions used:

- Focus group discussions methodologies were conducted in Kinyarwanda to ensure accessibility. Venues were chosen to accommodate women, persons with disabilities, and remote rural dwellers.
- To address gender dynamics and social norms, the consultations incorporated: Gender-segregated focus group discussions (FGDs) for women and girls,



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- Dedicated sessions for youth groups and informal community leaders, Facilitators trained in inclusive communication and gender-sensitive facilitation techniques, these dialogues enabled communities to articulate their adaptation needs, barriers to technology adoption, and recommendations for sustainable livelihood strategies.

**Sectoral and institutional engagement**
A parallel stream of consultations was conducted with government institutions, academic bodies, and civil society organizations. These sessions were held both in-person and virtually, allowing for broader participation of national-level stakeholders and decision-makers who may not have been able to travel due to ongoing obligations or restrictions. Virtual and in-person meetings were particularly effective in engaging high-level policymakers and technical specialists, and were held with: Senior representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Senior officials and experts from the Ministry of Environment, experts from METEO Rwanda, experts from the Rwanda's Green Fund, Gender focal points from the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD) and Rwanda Women's Network These engagements served to validate project alignment with national strategies such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy and the Strategic Plan for Agriculture (PSTA5) to ensure institutional ownership and support for implementation.

**Thematic workshops and validation forums**
Multi-stakeholder thematic workshops were convened to address priority areas relevant to the project's scope, including Gender-responsive climate adaptation, Use of artificial intelligence in climate forecasting (AI-WCIS), Sustainable regenerative agriculture,

The workshops were designed to encourage collaborative learning and iterative feedback, resulting in the refinement of project components and the co-development of key indicators and risk mitigation measures.

**Gender equality and social inclusion**
An in-depth gender analysis was undertaken during project design to identify structural barriers and opportunity areas for women's empowerment and gender equality. In response to the findings, the project design incorporates: Gender-disaggregated data collection and monitoring, A minimum 50% quota for female participation in all project activities, Promotion of inclusive technologies and services that reduce women's labor burdens, Integration of gender-responsive grievance redress mechanisms (GRM) to ensure equitable access to support and redress throughout the project lifecycle.Efforts to reach persons with disabilities and marginalized ethnic groups were also integral, with specific adaptations in c tools and targeted outreach to representative organizations.

**Environmental and social safeguards compliance**
The project was screened in accordance with the 15 safeguard principles of the Adaptation Fund's ESP. Potential risks including those related to equity, biodiversity, and cultural heritage were identified and addressed through a tailored Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP outlines mitigation strategies, participatory monitoring procedures, and a grievance mechanism accessible to all stakeholders, including vulnerable and marginalized groups.

**Ongoing Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement During Implementation**
Beyond the design phase, the project establishes robust mechanisms for continuous stakeholder engagement and feedback throughout implementation:
- Multi-Stakeholder Platforms: At district level (Component 1.3), multi-stakeholder coordination platforms will convene cooperatives, extension agents, civil society, and local authorities to guide implementation and troubleshoot emerging issues in real-time.



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- Participatory Monitoring: As detailed in Component 4 and the ESMP, cooperatives and community institutions will engage in participatory monitoring, including the use of community scorecards and annual learning reviews to assess performance and suggest course corrections.
- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A project-wide GRM, outlined in the Environmental and Social Management section, will be accessible to all stakeholders, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to raise concerns or report issues confidentially and without reprisal.
- Feedback Loops and Adaptive Planning: Annual participatory planning sessions (linked to Component 2,3,4 activities) will allow stakeholders to reprioritize activities and reallocate resources based on evolving local conditions and lessons learned. This ensures continuous two-way feedback and responsiveness to local needs.

**I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.**

Rwanda's food security and rural livelihoods are increasingly under pressure from the impacts of climate change, particularly in the drought-prone districts of Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. These regions, which form the country's core food basket, are experiencing rising temperatures, longer dry spells, erratic rainfall, and frequent droughts conditions that are undermining agricultural productivity and increasing the vulnerability of smallholder farmers and herders. While Rwanda has made considerable progress in institutional climate readiness, the resources available through national channels remain insufficient to meet the scale and urgency of adaptation needs at the local level. The public budget is already stretched and cannot fully support targeted, community-led adaptation investments especially those that serve public goods or are needed by the most vulnerable populations.

This project therefore seeks Adaptation Fund (AF) financing to close a critical funding gap and scale up local adaptation actions through a decentralized executed delivery model. Under this approach the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) – working closely with METEO Rwanda, the Rwanda Agriculture Board, and district authorities – will procure and deliver a pre-defined package of climate-resilient services and inputs directly to farmer cooperatives and producer groups in Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. AF resources will allow MINAGRI to: (i) integrate hyper-local weather and climate information services into its existing digital extension platform; (ii) roll out climate-smart technologies such as hydroponic fodder systems and silage infrastructure; (iii) finance district-level training and planning support; and (iv) equip women and youth with the knowledge and tools needed to participate meaningfully in climate-smart agriculture.

Without AF support these outcomes would remain out of reach. Rwanda's main domestic climate-finance vehicle, the Green Fund (RGF), has been invaluable for national mitigation and large-scale ecosystem projects, yet it currently has no dedicated window for bundled, district-level adaptation support to farming cooperatives. Existing funding streams tend to favour competitive, nationally scoped calls that small rural organizations find difficult to access or co-finance. As a result, highly vulnerable food-basket districts continue to face shortages of climate-resilient inputs, advisory services, and institutional backstopping.

AF financing will enable a purpose-built a delivery mechanism that channels climate funds swiftly through MINAGRI's procurement and extension systems. Instead of launching open calls for proposals, MINAGRI will aggregate needs identified during field consultations and distribute "Cooperative Support Packages" (inputs, training, digital tools, and technical assistance) through district agronomy teams. This model leverages existing public-sector strengths, ensures consistency with national standards, and embeds capacity within local institutions, creating a scalable template for future adaptation investments aligned with Rwanda's NDC and National Adaptation Plan.



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Because the target beneficiaries are among the most climate-exposed populations in Rwanda's drought corridor, the project will not require cash co-financing from cooperatives. However, in-kind contributions – land for demonstration sites, local labour for construction, community monitoring, and indigenous knowledge – will be mobilized to foster ownership and long-term sustainability.

Given that the target beneficiaries are among the most climate-vulnerable populations in Rwanda, the support packages will not require financial co-contributions. However, in-kind contributions such as land, local labor, knowledge, and coordination support will be encouraged to enhance ownership and sustainability. The proposed investment is designed to achieve high impact with limited resources by using a combination of proven interventions and innovative delivery mechanisms tailored to the rural Rwandan context.

The Adaptation Fund support is critical to bridging the current adaptation financing gap in Rwanda's drought-prone regions. It will allow for the delivery of targeted, high-impact adaptation solutions that empower local actors, protect livelihoods, and build a more resilient rural economy. Without this support, these outcomes will remain out of reach for the communities that need them most.

**J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project/programme. In particular, describe how the project/programme supports long-term development of local governance processes, and improves the capacity of local institutions (including through simpler access modalities), and how it can ensure that communities can effectively implement adaptation actions, facilitate and manage adaptation initiatives over the long term without being dependent on project-based donor funding.**

This project has been intentionally designed to deliver long-term adaptation benefits for farmers and livestock herders in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket districts Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. Sustainability has been integrated across all components of the project, from institutional capacity building and infrastructure design to the delivery mechanisms for climate services and agricultural technologies. By prioritizing local ownership, systems integration, and knowledge transfer, the project aims to ensure that outcomes persist and scale well beyond the duration of Adaptation Fund support.

**Institutional and systemic sustainability**

The project will demonstrate the viability of channeling sub-national climate finance through a decentralized execution mechanism by supporting locally-driven adaptation actions that respond directly to the needs of vulnerable communities. This pilot will show that MINAGRI, and local governments can coordinate effectively to deliver targeted climate finance, providing a proof of concept that may catalyze additional investments from bilateral and multilateral sources for local-level climate action.

Participating institutions including local governments, farmer cooperatives, and CSOs will receive targeted capacity strengthening in proposal development, financial management, monitoring, and project implementation. These skills, once developed, will remain with local actors and enable them to design and manage future projects independently, enhancing long-term absorptive capacity.

**Policy and planning integration**

The project is intentionally aligned with national planning systems. District-level agricultural and environmental experts will be trained and engaged throughout the programme to ensure adaptation interventions are institutionalized into Imihigo performance contracts and district development plans.



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This approach ensures that successful practices from digital climate services to hydroponic fodder systems, are not stand-alone pilots but embedded in long-term planning and budget frameworks.

**Community ownership and social sustainability**
The participatory model adopted by the project including PICSA workshops, community climate forums, and co-designed digital tools—ensures that communities play a central role in shaping and validating solutions. By enabling farmers, youth, and women's groups to lead implementation and feedback loops, the project builds social capital, promotes inclusion, and fosters collective accountability. Local Climate Champions and peer-led learning systems will further embed resilience thinking and sustain behavior change across farming communities.

**Environmental sustainability**
The project promotes sustainable land and water management practices such as conservation agriculture, soil cover, efficient irrigation, and hydroponic fodder systems. These interventions reduce environmental degradation while improving productivity under stress conditions, leading to long-lasting ecosystem benefits such as soil retention, improved water efficiency, and restored vegetation. Climate-resilient infrastructure, such as community ICT hubs, will be maintained through district and cooperative structures, further reinforcing sustainability.

**Economic Sustainability**
By increasing access to localized climate information, climate-smart inputs, and market intelligence, the project strengthens farmer decision-making and profitability under changing climate conditions. This is complemented by training in farm business literacy and financial planning. Through increased productivity, improved market linkages, and post-harvest value addition, farming households are expected to realize economic gains that reinforce adaptive capacity and reduce dependence on external aid. Cost-sharing mechanisms especially around hydroponic systems and digital tool maintenance will ensure long-term affordability and scale-up by cooperatives and district governments.

The project goes beyond delivering immediate adaptation benefits; it strengthens the enabling environment, institutions, and knowledge systems required to sustain and replicate those benefits at scale. It positions local actors (public and private) as central agents of resilience and lays a strong foundation for long-term, community-led adaptation in Rwanda's food basket districts.

**K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project/programme.**
A robust environmental and social safeguards system has been integrated into project design, leveraging existing national frameworks and institutional capacities.
Based on preliminary screening against the 15 environmental and social principles of the Adaptation Fund, no significant or irreversible environmental or social risks have been identified. Anticipated risks under this programme are expected to be site-specific, reversible, and manageable. As such, the overall project is categorized as Category B in accordance with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy.Through its participatory, inclusive design and a strong emphasis on ecosystem-based and gender-responsive approaches, the project will not only minimize risks but also deliver positive environmental and social co-benefits. These include sustainable land and water management, biodiversity protection, strengthened community cohesion, and improved livelihoods for vulnerable groups in Rwanda's drought-prone agricultural zones.

The project includes several Partially Unidentified Sub-Projects (USPs), as defined under the Adaptation Fund's updated guidance (Decision B.39/52, Para 7). These are activities for which the specific nature is known, but the precise location or design details will be determined during



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implementation through participatory planning with local communities. This approach aligns with the Fund's Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) principles and national decentralization frameworks in Rwanda.

For all USPs where sites are not yet determined, risk identification follows a "gross risk" approach, as per AF guidance (para. 30), which reflects potential impacts prior to mitigation. Each subproject will be subjected to screening and management measures under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), including stakeholder engagement, compliance with national regulations, and site-specific ESMPs as required.

| Checklist of environmental and social principles | No further assessment required for compliance | Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Compliance with the Law* | ✓ | | The project aligns with national climate, environmental, and agricultural laws and policies, including PSTA 5, NAP, and NDCs. Implementing entities will ensure legal compliance at all levels. |
| *Access and Equity* | | ✓ | While the project intends to promote equitable access, proactive monitoring is required to ensure women, youth, and marginalized farmers are not unintentionally excluded from digital tools or inputs. |
| *Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups* | | ✓ | The project explicitly targets vulnerable groups (e.g., smallholder farmers, women, youth), but further safeguards are needed to ensure meaningful participation and benefits. |
| *Human Rights* | ✓ | | Project is aligned with UNDP's human rights-based approach and will promote inclusive participation and information access at local level. |
| *Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment* | | ✓ | Gender is a core cross-cutting theme; activities such as agroecological and farm business training will include targeted outreach to women. A Gender Action Plan should be developed. |
| *Core Labour Rights* | ✓ | | The project will comply with national labour standards in Rwanda. No child labour or exploitative labour is expected. The project will constantly monitor beneficiaries to ensure that issues of child labour are assessed and any violations reported and dealt with in accordance to Rwandan Laws. |
| *Traditional Peoples* | ✓ | | Rwanda does not recognize distinct traditional peoples in national law; however the project will engage smallholder farmers including women and young people within guidelines of community engagement and will ensure that project interventions uphold Free, Prior and Informed Consent Principles in all relevant engagements. |
| *Involuntary Resettlement* | ✓ | | No land acquisition or physical resettlement is planned. The Government of Rwanda together with the communities have already established the food basket sites where all of the interventions including infrastructure will be installed or implemented. All infrastructure will be small-scale (e.g., community fodder systems) and placed on voluntarily contributed land. |
| *Protection of Natural Habitats* | | ✓ | Although the project intends to avoid ecologically sensitive areas, site-specific risks remain unknown at this stage for some USPs. These include potential clearance of vegetation, disturbance of buffer zones, or edge effects on nearby habitats. All sites will be screened prior to approval, and no activities will proceed without confirmation that no critical natural habitats or endangered species are affected, per the ESMF. |
| *Conservation of Biological Diversity* | | ✓ | Project promotes agroecological approaches that are biodiversity-friendly. No introduction of invasive species or harmful practices is anticipated. |
| *Climate Change* | ✓ | | Project directly contributes to climate adaptation in drought-prone regions. It will not result in increased GHG emissions. |



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| *Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency* | | ✓ | Some USPs (e.g., hydroponic units, silage pits, composting, Agro-ecological practices) may pose localized risks such as runoff, odors, or inefficient resource use and construction externalities. These will undergo site-specific screening per the ESMF. Mitigation (e.g. drainage controls and safe composting practices) will be included in ESMPs to ensure pollution prevention and efficient water and waste management in line with national standards. |
| *Public Health* | ✓ | | Project will improve resilience to climate-related health risks by enhancing food security and reducing exposure to drought-related stress. |
| *Physical and Cultural Heritage* | | ✓ | Because precise locations of infrastructure-related USPs are not yet defined, there is a theoretical risk of encountering culturally or archaeologically significant sites. As a precaution, the ESMP includes a chance-find procedure, and district-level clearance processes will be followed to ensure pre-screening of sites for known heritage assets. |
| *Lands and Soil Conservation* | | ✓ | Even though project interventions promote soil health, site works such as land clearing, pit digging, or construction of infrastructure can cause localized erosion, compaction, or nutrient imbalances. These risks will be considered during site selection and included in technical designs. All USPs will be screened using the ESMF, and corrective measures (e.g., contouring, mulching) will be built into implementation plans. |

## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

**A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation. Please describe how the implementation modalities enable giving local institutions and communities more direct access to finance and decision-making power over how adaptation actions are defined, prioritized, designed and implemented.**

To operationalize the project's decentralized execution model, community-based institutions, primarily farmer cooperatives, will receive dedicated budget envelopes held at the district level. These cooperatives will exercise direct decision-making authority over the design, selection, and prioritization of locally appropriate adaptation solutions. Through structured annual participatory planning and review cycles, cooperatives will identify priority interventions and determine preferred service providers or delivery modalities. MINAGRI and district-level agronomists will act in a facilitative role, providing technical guidance, fiduciary safeguards, and backstopping support, but not unilaterally determining how funds are used. Over the project lifespan, this approach will progressively transfer operational and financial control to local actors, enabling them to manage and oversee their own adaptation investments. Local institutions will also be trained to apply simplified financial templates, track disbursements, and use participatory monitoring tools such as community scorecards. This ensures the project does not simply decentralize delivery, but fosters authentic local leadership, direct financial access, and adaptive implementation grounded in community agency.

**Overall Project Governance and Oversight:**

- **Implementing Entity (IE):** The Government of Rwanda, through the National Designated Authority (NDA), has formally endorsed the project and confirmed UNDP as the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) for submission to the Adaptation Fund. As an accredited MIE, UNDP holds overall responsibility for fiduciary standards, administrative oversight, and reporting to the Adaptation Fund for this project. UNDP, through its Rwanda Country Office, will provide implementation oversight, technical backstopping, and quality assurance support to the Executing Entity to ensure effective, compliant, and timely delivery of project activities.



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- **Executing Entity (EE):** The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) will serve as the primary Executing Entity, responsible for the day-to-day management, implementation, and reporting of project activities to UNDP. MINAGRI will engage in the project sites and ensure delivery, consultation, and inclusion.
- **Project Steering Committee (SteerCo):** A high-level Project SteerCo will be established to provide strategic guidance, oversight, and decision-making for the project.
- **Composition of the SteerCo:**
  - Chair: Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), or a delegated representative.
  - Co-Chair: UNDP Rwanda.
  - Members: representatives from MINAGRI, Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB), Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB), IFAD, Ministry of Local Government, (through district authorities from Gatsibo, Kayonza, and Nyagatare) representatives from farmers' cooperatives/associations (with 50% women representation), and relevant local civil society organizations.
  - **Roles of the SteerCo:**
  - Review annual work plans and budgets, approve project revisions, monitor progress, ensure alignment with national policies and priorities, facilitate inter-institutional coordination, and provide strategic direction for sustainability, replication, and scale-up.
  - The Steering Committee will also facilitate effective coordination among key government authorities at both the national and district levels and ensure that the project aligns with government strategies and programs.
  - The Steering Committee will meet every 6 months to review progress and approve annual work plans (AWP), budgets, and any major changes in implementation.

A local steering committee will also be established through the District Administration, which will be responsible for quarterly review of progress, coordination of the project with other ongoing district initiatives, and sustainability of the project. The Committee will comprise: Agricultural Officers, Environment Officers, Land Officers, Co-operative Officers, and other units of local governments as needed.

**Project Management Unit (PMU):**
A dedicated Project Management Unit (PMU) will be established within MINAGRI Rwanda and closely linked to relevant government structures. For resource and delivery efficiencies, MINAGRI will embed the PMU in a Single Project Implementation Unit - SPIU relevant to the project.

**Key Personnel of the PMU:**
- **Project Manager (Full-time, based in Rwanda):** Leads overall project delivery, coordination, and implementation; oversees annual planning, reporting, and compliance with Adaptation Fund requirements, UNDP procedures, and Government of Rwanda policies; manages coordination across MINAGRI, districts, and implementing partners.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist:** Designs and oversees the project MEL framework; coordinates baseline, routine monitoring, learning, and reporting; ensures data quality, gender-disaggregated reporting, and use of results for adaptive management and LLA learning processes.
- **Financial Management Specialist:** Manages project financial planning, budgeting, procurement coordination, human resources administration, and logistical support; ensures fiduciary compliance, financial reporting, and audit readiness in line with UNDP and Adaptation Fund standards.
- **Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist:** Oversees implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Gender Action Plan; conducts



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E&S screening for project activities and USPs; supports mitigation measures, GRM operation, and safeguards reporting.

The project will employ a combination of implementation modalities to maximize effectiveness and reach:

- National Implementation Modality: Finance will be directed to MINAGRI by UNDP for overall project management, financial oversight, procurement of major goods/services (e.g., specialized technologies, studies), international consultants, and capacity building for national partners. MINAGRI will partner with METEO Rwanda, RAB, CSOs and District Officers. This ensures adherence to UNDP's robust operational standards and the Adaptation Fund's fiduciary requirements.
- National Implementation/ Responsible Parties (RPs): UNDP will partner with relevant Rwandan government institutions (e.g., MINAGRI, RAB, RWB, District Administrations) and local CSOs/NGOs as Responsible Parties.

**Community-Level Project Implementation Committee (CLPIC)**

To reinforce community ownership and ensure locally led decision-making, the project will establish a Community-Level Project Implementation Committee (CLPIC) in each participating cooperative or community cluster. These committees will serve as the primary decision-making bodies at the local level, with formal authority over the planning, prioritization, and oversight of adaptation investments funded through the project.

**Structure and Membership**

Each CLPIC will comprise 7-9 members, ensuring inclusive representation of key stakeholder groups:

- Chairperson: Elected representative from the cooperative (preferably a woman)
- Secretary: Local Agronomist or Cooperative Development Officer (serving as technical liaison).
- Members:
    - 2-3 members from the cooperative or producer group (including at least one woman and one youth representative).
    - 1 representative from the local cell or sector government administration.
    - 1 representative from a local CSO or community-based organization (as applicable).
    - 1 representative of persons with disabilities or other marginalized groups (where applicable).
    - Gender balance will be actively enforced, with at least 50% female representation in every CLPIC.

**Mandate and Responsibilities**

The CLPIC will have the following key functions:

- Participatory Planning: Lead the identification and ranking of adaptation priorities during annual community planning sessions.
- Investment Decisions: Review and approve site locations, delivery modalities, and adaptation packages proposed under the project (e.g., location of hydroponic units, silage pits, demo plots).
- Fund Oversight: Provide input on the use of cooperative-level budget envelopes and endorse funding allocations in line with community-identified priorities.
- Service Provider Engagement: Participate in the shortlisting and performance assessment of service providers, ensuring relevance, quality, and accountability.
- Knowledge and learning: Build and use community-level capacity to observe and reflect on how activities are progressing, using simple tools such as community scorecards, and share their experience and lessons for the PMU to consolidate into district-level reviews.



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- Safeguards Compliance: Flag any potential environmental or social risks during implementation and liaise with district officials or MINAGRI where mitigation is needed.

**Capacity Support**
Each CLPIC will be trained on financial oversight and transparent decision-making, inclusive facilitation and conflict resolution, environmental and social safeguards, including how to apply screening tools and escalate grievances and use of monitoring tools for adaptive learning.

**Integration with Broader Governance**
CLPICs will feed into the District-level Steering Committees through their elected chairpersons or designated representatives, ensuring alignment between grassroots decision-making and district/national oversight structures.

**Examples of RP activities:**
- MINAGRI/RAB: Providing agricultural extension services, training farmers on climate-resilient crop varieties (beans, sweet potatoes, maize, cassava, banana), sustainable land management practices, and integrated pest management.
- RWB: Supporting water harvesting techniques (e.g., small dams, ponds), efficient irrigation technologies, and water-use planning.
- District Administrations (Gatsibo, Kayonza, Nyagatare): Facilitating community mobilization, securing land for communal infrastructure, integrating project activities into District Development Plans (DDPs), and overseeing local-level implementation.
- Farmers' Cooperatives/Associations: Direct implementation of specific adaptation actions at the community level, including collective farming, livestock management improvements, modernization of milk collection centers (MCCs), and knowledge sharing.
- Local CSOs/NGOs: Community mobilization, awareness campaigns, gender-responsive capacity building, and facilitating access to finance for local initiatives.

**Delivery Model: Decentralized Execution with Progressive Devolution to Local Institutions**
The project adopts a decentralized execution model that combines fiduciary control and delivery efficiency with the progressive empowerment of local actors. MINAGRI, as the Executing Entity, brings established institutional frameworks and public financial management systems that can ensure fiduciary accountability, environmental and social compliance, and transparency in the use of climate finance. Central coordination of fiduciary and legal compliance is retained at the outset to manage risk and uphold procurement standards while the fiduciary capacity of cooperatives is still being built.

The model is structured as a transition toward greater devolution of decision-making authority and financial control to local institutions, in line with the principles of Locally Led Adaptation. The design rationale for devolving decision-making to the lowest appropriate level is summarized in Part II.A; this section sets out the corresponding implementation arrangements. It describes how local decision-making operates and which decisions are binding, how funds flow and how financial control is progressively transferred, the capacity milestones that govern each step, and how the influence of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups is secured in both decisions and resource allocation.

**Local decision-making and the authority of cooperatives**
The Community-Level Project Implementation Committee (CLPIC), established in each participating cooperative or community cluster, is the binding decision-making body at local level. Within each cooperative's approved budget envelope, the decisions of the CLPIC, endorsed by the cooperative General Assembly, are binding on the Executing Entity. These binding decisions include the selection of activities from the modular support menu, the selection of preferred service providers from the approved roster, the sequencing of activities across the season, and the reallocation of



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resources between activities within the envelope. MINAGRI and district teams act as facilitators of these decisions rather than as decision-makers.

MINAGRI may decline a specific cooperative selection only where it does not meet defined value-for-money, eligibility, procurement, or environmental and social safeguards standards. Any such decision is documented and explained to the cooperative in writing, together with the steps required to bring the selection into compliance. These conditions are the limited exceptions to an otherwise binding cooperative decision, and they exist to protect fiduciary and safeguards integrity rather than to reserve programming choices to government. Decisions that remain advisory are confined to matters where national standards or Adaptation Fund requirements set the parameters, such as the technical specifications attached to procurement and the outcome of environmental and social screening. To make this authority real in practice, the project will provide cooperatives with transparent templates, a modular menu of eligible interventions, and simplified decision-making tools, so that selection and sequencing are exercised by cooperative members themselves rather than negotiated through technical intermediaries.

**Beneficiaries, co-design, and adaptive programming**

Under this project support will focus on duly registered cooperatives engaged in crop or livestock production within the designated food basket zones across Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. Approximately 2,000 livestock farmers and 8,000 crop farmers will receive customized adaptation support packages, which may include hydroponic fodder systems, drought-tolerant seeds, composting units, bio-inputs, and agronomic training. A further 25,000 farmers are expected to benefit indirectly through improved cooperative services, advisory platforms, and access to climate information. These packages are co-designed by communities on the basis of their evolving needs and priorities, in line with LLA Principle 7 on co-design from the outset. Interventions are not pre-defined. Local actors will determine their preferred combinations of support and adjust them each year through participatory planning cycles embedded in the district implementation calendar, which gives effect to LLA Principle 6 on flexible programming and adaptive learning. Through these cycles, cooperatives will reprioritize, re-sequence, and reallocate resources within their envelopes in response to seasonal conditions, results, and lessons learned.

**Inclusion and the influence of vulnerable groups on decisions and resources**

The project will ensure the voice and influence of marginalized groups in adaptation design and resourcing, in line with LLA Principle 2 on addressing intra-local power imbalances. Inclusion of vulnerable groups including women, young people and other groups will be translated into decision-making power through the composition and voting rules of the CLPIC, which is the binding decision body described above. Each CLPIC will be expected to ensure at least 50% female membership, with reserved seats for youth, persons with disabilities, and poorer and land-poor producers, and a quorum that includes women's representation is required for any decision on the allocation of the budget envelope. Every supported cooperative will be required and supported to develop and implement an Inclusion Plan aligned to the Gender Action Plan. Each Inclusion Plan will set out how women, youth, persons with disabilities, and poorer and land-poor members will be engaged in governance, planning, and benefit-sharing, and will establish a minimum share of the cooperative envelope to be directed to women- and youth-led activities. Dedicated resources for women- and youth-led initiatives are provided under Component 3, and cooperatives will be supported to establish inclusive governance structures such as subcommittees and leadership pathways. Benefit allocation will be reviewed against disaggregated community scorecard data, and any shortfall against the Inclusion Plan triggers corrective action at the next planning cycle. MINAGRI together with Rwanda Cooperative Agency and relevant district officers with support from experts under this project will offer technical support, facilitation and oversight, reinforcing accountability and equitable participation.



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**Locally led knowledge and learning within implementation**

This project ensures that cooperatives are equipped with the tools and training to lead the monitoring of their own activities as well as adaptation knowledge and learning (see component 4 in results framework) through community scorecards, reflection forums, and participatory learning, with disaggregated tracking of benefit. These findings inform both cooperative-level decisions and district-level implementation reviews and feed into the annual participatory planning cycle, enabling course correction grounded in community experience. The full participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework, including baselines and independent midterm and terminal evaluations, is set out in Part III.D. The project has also provided adequate financial resources to ensure that these knowledge and learning aspects as well as community monitoring approaches are well resourced.

**Rationale for the decentralized execution approach**

The approach for decentralized execution approach is grounded in four considerations: the need to build delivery systems within national public structures to support sustainability and long-term institutionalization; the importance of avoiding parallel mechanisms that weaken government ownership; the contribution to long-term capacity development that allows cooperatives and communities to manage public resources and lays the foundation for future direct access; and the need to deliver efficiently at scale in underserved rural areas through tested public extension channels.

This delivery approach is aligned with Rwanda's Nationally Determined Contribution, the Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, and the Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation, ensuring coherence with national climate and agricultural objectives while allowing flexibility to respond to localized priorities. Agronomy Officers, funded by the project and embedded within district agricultural teams, facilitate continuous engagement with cooperatives, coordinate delivery logistics, and monitor performance. This arrangement leverages existing public systems, avoids parallel implementation structures, and reduces administrative overhead.

Under this project MINAGRI as the EE will oversee the full service-delivery lifecycle, from needs identification and procurement through to implementation, follow-up support, and performance monitoring. Its role will become increasingly facilitative as cooperative capacity grows, with decisions on selection, prioritization, and implementation pathways resting with cooperatives and their representative bodies, with district-level support focused on safeguards, coordination, and technical backstopping. UNDP, as the Multilateral Implementing Entity will provide fiduciary oversight, quality assurance, and compliance support, including adherence to the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy. The model builds on Rwanda's decentralized agricultural extension system and is designed to evolve into a platform for fully locally led climate finance in future iterations.

**Milestones for the progressive devolution of decision-making and resource authority**

The transition from centrally facilitated delivery to locally led adaptation is structured across four phases. Each phase carries milestones that must be met before the next level of devolution is activated. The milestones are tracked through the project's monitoring system and reviewed at each Steering Committee meeting. The 30 participating cooperatives across the three districts provide the denominator for the targets set out below.

***Phase 1: Foundation (Year 1)***

- By the end of Month 3, MINAGRI's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer are in post, the participatory monitoring framework is drafted and reviewed with cooperative representatives, and baseline fiduciary capacity assessments are completed for all cooperatives using a standardized assessment tool.



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- By the end of Month 6, all cooperatives have completed foundational training in financial management, procurement basics, and safeguards screening; simplified financial templates and digital reporting tools are deployed and tested with at least three pilot cooperatives; and the Grievance Redress Mechanism is established and accessible at all cooperative and Milk Collection Centre hubs.
- By the end of Month 12, Inclusion Plans are in place for all cooperatives; district-level budget envelopes are established and held at district level; cooperatives complete their first annual participatory planning cycle to determine how the envelopes are allocated; and the first round of Unidentified Sub-Project screening is complete for all Year 2 implementation sites.

***Phase 2: Supervised Authority (Year 2, Months 13 to 24)***

- By the end of Month 18, at least 50% of the targeted cooperatives are directing the use of their own activity-level budgets under supervision, with expenditure executed by MINAGRI against cooperative-approved plans and verified by district teams; community scorecards are operational at all sites; and the first annual cooperative governance review is completed and shared with the district coordination platform.
- By the end of Month 24, all cooperative budget envelopes for Year 3 activities are allocated through documented cooperative-led planning decisions rather than MINAGRI-directed assignments; at least 10 cooperatives have independently selected service providers from the approved roster without MINAGRI facilitation; and a midterm assessment of cooperative fiduciary and safeguards capacity is completed and shared with the AF Secretariat, identifying any cooperatives requiring additional support before direct financial management begins.

***Phase 3: Increasing Autonomy (Year 3, Months 25 to 36)***

- By the end of Month 30, at least 75% of the cooperatives demonstrate verified capacity to manage procurement, financial records, and safeguards screening independently, evidenced by clean quarterly financial reports and screening documentation filed without prompting, and these cooperatives become eligible for direct sub-grants.
- By the end of Month 36, all five Local Adaptation Action Plans are developed, validated, and formally adopted by district authorities; at least 90% cooperatives conduct their own annual adaptation planning and reprioritization cycles with district facilitation rather than MINAGRI direction; and the midterm evaluation assesses whether the devolution trajectory is on track and whether adjustments to the Year 4 approach are warranted.

***Phase 4: Sustained Local Leadership (Year 4, Months 37 to 48)***

- By the end of Month 42, at least 90% cooperatives are managing their complete activity-level budgets directly, with verified financial records, independent operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and self-initiated safeguards screening for new activities within their envelopes.
- By the end of Month 48, at least 80% of cooperatives meet the Adaptation Fund's criteria for local organizations capable of direct access, as assessed through the terminal evaluation; all three district coordination platforms are self-convening and self-reporting without MINAGRI support; and the terminal evaluation confirms that authority over adaptation resource allocation rests with cooperative and community bodies in the majority of cases. The direct-access standard is more demanding than the management of activity-level budgets, and a small number of cooperatives are expected to require continued support beyond the project period.

If, at the Month 24 midterm assessment or the Month 36 midterm evaluation, fewer cooperatives than the milestone target for the relevant phase are meeting their fiduciary, safeguards, and reporting milestones, MINAGRI and UNDP convene an adaptive management review. The review determines whether additional capacity support is required, whether the devolution timeline should be adjusted, or whether some cooperatives should remain under supervised financial management. Any adjustment is documented and disclosed to the AF Secretariat within 30 days of the review.



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**Operational flow of funds, fiduciary controls, and progressive financial devolution**

Funds flow from the Adaptation Fund to UNDP Rwanda as Implementing Entity, and from UNDP to MINAGRI as Executing Entity, in tranches linked to approved Annual Work Plans and agreed reporting requirements. Financial devolution to cooperatives is operationalized through two financing stages that map onto the four phases above. The Supervised Financing Stage covers Phases 1 primarily and potentially phase 2 for cooperatives that still need support in years 1 and 2, during which MINAGRI holds the funds and executes payments on behalf of cooperatives. It is expected that by Phases 3 and 4, in Years 3 and 4, at least 90% of qualifying cooperatives will be receiving and managing funds directly. Progression from one stage to the next is conditional on demonstrated fiduciary, procurement, safeguards, and reporting capacity, as set out in the devolution milestones. By design, the project transitions from central facilitation in Year 1 to genuine cooperative-led planning, budgeting, and resource allocation by Year 2, with central government roles limited by Phase 3 and 4 to oversight, capacity support when required, and compliance checks. This ensures the project is not simply locally consulted, but locally governed in practice

- **Supervised Financing Stage, Years 1 and part of year 2.** Project funds remain in a dedicated project account administered by MINAGRI. Cooperatives exercise binding decision-making authority over the use of resources within their approved budget envelopes, including the prioritization of activities, the selection of service providers, and the choice of implementation modalities, but they do not hold project funds directly during this stage unless they are deemed to have met the requirements for direct control of funds. MINAGRI will execute payments or procurement on behalf of cooperatives on the basis of cooperative-approved micro-action plans, CLPIC endorsement, district Steering Committee clearance, and PMU verification. This arrangement allows cooperatives to exercise meaningful local decision-making authority while fiduciary control is maintained during the capacity-building period. Each cooperative undergoes a fiduciary capacity assessment and receives training in financial management, procurement, recordkeeping, safeguards compliance, reporting, and inclusive governance. The Rwanda Cooperative Agency, as the public body responsible for cooperative registration, regulation, and capacity development, supports compliance strengthening, internal controls, and training in cooperative governance and financial management. MINAGRI and each cooperative enter into a Memorandum of Understanding or equivalent implementation agreement that sets out roles, decision-making procedures, fiduciary controls, and reporting obligations.
- **Direct Sub-Grant Stage, Years 2, 3 and 4.** Cooperatives that meet the fiduciary and safeguards milestones in the devolution framework become eligible to receive direct sub-grants into cooperative-managed bank or SACCO accounts. These cooperatives execute their own activity-level procurement within simplified project rules, maintain financial records using project-provided templates, and report quarterly to the PMU. Direct transfers are made only after a sub-grant agreement has been signed between MINAGRI and the cooperative. Cooperatives that do not meet the Year 2 milestones remain under the supervised arrangement, with MINAGRI continuing to hold and disburse funds on their behalf. The Month 24 midterm assessment determines which cooperatives progress to direct financial management and which require further support.
- **Grant ceilings and eligible recipients.** Annual budget envelopes are set within the devolvable allocation available under Components 2, 3, and 4, and are confirmed against the approved Annual Work Plan each year. The per-cooperative annual envelope will not exceed USD 15,000 in the Supervised Financing Stage and USD 25,000 in the Direct Sub-Grant Stage, subject to fiduciary readiness and safeguards clearance. Eligible recipients are formally registered cooperatives or producer groups operating in the three target districts, with a minimum of 30 active members and a demonstrated record of collective governance. Individual farmers are not eligible for direct grants and benefit through cooperative-managed activities and services.



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- **Approval and disbursement.** Each cooperative, through its General Assembly and CLPIC, prepares and approves an annual micro-action plan and budget. The district Steering Committee reviews and endorses the plan within 15 working days. MINAGRI's safeguards and fiduciary officers then verify environmental and social screening compliance and fiduciary readiness within 10 working days. Following clearance, the PMU initiates the approved disbursement or payment within 5 working days. In the Direct Sub-Grant Stage, funds are transferred only after signature of the sub-grant agreement.
- **Procurement authority.** In the Supervised Financing Stage, cooperatives will identify and select goods, services, and providers from an approved roster or through simplified selection procedures, with CLPIC endorsement and district-level clearance, and MINAGRI executes the procurement or payment where required. In the Direct Sub-Grant Stage, qualifying cooperatives may procure directly for activities below an agreed threshold using simplified procedures through the governments e-procurement system, while activities above the threshold continue to be routed through MINAGRI procedures. MINAGRI will work with cooperatives to ensure all selections meet value-for-money, eligibility, procurement, or safeguards standards, on the limited basis described earlier.
- **Reporting.** Each cooperative will be expected to submit a quarterly activity report using the project's simplified template, a financial statement reconciling each disbursement against expenditure within 30 days of the reporting period, and an annual governance and inclusion report signed by the CLPIC chairperson. The governance and inclusion report confirms the participation of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in decision-making and benefit allocation. Failure to submit required reports will trigger a temporary suspension of subsequent disbursements until the capacity issues are addressed and the reports are received, reviewed, and accepted.
- **Safeguards and fiduciary controls.** No disbursement or payment will be initiated until the relevant activity has been screened under the Environmental and Social Management Framework and cleared by the project's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer. Financial capacity assessments are conducted for all cooperatives before the first disbursement and repeated annually. Cooperatives with identified weaknesses receive targeted fiduciary coaching from MINAGRI, district teams, and the Rwanda Cooperative Agency before further funds are released. The project will maintain audit trails, expenditure records, procurement documentation, safeguards screening records, and beneficiary verification records for all cooperative-managed activities.
- **Timeline.** The 48-month implementation period is designed to allow sufficient time to build the fiduciary, procurement, safeguards, and monitoring capacities of participating cooperatives before direct financial authority is devolved. Year 1 establishes the foundation through fiduciary assessments, training, and deployment of simplified tools. Year 2 moves cooperatives into supervised management of activity-level budgets, with expenditure verified by district teams and MINAGRI. Year 3 enables eligible cooperatives to transition to direct sub-grant management and independent procurement within agreed thresholds. Year 4 consolidates cooperative-led financial management and prepares the strongest cooperatives for longer-term access to devolved climate finance. The adaptive management review described in the devolution milestones applies throughout, ensuring that the pace of devolution is matched to demonstrated capacity.

**B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.**
**Please describe how local stakeholders contribute to the design and management project risk management.**

1. **Financial Flow:** Funds will flow from the Adaptation Fund to UNDP Rwanda, which will then disburse to MINAGRI as the Executing Entity, based on approved Annual Work Plans (AWPs).



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UNDP will manage these funds in accordance with its financial regulations and rules, ensuring transparent and accountable use.

2. **Budgeting**: Annual Work Plans (AWPs) with detailed budgets will be developed collaboratively by the PMU and RPs, approved by the Project SteerCo, and submitted to the Adaptation Fund through the IE (UNDP).
3. **Disbursements:** Funds will be disbursed to RPs based on approved work plans and liquidation of previous advances, following UNDP's standard procedures.
4. **Procurement:** All procurement of goods, works, and services will adhere to UNDP's strict procurement policies and procedures, ensuring fairness, transparency, competitiveness, and best value for money. This includes competitive bidding processes (RFQ, ITB, RFP) and robust vendor assessment.
5. **Auditing:** The project will be subject to regular financial audits in accordance with UNDP and Adaptation Fund requirements. This includes annual audits by the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) or an external auditor appointed by OAI.

**Project Risk Management**

A comprehensive risk management plan will be developed and regularly updated, identifying potential environmental, social, financial, operational, and political risks. Mitigation measures will be put in place for each identified risk (e.g., robust financial controls for financial risks, stakeholder engagement for social risks, regular technical supervision for operational risks).A grievance redress mechanism will be established to allow stakeholders to raise concerns or complaints related to project implementation, ensuring transparency and accountability.

**Risks Identified and Mitigation Strategies**

| Risk Category | Level (L/M/H) | Mitigation Measures |
|---|---|---|
| **FINANCIAL RISKS** | | |
| - Budget Overruns<br>- Insufficient funds to complete planned activities or compromising quality.<br>- Example: Costs exceeding the allocated budget due to unforeseen expenses, inflation, or poor estimation. | M-H | - Detailed Budgeting & Forecasting: Develop a comprehensive budget with realistic cost estimations, including contingencies (e.g., 5-10% contingency for unforeseen costs).<br>- Regular Budget Tracking: Monitor expenditures against the budget on a monthly/quarterly basis.<br>- Cost Control Measures: Implement strict procurement procedures (competitive bidding, pre-qualified vendors).<br>- Early Warning Systems: Flag significant variances from the budget immediately.<br>- Phased Funding: Release funds in tranches based on achievement of milestones. |
| - Fraud & Corruption<br>- Loss of funds, reputational damage, project failure, reduced donor confidence.<br>- Example: Misappropriation of funds, bribery, or collusion by project staff, partners, or vendors. | M-H | - Strong Internal Controls: Segregation of duties (e.g., initiator, approver, payer).<br>- Transparent Procurement: Competitive bidding, public tender notices, clear evaluation criteria.<br>- Regular Audits: Internal and external audits (e.g., annual, spot checks).<br>- Code of Conduct & Ethics: Enforce strict anti-fraud/corruption policies.<br>- Whistleblower Protection: Establish a confidential and accessible grievance redress mechanism.<br>- Capacity Assessment: Conduct financial capacity assessments of all responsible parties before fund transfer. |
| - Exchange Rate Fluctuations<br>- Reduced purchasing power of funds, budget shortfalls.<br>- Example: Volatility in LCY against donor currency (USD/Euro) leading to value loss | L-M | - Diversified Currency Holdings: Where possible and prudent, hold funds in a mix of currencies.<br>- Hedging Strategies: Explore basic hedging options.<br>- Realistic Exchange Rate Assumptions: Use conservative exchange rate projections in the budget.<br>- Flexibility Clause: Include clauses in agreements allowing for budget adjustments due to significant fluctuations. |



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| - Delayed Fund Disbursement<br>- Disruption of activities, loss of momentum, inability to pay vendors/staff on time.<br>- Example: Delays in receiving funds from AF or delays in disbursing funds to implementing partners. | M | - Clear Disbursement Schedules: Establish and adhere to agreed-upon disbursement schedules with donors & partners.<br>- Timely Reporting: Submit accurate and timely financial and progress reports to trigger the next disbursements.<br>- Sufficient Buffer: Maintain a reasonable operating buffer to cover short-term delays.<br>- Proactive Communication: Maintain open communication with Adaptation Fund & partners regarding potential delays. |
| **PROJECT RISKS** | | |
| **Political/Governance Instability**<br>- Disruption of activities, withdrawal of government support, insecurity for staff/beneficiaries.<br>- Example: Changes in government, policy shifts, or civil unrest impacting project implementation. | M-H | - Stakeholder Mapping & Engagement: Build strong relationships with key government officials and community leaders.<br>- Policy Monitoring: Regularly track political developments and policy changes.<br>- Flexibility in Design: Design aspects of the project with some adaptability to adjust to changing contexts.<br>- Conflict Sensitivity Analysis: Conduct regular assessments to identify and mitigate potential conflicts.<br>- Contingency Planning: Develop alternative approaches or suspension plans for severe events. |
| **Climate/Environmental Risks**<br>- Damage to project infrastructure, crop failure, loss of livestock, and displacement of beneficiaries.<br>- Example: Severe droughts, floods, pest outbreaks, or other climate-induced events | H | - Climate Risk Assessments: Integrate climate risk assessments into project planning and adaptation measures (e.g., water harvesting, drought-resistant crops).<br>- Early Warning Systems: Link with national meteorological services for climate forecasts.<br>- Diversification of Livelihoods: Promote diversified agricultural practices and alternative income sources.<br>- Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA): Implement nature-based solutions to enhance resilience.<br>- Insurance/Risk Transfer Mechanisms: Explore the feasibility of micro-insurance for farmers/livestock |
| **Social/Community Acceptance & Conflict**<br>- Non-participation, sabotage of activities, project delays, and inequitable benefits.<br>- Example: Resistance from local communities, inter-community conflicts over resources, or exclusion of vulnerable groups. | M-H | - Participatory Planning: Ensure inclusive and participatory approaches from project inception.<br>- Stakeholder Engagement Plan: Implement a comprehensive plan for continuous engagement.<br>- Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy: Engage women, youth, and other vulnerable groups; ensure equitable benefit sharing.<br>- Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): Accessible GRM at community level.<br>- Conflict Resolution Training: Equip staff and local leaders. |
| **Technical/Operational Challenges**<br>- Project delays, poor quality outputs, and sub-optimal outcomes.<br>- Example: Failure of selected technologies, lack of local capacity, supply chain issues, or logistical hurdles. | M | - Feasibility Studies: Conduct thorough technical feasibility studies for all proposed interventions.<br>- Context-Specific Technology Selection: Choose technologies appropriate for local conditions and capacities.<br>- Capacity Building: Provide extensive training and ongoing technical support to local partners and beneficiaries.<br>- Robust Supply Chain Management: Create a procurement plan well in advance, identify trustworthy suppliers, and keep track of deliveries.<br>- Quality Assurance: Implement quality control measures for all goods and services.<br>- Adaptive Management: Be prepared to adjust technical approaches based on monitoring data and lessons learned. |
| **Partner Capacity & Coordination**<br>- Inefficient implementation, duplication of efforts, missed deadlines, and sub-optimal results.<br>- Example: Weak capacity of responsible parties, poor coordination among stakeholders, or lack of commitment. | M | - Thorough Partner Assessment: Conduct comprehensive capacity assessments (technical, financial, institutional) before engagement.<br>- Capacity Development Plan: Develop and implement tailored capacity-building programs for partners.<br>- Clear Roles & Responsibilities: Define roles, responsibilities, and reporting lines in formal agreements (RPAs).<br>- Regular Coordination Meetings: Establish regular inter-agency/partner coordination meetings (Project SteerCo, technical working groups).<br>- Joint Planning & Monitoring: Promote collaborative planning and monitoring activities. |
| **Sustainability Risk**<br>- Short-term impact, dependency on external funding, and limited long-term resilience. | M-H | - Exit Strategy: Develop a clear exit strategy from project inception, outlining transition plans.<br>- Local Ownership: Foster strong local ownership and leadership from the beginning. |



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| - Example: Project benefits not continuing after funding ceases, or interventions not being integrated into local systems. | | - Integration into Local Plans: Ensure project activities are mainstreamed into District Development Plans (DDPs) and national policies.<br>- Revenue Generation/Cost Recovery: Explore viable models for financial sustainability of interventions (e.g., user fees, market linkages, revolving funds).<br>- Institutional Strengthening: Build robust institutional capacity for long-term management and maintenance. |
| **Community-Level Risk**<br>- Identification and Management<br>- Failure to identify emerging or localized risks in time, leading to unaddressed social, environmental, or operational issues.<br>- Example: A new pest outbreak or community pushback on infrastructure siting not captured by centralized monitoring. | M | - Establish Community-Level Project Implementation Committees (CLPICs) composed of cooperative representatives, women's groups, and local leaders.<br>- Facilitate biannual community risk review sessions, using participatory tools (e.g., risk mapping, scorecards) to surface and prioritize local risks.<br>- Empower CLPICs to propose and revise local mitigation actions, which feed into district-level risk registers and adaptive management.<br>- Ensure findings are integrated into project-wide Risk Management Plans via MINAGRI and PMU oversight.<br>- Promote shared ownership of risk monitoring through training and inclusion in annual planning processes. |

During the entire implementation period, the Monitoring and Evaluation Officer will be responsible for risk monitoring and reporting. Issues and risks will be discussed during PMU meetings and appropriate mitigation measures will be agreed upon and approved by the Steering Committee.The PMU will employ Risk Management Principles:

- **Proactive:** Identify risks early, rather than reacting to them.
- **Context-Specific:** Tailor risk management to the unique context of the project and its operating environment.
- **Adaptive:** Continuously monitor risks and adjust mitigation measures as circumstances change.
- Shared Responsibility: Risk management is everyone's responsibility, from the Project SteerCo to field staff and partners.
- **Communication:** Transparent and timely communication of risks and mitigation efforts among all stakeholders.

**Community-Led Risk Identification and Management**

The project will embed community-driven risk management into its operational framework through structured processes that empower local stakeholders to co-own and actively manage risks. Each Community-Level Project Implementation Committee (CLPIC) will convene biannual risk review meetings, open to cooperative members, local leaders, women's groups, youth representatives, and other community stakeholders. These sessions will enable participants to:
(i) identify emerging social, environmental, or operational risks;
(ii) assess the effectiveness of existing mitigation measures; and
(iii) propose new risk mitigation actions based on real-time local conditions.

Facilitated by district-level Agronomists and Cooperative Officers, these meetings will use participatory tools such as risk mapping exercises, reflection scorecards, and community ranking to ensure inclusive dialogue and collective decision-making. The outcomes will feed into district-level risk registers and inform project-wide adaptive management, including mid-year work plan revisions. Additionally, findings will be escalated to the Project Management Unit (PMU) and MINAGRI for incorporation into the centralized Risk Management Plan and reporting to UNDP.

**Management of Low-Value Grants and Decentralized Financial Control**

To operationalize a decentralized execution model and ensure meaningful local control over financial resources, the project will implement Low-Value Grants (LVGs) through a delegated financial management approach. While grant funds will be held in a dedicated project account under MINAGRI to meet fiduciary and Adaptation Fund requirements, decision-making authority, budget control, and implementation responsibility will be devolved to community-level institutions, primarily cooperatives and community-based organizations.



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- ***Low-Value Grants for Community-Led Demonstration and Adoption*:** Small demonstration and starter grants will be provided directly to **eligible cooperatives and community** groups to finance locally defined adaptation actions. Each recipient group will prepare a simple micro-action plan and budget, identifying priority activities, inputs, and service providers based on locally agreed adaptation needs. These plans will be approved by the District-Level Project Implementation Committee, with community representatives holding majority voice. Once approved, funds will be earmarked to the specific cooperative, and expenditures will be authorized by elected cooperative leadership, not by MINAGRI. Disbursements will follow a milestone-based approach, with tranches released upon verification of agreed outputs (e.g., establishment of fodder preservation demonstrations, participation of women and youth, or measurable improvements in dry-season fodder availability). Cooperatives will manage their own activity-level budgets, select suppliers or service providers, and maintain basic financial records, supported by simplified templates and coaching.
- **Capitalization of Pilot Adaptive Finance Facilities:** A second category of low-value grants will capitalize community-managed pilot adaptive finance facilities, such as revolving funds or grant-loan hybrids, hosted within cooperatives. These facilities will be governed by locally elected finance committees, responsible for setting eligibility criteria, approving sub-grants or support packages, and monitoring use of funds at household or group level. The role of MINAGRI and the Project Management Unit will be limited to oversight, fiduciary assurance, and safeguards compliance, including spot checks, financial verification, and safeguards monitoring. Decisions on who receives support, in what form, and for which adaptation investments will rest with the cooperative structures themselves, ensuring that communities directly control resources and adapt financing modalities to their context.
- **Transparency, Inclusion, and Accountability Measures:** To reinforce transparency and inclusion, all grant decisions, budgets, and allocations will be publicly disclosed at community level, with clear quotas and scoring criteria to ensure meaningful participation of women and youth. A project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be accessible to community members to report misuse of funds or exclusion. Monitoring data generated by cooperatives will feed directly into the project MEL system, strengthening downward accountability. This approach moves beyond consultative participation by placing communities in direct control of adaptation resources, enabling them to define priorities, manage budgets, select implementation modalities, and adjust actions based on local learning and climate realities.



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**C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Describe the role of local actors in developing and managing these measures.**

UNDP will ensure that the PMU places a strong emphasis on robust Environmental and Social (E&S) risk management and gender mainstreaming, aligning fully with the AF's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy.

**Environmental and Social Risk Management Measures**

The table below detailed table outlines a robust approach to managing environmental and social risks in line with the Adaptation Fund's stringent policies, ensuring the project "does no harm" and actively "does good" for the communities and environment in Rwanda.

| AF Policy / Principle | Level (L/M/H) | Mitigation Measures | Monitoring & Reporting |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall E&S Screening & Assessment:** Unforeseen negative consequences, project delays, reputational damage. ***Example**: Failure to identify potential E&S risks and impacts early in the project cycle.* | H | - **Project Categorization**: Conduct an initial E&S screening to categorize the project based on potential risks. (Given it is an LLA project, it's Category B.<br>- **Conduct thorough E&S due diligence**.<br>- **Continuous E&S Due Diligence**: For interventions or activities not fully defined at the proposal stage, implement a robust E&S due diligence process during implementation.<br>- **Baseline Data Collection:** Establish comprehensive environmental and social baselines in target areas.<br>***Responsible**: MINAGRI Project Team (E&S Specialist), IE* | - E&S Screening Report<br>- Baseline study reports<br>- Project Progress Reports (E&S section) |
| **Compliance with Laws:** Legal penalties, project delays, community grievances, loss of legitimacy. ***Example**: Non-compliance with national or local environmental and social laws and regulations (e.g., land use, water rights, protected areas).* | H | - **Legal & Regulatory Review:** Conduct a thorough review of all relevant national and local environmental, social, and land tenure laws and regulations.<br>- **Obtain Permits & Approvals**: Secure all necessary environmental permits, licenses, and official approvals from relevant authorities (e.g., REMA, RWB, local government) before commencing activities.<br>- **Capacity Building**: Ensure project staff and partners are fully aware of and trained on relevant legal requirements.<br>***Responsible**: Project Manager, E&S Specialist, District Coordinators, Legal Counsel.* | - Records of permits and approvals.<br>- Compliance checklists.<br>- Audit findings related to compliance. |
| **Natural Habitats & Biodiversity:** Loss of critical habitats, species endangerment, and ecosystem degradation. **Example:** Project activities (e.g., new irrigation, water harvesting) negatively impacting sensitive ecosystems, protected areas, or biodiversity. | M | - **Site Selection & Avoidance**: Prioritize sites that avoid or minimize impacts on critical habitats, wetlands, or areas of high biodiversity value.<br>- **Biodiversity Assessment**: Conduct biodiversity assessments for any potentially impacted areas.<br>- **Mitigation Hierarchy**: Apply the mitigation hierarchy: Avoid > Minimize > Restore > Offset.<br>- **Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA)**: Promote EbA solutions that enhance biodiversity and ecosystem services.<br>- **Environmental Flow Assessments**: For water interventions, ensure environmental flows are maintained.<br>**Responsible**: E&S Specialist, Water Management Specialist, RAB. | - ESMP, with specific biodiversity mitigation plans.<br>- Biodiversity monitoring reports.<br>- Satellite imagery/GIS analysis. |
| **Land and Resource Use**: Displacement, loss of livelihoods, social unrest, food insecurity, legal disputes. ***Example**: Project activities leading to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, restriction of access to resources, or conflicts over water/grazing rights.* | H | - **Avoidance & Minimization**: Prioritize approaches that avoid physical or economic displacement.<br>- **Participatory Land Use Planning**: Engage communities in land use planning to identify potential conflicts and sustainable solutions.<br>- **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)**: Ensure meaningful consultation and consent for any activity affecting land or resources (especially for communal lands).<br>- **Resource Access Protocols:** Develop clear protocols for equitable access and management of shared resources (water, grazing land).<br>- ***Responsible**: E&S Specialist, Community Engagement Specialist, District Authorities.* | - FPIC documentation<br>- RPF/RAP & implementation reports.<br>- Grievance logs related to land/resource conflicts.<br>- Baseline land use maps. |



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|---|---|---|---|
| **Pollution & Waste Management:** Soil and water contamination, public health risks. ***Example**: Improper disposal of project-related waste (e.g., site debris, agricultural chemicals, plastic from irrigation equipment).* | L-M | - **Waste Management Plan:** Develop and implement a project-specific waste management plan covering segregation, reuse, recycling, and safe disposal.<br>- **Environmentally Sound Practices**: Promote the use of environmentally friendly materials and methods.<br>- **Training**: Train project staff and beneficiaries on proper waste management and safe handling of any chemicals (e.g., for crop protection).<br>***Responsible**: Project Manager, Technical Specialists, District Coordinators* | - Waste disposal records.<br>- Environmental audit reports. |
| **Occupational Health & Safety (OHS**): Accidents, injuries, illness, fatalities, reputational damage. ***Example**: Risks to workers (e.g., during construction of water infrastructure, irrigation, land preparation) and communities from project activities.* | M | - **OHS Plan:** Develop and enforce a comprehensive OHS plan for all project-related activities, contractors, and partners.<br>- **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):** Provide and ensure mandatory use of appropriate PPE.<br>- **Safety Training:** Conduct regular safety training for all workers and community members involved in hazardous tasks.<br>- **Emergency Preparedness:** Establish emergency response procedures for accidents***.***<br>***Responsible**: Project Manager, Technical Specialists, Contractors.* | - OHS incident reports.<br>- Training attendance records.<br>- Site inspection reports. |
| **Cultural Heritage:** Loss of cultural heritage, community opposition. ***Example**: Project activities inadvertently damaging cultural sites, archaeological remains, or sacred spaces.* | L | - **Chance Finds Procedure:** Establish and implement a "chance finds" procedure for archaeological discoveries during excavation.<br>- **Cultural Heritage Screening:** Conduct preliminary screenings to identify known cultural heritage sites in project areas.<br>- **Consultation:** Consult with local communities and cultural authorities regarding potential impacts.<br>***Responsible**: E&S Specialist, District Coordinators.* | - Cultural heritage screening reports.<br>- Documentation of chance finds. |
| **Gender Policy - General** | | | |
| **Gender Inequality & Exclusion:** Reduced project effectiveness, social injustice, failure to meet AF gender objectives. ***Example**: Project activities exacerbating existing gender inequalities, or not equitably participating or benefiting.* | *H* | ***Responsible**: Gender Specialist (PMU), All Project Staff, Responsible Parties* | - Gender Action Plan (GAP) monitoring matrix.<br>- Sex-disaggregated data for all indicators.<br>- Participatory assessments on women's empowerment. |
| **Gender-based Violence (GBV):** Harm to individuals, project disruption, reputational damage. ***Example**: Project activities increasing risks of GBV (e.g., changes in economic dynamics, increased mobility, presence of external workers).* | M | - **GBV Risk Assessment**: Conduct a specific GBV risk assessment for project activities.<br>- **GBV Prevention & Response Plan**: Develop and implement a GBV prevention and response plan, including a confidential referral pathway for survivors.<br>- **Code of Conduct**: Enforce strict codes of conduct for all project personnel and contractors, prohibiting GBV.<br>- **Awareness Raising**: Conduct awareness campaigns within communities on GBV prevention and available support services.<br>- **Training**: Train project staff and partners on GBV prevention, identification, and response.<br>***Responsible**: Gender Specialist, OHS Specialist, HR Manager* | - GBV risk assessment report.<br>- Training records.<br>- GRM logs (specifically monitoring GBV-related complaints, with confidentiality). |
| **Unequal Participation & Decision-Making:** Project decisions not reflecting the needs of all community members, limited buy-in, reduced sustainability. ***Example**: Women or marginalized groups having a limited voice in project planning, implementation, or governance.* | M | - **Quotas/Targets**: Establish clear targets for women's participation in community groups, training, and decision-making bodies (e.g., minimum 30-50% representation).<br>- **Flexible Meeting Times/Locations**: Organize meetings at times and locations convenient for women (e.g., close to homes, outside peak farming/domestic hours)<br>- **Childcare Support:** Provide childcare arrangements where feasible to facilitate women's participation.<br>- **Capacity Building:** Provide leadership and technical training specifically for women and marginalized groups.<br>- **Women's Groups**: Engage and strengthen existing women's groups or facilitate the formation of new ones.<br>***Responsible**: Community Engagement Specialist, Gender Specialist, District Coordinators* | - Attendance records disaggregated by sex/gender.<br>- Records of women in leadership positions.<br>- Feedback from participatory assessments. |
| **Data & Knowledge Gaps:** Ineffective targeting of interventions, perpetuation of inequalities. ***Example**: Lack of sex-disaggregated data or specific knowledge on gendered impacts of climate change and adaptation* | L | - **Gender-Disaggregated Data Collection**: Ensure all baseline and monitoring data are disaggregated by sex, age, and other relevant social categories (e.g., disability, marital status).<br>- **Qualitative Research**: Conduct qualitative studies (focus group discussions, key informant interviews) to understand gender-specific vulnerabilities and coping strategies.<br>- **Gender-Sensitive Indicators:** Develop and track gender-sensitive indicators in the project's results framework. | - Data collection tools/forms.<br>- M&E reports with sex-disaggregated data.<br>- Gender analysis reports. |



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| | | ***Responsible**: M&E Officer, Gender Specialist, All Project Staff.* | |
| **Indigenous Peoples** | M | - **Recognition of Traditional Communities:** While Rwanda does not officially recognize Indigenous Peoples under national law, the project adopts an inclusive lens in line with the AF ESP. Culturally **Appropriate Engagement:** Use of locally adapted participatory methods (local language, accessible formats) in areas with potential presence of traditional communities.<br>- **FPIC Implementation:** Prior to any activity that could affect land, resources, or cultural identity, full FPIC will be obtained and documented.<br>- **Integration of Customary Knowledge:** Local and indigenous knowledge systems will be considered in design and implementation where relevant.<br>**Responsible:** *Community Engagement Specialist, E&S Specialist, District Coordinators* | - FPIC documentation (meeting records, consent forms, feedback summaries)<br>- Culturally disaggregated stakeholder engagement logs<br>- Reports on integration of traditional knowledge and practices |
| **Cross-Cutting Measures for E&S and Gender:** | | | |
| **Stakeholder Engagement & Grievance Mechanism:** Lack of meaningful consultation, leading to project opposition or unaddressed harm; inability to raise concerns.<br>***Example**: Misinformation, distrust, unaddressed impacts, project delays/failure.* | H | - **Free, Prior, and Informed Consultation (FPIC)**: Conduct continuous, transparent, and culturally appropriate consultations with all affected stakeholders, especially vulnerable groups, throughout the project cycle.<br>- **Accessible Information**: Provide project information in local languages and accessible formats.<br>- **Transparent & Accessible GRM**: Establish a project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that is culturally appropriate, transparent, easily accessible (multiple entry points), confidential, and effective in addressing concerns in a timely manner. Ensure women and vulnerable groups feel safe to use it.<br>- **Training**: Train local leaders and project staff on GRM procedures.<br>***Responsible**: Community Engagement Specialist, E&S Specialist, Gender Specialist, District Coordinators.* | - Documentation of consultations (dates, attendees, issues raised, decisions).<br>- GRM log (tracking complaints, resolutions, timelines).<br>- Stakeholder feedback surveys. |
| **Capacity Building**: Poor implementation, increased risks, missed opportunities.<br>***Example**: Insufficient capacity among project staff, partners, or beneficiaries to implement E&S and gender measures effectively* | M | - **Targeted Training**: Provide specific training on AF's ESP and Gender Policy requirements, E&S risk assessment, mitigation, monitoring, and gender mainstreaming for all project staff, partners, and local authorities.<br>- **Technical Assistance**: Provide ongoing technical assistance and mentoring to responsible parties and community groups.<br>- **Knowledge Products**: Develop user-friendly guides and tools for E&S and gender best practices.<br>***Responsible**: Community Engagement Specialist, E&S Specialist, Gender Specialist, District Coordinators.* | - Training attendance records & evaluation.<br>- Capacity assessment reports (pre/post training).<br>- Quality of E&S/gender-related reports. |
| **Adaptive Management:** Perpetuation of negative impacts, maladaptation, missed opportunities for better outcomes.<br>***Example**: Inflexibility to adjust project activities based on new E&S or gender-related information or unforeseen impacts.* | M | - **Regular Review:** Integrate E&S and gender risk reviews into regular project management meetings (e.g., monthly PMU, quarterly Project Board).<br>- **Monitoring**<br>- **& Evaluation**: Use MEL data to identify emerging E&S and gender risks or opportunities.<br>- **Learning & Adjustmen**t: Be prepared to modify project design, activities, or mitigation measures based on monitoring findings, lessons learned, and stakeholder feedback.<br>- ***Responsible**: Project Manager, Project Board, E&S Specialist, Gender Specialist* | - M&E reports.<br>- Project Board meeting minutes (decisions on adjustments).<br>- Documentation of lessons learned. |



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**D. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan, in compliance with the Evaluation Policy, Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund. Describe how the monitoring and innovation arrangement deploys innovative tools to enable monitoring by the community and local actors.**

The project will operate a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, funded through the Implementing Entity fee and the Project Execution Cost, that supports adaptive management, transparent reporting, and compliance with the Adaptation Fund's Evaluation Policy, Environmental and Social Policy, and Gender Policy. This is complemented by a distinct and separate community-level feedback and learning function, funded under Component 4, through which cooperatives, community institutions and local actors build and use their own capacity to observe, reflect on and report on the activities they lead. The M&E system is built on the project results framework in Part III.E, which sets out objective, outcome and output indicators with baselines, targets and means of verification, and which incorporates the Fund's core impact indicators, the Gender Action Plan indicators, and an adaptive-learning indicator that tracks documented changes made on the basis of community feedback and routine monitoring data. Monitoring is designed to generate disaggregated evidence on resilience outcomes, to detect implementation issues early, and to put data and community insight directly into the hands of the institutions and actors responsible for delivery. Consistent with the project's locally led approach, community-generated evidence feeds directly into the annual participatory planning cycles described in Part III.A. The division of responsibilities and funding sources is set out below and summarized in the consolidated M&E budget table at the end of this section.

**Roles, responsibilities and funding sources**

Responsibility for the project's M&E system, and for its complementary community feedback and learning function, is distributed across three levels, each with a distinct function and a distinct funding source. This separation reflects the Adaptation Fund's cost and fee guidance and avoids overlap between the Implementing Entity's supervision role, the Executing Entity's execution functions, and component-level learning and knowledge management.

- **Implementing Entity oversight and supervision, funded by the IE fee.** UNDP, as the Multilateral Implementing Entity, is responsible for oversight and supervision of the project's monitoring and evaluation. This includes project assurance and quality control, supervision missions, oversight and quality assurance of the independent Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation, review of the management responses to those evaluations, review and clearance of the annual Project Performance Report before submission to the Adaptation Fund, oversight of the annual financial audit, and verification of compliance with the Fund's Evaluation Policy, Environmental and Social Policy, and Gender Policy. These supervision functions are met from the Implementing Entity fee and are not charged to the project grant.
- **Executing Entity execution, funded by the Project Execution Cost.** MINAGRI, as the Executing Entity, is responsible for the day-to-day execution of monitoring and evaluation through the Project Management Unit. This covers the project M&E coordination and the M&E Officer function, the inception workshop and report, the baseline study and baseline data report, routine and quarterly monitoring and data collection across all sites, preparation of inputs to the Project Performance Report and other progress reports, environmental and social and gender monitoring, operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, and maintenance of data systems and dashboards. The contracting and day-to-day management of the independent Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation also sit here as project execution functions, distinct from UNDP's oversight of those evaluations. These execution functions are met from the Project Execution Cost.
- **Community and local actors, with learning and knowledge management funded under Component 4.** Cooperatives, Community-Level Project Implementation Committees, local civil



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society organizations and district teams carry out participatory monitoring, of the activities they lead. This includes community scorecards, reflection forums, participatory verification, and the documentation and sharing of local adaptation lessons. These learning, knowledge management and community reflection activities are substantive adaptation functions delivered with communities and are funded under Component 4, Outcomes 4.3 and 4.4. and are not treated as project M&E costs. The evidence they generate is consolidated by the PMU and feeds both cooperative-level decisions and district-level reviews.

The results framework provides the indicators, baselines, targets and means of verification against which progress is tracked. Indicators are aligned with the revised Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework, including the core impact indicators, and are disaggregated by sex, age and, where relevant, vulnerable group and sector. The framework also carries the Gender Action Plan indicators and the locally led adaptation indicators on cooperative decision-making authority and on documented implementation adjustments. The M&E plan and indicator set will be reviewed and finalized at the inception stage, where baselines that are set in Year 1 will be confirmed, means of verification refined, and responsibilities for each indicator assigned.

**Monitoring arrangements**

Monitoring begins with an inception workshop and report within the first three months, which confirms the work plan, the MEL framework, indicator definitions and data responsibilities. A baseline study is completed in Year 1 to establish the values for income, resilience, adoption and coverage indicators, and the baseline is reported in the first Project Performance Report. Thereafter, routine monitoring and data collection are conducted quarterly across all sites by the PMU M&E function with district teams, using gender- and age-disaggregated data, field verification, beneficiary tracking that avoids double-counting, and quarterly quality checks. Results are maintained in simple digital dashboards and progress, risk, issue and lessons logs are updated each quarter to support adaptive management.

**Locally led and innovative community monitoring**

The project equips communities and local actors to observe, reflect on and share their experience of the activities they lead, using tools designed for accessibility across literacy levels and connectivity conditions. Cooperatives and Community-Level Project Implementation Committees complete annual community scorecards, disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable group, and use them in structured reflection forums to assess progress and surface issues. Field data is captured through mobile and tablet-based collection and geo-tagged photographs that document installations, demonstration plots and storage structures as community learning records. Farmer feedback is gathered through interactive voice response surveys, SMS, and messaging-based polling in Kinyarwanda, including voice-based and pictorial formats so that women and less literate farmers can participate. These channels build on the participatory climate-services feedback methods under Component 1. The evidence generated through these mechanisms is consolidated by the PMU and used in two ways. It informs cooperative-level decisions on activities and resource use within their budget envelopes, and it feeds district-level planning reviews. Each annual participatory planning cycle is required to document how community feedback and monitoring data were considered and which actions were adjusted, which is captured by the adaptive-learning indicator in the results framework. This closes the loop between community feedback and the progressive devolution of decision-making described in Part III.A.

**Reporting**

The PMU prepares quarterly progress reports for the Project Steering Committee and UNDP, covering results against annual targets, expenditure, risks and issues. An annual Project Performance Report is prepared by the PMU and reviewed and cleared by UNDP before submission to the Adaptation Fund, with the first report establishing the baseline. Risk, issue and lessons logs



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are maintained throughout, and a project completion report is prepared at closure. Reporting draws on the results framework and on the safeguards, stakeholder engagement and gender instruments referenced below, and is aligned with Rwanda's national monitoring systems to support integration of project learning into wider climate and agricultural programming.

**Evaluation**

In line with the Adaptation Fund's Evaluation Policy, the project includes an independent Mid-Term Review and an independent Terminal Evaluation. The Mid-Term Review is scheduled for around Month 24 (May/June 2028) and assesses progress, the devolution trajectory, and any adjustments warranted for the remaining period. The Terminal Evaluation is scheduled for the final months (March 2031) and assesses the achievement of objectives, impact, sustainability, the extent to which decision-making authority has been devolved to local institutions, and lessons learned. Both evaluations are conducted by independent evaluators, include field consultations across the three districts, and apply gender- and age-disaggregated analysis. Each evaluation is accompanied by a management response. UNDP provides oversight and quality assurance of both evaluations from the IE fee, while the evaluation contracts are managed by the Executing Entity as a project execution cost. Evaluation reports and management responses are disclosed in accordance with the Fund's requirements.

**Environmental, social and gender monitoring**

Safeguards and gender monitoring run throughout implementation under the Executing Entity's Environmental and Social Safeguards Officer, with UNDP oversight. Every Unidentified Sub-Project is screened under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (Annex 2) before implementation, site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans or an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan are prepared where screening requires them, and compliance is tracked through quarterly audits and spot checks. The Grievance Redress Mechanism is operational by Month 3, with all grievances acknowledged within five working days and resolved or escalated within thirty, and the GRM log is reviewed quarterly. Gender monitoring tracks the Gender Action Plan (Annex 3) indicators, including women's participation in cooperative governance and decision-making and the gender-responsiveness of products and plans, with sex- and age-disaggregated data collected consistently. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (Annex 4) governs consultation and disclosure throughout.

**M&E Plan**

| M&E / reporting activity | Schedule | Responsibility | Reporting format / output |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baseline study and report | Year 1 | EE (MINAGRI); | Baseline report; baseline in first PPR |
| Routine and quarterly monitoring and data collection | Quarterly | EE (MINAGRI); (PMU M&E Officer; district teams) | Quarterly progress reports; risk, issue and lessons logs |
| Annual Project Performance Report (PPR) | Annually | EE prepares; UNDP reviews, clears and submits to AF | AF Project Performance Report |
| Participatory monitoring and community scorecards (Knowledge and management)- Complimentary activity to M&E | Annually from Year 2 | Cooperatives / CLPICs, CSOs; PMU consolidates | Scorecards; reflection forum reports |
| Gender (GAP) monitoring | Continuous; annual review | EE (M&E Officer; gender focal point); UNDP oversight | Gender-disaggregated data; GAP progress report |
| Safeguards and ESMP monitoring; USP screening | Continuous | EE (E&S Safeguards Officer); UNDP oversight | Screening logs; safeguards compliance reports |



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| Grievance Redress Mechanism operation | Operational by Month 3; quarterly review | EE (E&S Safeguards Officer) | GRM log; quarterly GRM summaries |
| Independent Mid-Term Review | Around Month 24 | Independent evaluators; EE contracts; UNDP oversight | MTR report; management response |
| Independent Terminal Evaluation | Final months | Independent evaluators; EE contracts; UNDP oversight | TE report; management response |
| Annual financial audit | Annually | EE; UNDP oversight | Audit report |
| Project completion report | End of project | EE with UNDP | Project completion report |
| | | | |

**Consolidated M&E and evaluation budget breakdown by funding source**

The core M&E/evaluation budget is USD 218,420 equivalent to 4.4% of the total project budget of USD 4,974,725 and therefore falls within the Adaptation Fund's required 1-5% range

| M&E / evaluation element | Responsible entity | Budget (USD) |
|---|---|---|
| **(i) Implementing Entity fee – UNDP oversight and supervision** | | |
| Project oversight, quality assurance and supervision missions | UNDP (IE) | $15,000 |
| Oversight and quality assurance of independent MTR and TE | UNDP (IE) | $18,020 |
| PPR review, clearance and submission to AF; Evaluation, ESP and Gender Policy compliance | UNDP (IE) | $14,000 |
| Oversight of annual financial audit | UNDP (IE) | $6,000 |
| Independent MTR and TE evaluation support | UNDP (IE) | $5,000 |
| **Subtotal – IE fee** | | $58,020 |
| **(ii) Project Execution Cost – MINAGRI execution** | | |
| Project M&E coordination and M&E Officer function | MINAGRI (EE) | In PEC personnel line |
| Inception workshop and report | MINAGRI (EE) | $5,000 |
| Baseline study and baseline data report | MINAGRI (EE) | $30,000 |
| Routine and quarterly monitoring, data collection and field verification | MINAGRI (EE) | $16,000 |
| Preparation of PPR, progress reports and logs | MINAGRI (EE) | $8,000 |
| ESMP and gender (GAP) monitoring | MINAGRI (EE) | $15,000 |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism operation | MINAGRI (EE) | $10,000 |
| Contracting and management of independent MTR and TE | MINAGRI (EE) | $70,000 |
| Data systems and dashboards | MINAGRI (EE) | $6,400 |
| **Subtotal – Project Execution Cost** | | $160,400 |
| **Total Core M&E Activities** | | **$ 218,420** |



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## E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, with a set of measurable milestones, targets and smart indicators, in compliance with the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.[2]

| Project Results | Indicator | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target | | Means of Verification | | | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Mid-term | Final | Methods and Sources | Responsible Party | Frequency | |
| **Impact: Enhanced climate resilience of farming communities in Rwanda's drought-prone food basket sites through improved access to climate services, adaptive technologies, and inclusive livelihood support.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Impact** | # of direct and indirect beneficiaries reporting reduced climate-related agricultural losses, disaggregated by direct/indirect, gender, vulnerable groups (youth, female-headed) and sector (crops, livestock). (AF SRF Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector) | direct/indirect, gender, vulnerable groups (youth, female-headed) and sector (crops, livestock) | No farmer-level data on climate-related losses in the three districts; district and cooperative records confirm recurrent drought and rainfall losses but these remain unquantified. | At least 2,000 direct beneficiaries (20% of 10,000) report reduced vulnerability to climate-related crop and livestock losses through the use of project-supported adaptation measures (≥1,000 women; ≥600 youth); approximately 8,000 indirect beneficiaries benefit from increased household resilience to climate-related shocks. | At least 6,000 direct beneficiaries (60% of 10,000) report reduced crop or livestock losses by endline (≥3,000 women, ≥1,800 youth); 25,000 indirect beneficiaries benefit from reduced household exposure. | Endline household survey with a climate-loss module against the Year 1 baseline; MINAGRI/district loss assessments; cooperative records; mid-term evaluation. | MINAGRI/UNDP | mid-term, endline | Assumptions: Year 1 baseline completed on schedule with a representative sample across the three districts.<br>Risks: Severe drought could mask gains and self-reported data carry recall bias; mitigated by triangulating with cooperative and district loss records. |
| **Outcomes and Outputs** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome 1: Enhanced access to and use of localized climate services for resilient farming decisions**<br>*(Aligned to Component 1: Strengthened access to localized climate services for resilient farming decisions)* | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1: Smallholder farmers, including women and youth in drought-prone food basket districts, access and use accurate, timely, and actionable climate information for resilient farming decisions.** | # of people using improved climate-related threat and hazard information, disaggregated by gender. [AF SRF: Outcome 1 / Indicator 1] | Gender; Vulnerable groups (youth) | No tracking of WCIS use in farm decisions; use among women and youth undocumented. | At least 35% of targeted farmers (50% women, 30% youth) regularly access forecasts, warnings and advisories at mid-term; ≥25% report regular use and ≥20% report changed farming practices. | At least 70% of targeted farmers (50% women, 30% youth) regularly access forecasts, warnings and advisories by endline; ≥60% report regular use and ≥50% report changed farming practices. | Annual farmer feedback surveys disaggregated by gender and youth; focus groups with women farmers; extension field reports. | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Connectivity and literacy adequate; extension agents have time and institutional backing.<br>Risks: Low uptake among women; mitigated by voice-based bulletins and dissemination via women's cooperatives. |
| | % of women farmers regularly accessing and using climate information and early warnings through accessible channels (mobile, radio, SMS, pictorial and voice-based bulletins tailored to women's literacy). (GAP Indicator: Output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) | Gender; Channel/delivery type (mobile, radio, SMS, pictorial, voice) | No women documented using WCIS for farm decisions; no pictorial or voice-based materials produced. | At least 20% of women farmers regularly access WCIS by Year 2, and ≥20% access and use pictorial or voice-based bulletins | At least 50% of women farmers regularly access WCIS by Year 4, and ≥50% access and use pictorial or voice-based bulletins | Annual beneficiary survey with gender-disaggregated WCIS module; METEO Rwanda/MINAGRI platform analytics; cooperative and radio listening-group records. | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Women have access to mobile, radio or group-based channels.<br>Risks: Low digital literacy or time constraints; mitigated by voice-based and pictorial content via women's cooperatives and community radio. |
| | # of people covered by new or improved early warning systems, disaggregated by gender. (AF SRF: Indicator 1.2A, 1.2B) | Direct/indirect, Gender | No population covered by new or improved EWS. Baseline: 0. | At least 14,000 people (4,000 direct, 10,000 indirect; ≥50% women) covered by new or | At least 35,000 people (10,000 direct, 25,000 indirect; ≥50% women) covered by new or improved | METEO Rwanda coverage and registered-user data disaggregated by gender; | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Coverage defined as regular receipt of at least one advisory via a project channel. |

[2] https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/New-Design-Evaluation-Policy.pdf The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology, but the overall principle should still apply



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| | | | | improved early warning systems at mid-term. | early warning systems by endline. | partner radio reach data; annual beneficiary surveys. | | | Risks: Coverage may overstate use; mitigated by pairing with use-based indicators in this framework. |
| | # of smallholder farmers accessing early warning and climate advisory systems, disaggregated by hazard (drought, erratic/excess rainfall) and scale (local, sub-national). (AF SRF: Core Indicator 1.2A 1.2B – Early warning systems, coverage) | Hazard (drought, erratic/excess rainfall); Scale (local, sub-national) | No farmers accessing AI/ML-enhanced or gender-responsive WCIS; forecast-accuracy baseline set in Year 1. | At least 2 of the 3 planned early warning/advisory systems established (mobile/SMS advisory and radio-pictorial bulletins operational; AI/ML platform piloted), reaching ≥5,000 beneficiaries by mid-term. | At least 3 early warning/advisory systems established or improved (AI/ML forecast platform; mobile and SMS advisory; radio and pictorial bulletins), or one integrated system, covering drought and rainfall hazards and reaching ≥10,000 beneficiaries. | METEO Rwanda/MINAGRI commissioning and operational records; independent deployment and forecast-accuracy validation reports; household and cooperative uptake surveys disaggregated by gender and youth. | MINAGRI(EE) | mid-term, endline | Assumptions: METEO Rwanda platform and data-sharing arrangements remain operational throughout implementation.<br>Risks: Early-period AI/ML accuracy may lag and single-provider reliance creates continuity risk; mitigated by Kinyarwanda radio and pictorial channels and embedding the system in METEO Rwanda's platform. |
| **Output 1.2: Enhanced availability and use of AI/ML-driven, hyper localized weather and climate forecasts tailored to Agro-ecological zones** | # of early warning and climate advisory systems established or improved, disaggregated by hazard type and scale, including AI/ML-enhanced forecast coverage of Agro-ecological zones and validated forecast accuracy. (AF SRF: Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale) | Hazard type; Scale; AI/ML coverage of Agro-ecological zones | No AI/ML-enhanced or gender-responsive WCIS operational. Baseline: 0 systems; forecast-accuracy baseline set in Year 1. | At least 2 of the 3 planned systems established or improved (mobile/SMS advisory and radio-pictorial bulletins operational; AI/ML forecast platform piloted), covering ≥30% of Agro-ecological zones, with forecast-accuracy validation under way, at mid-term. | At least 3 systems established or improved (AI/ML forecast platform; mobile and SMS advisory; radio and pictorial bulletins) covering drought and rainfall hazards at local and sub-national scale, with ≥70% of Agro-ecological zones covered by AI/ML forecasts and forecast accuracy above 70% on independent validation. | METEO Rwanda/MINAGRI commissioning records; independent deployment and forecast-accuracy validation reports. | MINAGRI(EE) | Mid-term, endline (SRF core indicator) | Assumptions: Sufficient training data available; METEO Rwanda commissions all three system types.<br>Risks: AI/ML delays may push commissioning beyond Year 2; mitigated by phasing SMS and radio first and AI/ML in Years 2–3. |
| | # of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated, disaggregated by sector and scale. (AF SRF: Output 1.1 / Indicator 1.1) | Sector and scale | No formal Agro-ecological climate risk or vulnerability assessments. Baseline: 0. | All 3 gender-responsive assessments (one per district) completed by end of Year 2 full target met at mid-term. | At least 3 gender-responsive assessments conducted or updated (one per district, agriculture and livestock) by end of Year 2 to inform AI/ML and WCIS design. | Assessment reports in project MEL files; REMA/MINAGRI endorsement records; independent technical review. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Assessments completed in Years 1–2 and validated by district authorities.<br>Risks: Baseline data gaps; mitigated by integrating national and regional climate datasets. |
| | # of innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit. (AF SRF: Indicator 8.1B: Innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit (# of innovations) | None (single innovation tracked, per AF SRF Indicator 8.1B) | No AI/ML or locally co-designed climate-information innovations piloted. Baseline: 0. | AI/ML hyperlocal forecasting innovation co-design under way, with piloting initiated by mid-term (full target reached by endline). | At least 1 innovation piloted by endline (AI/ML hyperlocal forecasting system co-designed with METEO Rwanda and local farmer groups). | Innovation design and piloting documentation evidencing local co-design; independent technical validation; METEO Rwanda deployment records. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: System qualifies as an AF innovation (local participation or benefit), confirmed with the Secretariat at inception.<br>Risks: May not reach full scale within the period; mitigated by setting piloting, not scale-up, as the threshold. |
| **Output 1.3: Frontline service providers, cooperative leaders, and local institutions have strengthened capacity to interpret, communicate, and** | # of frontline service providers (extension officers, MCC officials, cooperative leaders) trained and demonstrating accurate use of WCIS in extension service delivery. | Gender; Role (extension officer, MCC official, cooperative leader) | WCIS-specific training limited and not systematically tracked; demonstrated use not tracked. | At least 150 frontline actors trained by mid-term, with 75% scoring ≥70% in post-training assessment. | 300+ frontline actors trained across the 3 districts, with 75% scoring ≥70% in post-training assessment and demonstrating active WCIS use in service delivery. | Training attendance and completion records; pre- and post-training assessments; extension field reports confirming WCIS use. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Frontline actors have time and institutional backing.<br>Risks: Staff turnover erodes gains; mitigated by training cohorts and embedding WCIS use in institutional systems. |
| | # of female frontline actors trained in WCIS interpretation and dissemination; % actively disseminating WCIS at 6-month follow-up. (GAP Indicator: Output 1.3.1) | Gender; District | No women-specific WCIS training; women estimated below 30% of frontline staff. | At least 75 women frontline actors trained by mid-term; initial 6-month follow-up dissemination tracking under way. | At least 150 women frontline actors trained by end of Year 3; ≥70% engaged in WCIS dissemination at 6-month follow-up. | Gender-disaggregated training registers; pre- and post-training assessments; six-month follow-up reports; cooperative peer verification. | MINAGRI(EE) | six-month | Assumptions: Women candidates available and willing to take on frontline roles.<br>Risks: Social norms or workload limit participation; mitigated by flexible scheduling and venue selection. |



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| **institutionalize WCIS** | # of district and sub-district planning systems (DDS, Imihigo, extension guides) incorporating gender-responsive WCIS interpretation tools or guidelines. (GAP Indicator: Output 1.3.2) | Scale (district/sub-district) | No gender-specific WCIS guides embedded in district planning or extension systems. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 district or sub-district planning and extension systems incorporate gender-responsive WCIS guides by mid-term. | At least 5 district or sub-district planning and extension systems incorporate gender-responsive WCIS guides by end of Year 3. | Reviewed DDS and Imihigo documents; extension-guide audits; MINAGRI/METEO Rwanda records; participatory review reports. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: District authorities willing to revise tools within annual planning cycles.<br>Risks: Institutional inertia or turnover slows integration; mitigated by early district-leadership engagement. |
| **Outcome 2: Increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs among smallholder farmers**<br>*(Aligned to component 2: Enhance Uptake of Climate-Resilient Agricultural Technologies and Inputs for Climate Smart Agriculture)* | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 2.1: increased adoption of climate resilient livestock feed systems in drought prone districts of Rwanda Food Baskets** | # of smallholder farmers adopting at least one improved/new climate-resilient practice or technology, disaggregated by gender. [AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6A] | Gender; Vulnerable groups (youth) | Adoption of climate-resilient practices estimated below 20%. | At least 40% of supported farmers (4,000 of 10,000, incl. ≥3,500 women and ≥2,100 youth) adopt at least one promoted practice (agroecology, hydroponics, improved seed, micro-drip, water harvesting) by endline. | At least 70% of supported farmers (7,000 of 10,000, incl. ≥3,500 women and ≥2,100 youth) adopt at least one promoted practice (agroecology, hydroponics, improved seed, micro-drip, water harvesting) by endline. | Project MEL records (training, demo-plot and installation registers, practice verification sheets) disaggregated by gender and youth; biannual field reports; six-month follow-up assessments. | MINAGRI(EE) | mid-term, endline | Assumptions: Farmers have land, inputs and decision-making authority, and practices suit local conditions.<br>Risks: Adoption may decline if inputs become unaffordable; mitigated by multi-point follow-up monitoring. |
| | # of households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income, disaggregated by female-headed households. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5) | Gender (female-headed households) | No household income data tracked; baseline set through the Year 1 survey. | At least 2,000 households (of which ≥800 female-headed) report increased or maintained income at mid-term, rising to 5,000 by endline. | At least 5,000 households report increased or maintained income by endline, of which ≥2,000 are female-headed. | Endline income survey disaggregated by female-headed status; cooperative sales and SACCO savings records; mid-term evaluation income module. | MINAGRI(EE) | mid-term, endline | Assumptions: Year 1 baseline income survey completed on schedule with a representative sample.<br>Risks: Inflation and multi-programme participation complicate attribution; mitigated by measuring real income and noting project contribution rather than sole causality. |
| | # of people adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices, disaggregated by gender. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6A) | Gender and vulnerable groups (youth) | 0 households with any promoted fodder or water-saving technology installed. | At least 5,000 farmers (≥50% women-headed, ≥30% youth) actively using at least one promoted technology at mid-term; 500 women trained, 50% applying techniques. | 10,000 farmers (≥50% women-headed, ≥30% youth) actively using at least one promoted technology by endline; 1,000 women trained, 70% applying techniques. | Adoption surveys with installation photos; household follow-up and cooperative technology registers disaggregated by sex and age; training registers. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Reliable water and materials available; cooperative buy-in supports peer-to-peer adoption.<br>Risks: Drought reduces hydroponic and micro-drip functionality; mitigated by low-water technologies and water-management training. |
| | # of people receiving targeted support for new/improved livelihoods to manage climate risk, disaggregated by gender and type of support (technology installation; climate-smart fodder and composting/agroforestry/business-planning training; input access; adaptive finance). (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6.1) | gender and type of support | 0 farmers receiving project-supported livelihood or technology support. | At least 5,000 farmers (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) receive targeted support across these types at mid-term, including a 25% increase from baseline in farmers trained on composting, agroforestry and business planning. | At least 10,000 farmers (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) receive targeted support across these types, including a 50% increase from baseline in farmers trained on composting, agroforestry and business planning. | Training and installation registers disaggregated by gender and support type; cooperative technology and input records; SACCO/MFI enrolment; annual MEL reports. | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Unified beneficiary tracking from Year 1 allows disaggregation by support type without double-counting.<br>Risks: Farmers receiving multiple support types must be counted once; requires clear data-management protocols from inception. |
| | # of farmers women trained in climate-smart fodder production and lows cost fodder preservation and storage techniques; % applying at least one promoted technique at 6-month follow-up. (GAP Indicator: Output 2.1.2, Gap indicator 2.2.2.) | Gender; Training type (production vs preservation/storage) | No training for farmers Women under 20% of cooperative trainees; women's fodder adoption not tracked. Baseline: 0. | At least 1,100 cooperative members trained on climate-smart fodder production techniques and 1,650 farmers trained on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques (≥800 women) by mid-term; ≥40% applying a technique at initial 6-month follow-up. | At least 2,000 cooperative members trained on climate-smart fodder production techniques; 3000 farmers trained on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques including at least at least 1,500 women trained by end of Year 3; ≥70% applying a technique at 6-month follow-up. | Gender-disaggregated training registers; six-month follow-up field assessments; cooperative production records; geo-tagged demo-plot photos. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Women have time, land access and household decision-making authority.<br>Risks: Water or input disruptions undermine adoption; mitigated by low-water, drought-tolerant techniques. |



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| | # of targeted cooperatives/MCCs with operational hydroponic fodder units; # of women members actively involved in unit management and operation. | Scale (cooperative/MCC); Sex (operators/committee members) | No hydroponic fodder units operational; women not involved in management. | At least 8 of 10 selected MCCs (80%) with functional hydroponic units by mid-term, reaching 100% by endline; ≥50% of operators and committee members women. | 100% of selected MCCs (at least 10) with functional hydroponic units by endline; ≥50% of operators and committee members women. | Installation records and MCC monitoring reports; operational verification visits; photo evidence. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: MCCs have water, space and basic infrastructure; leadership supports maintenance.<br>Risks: Site infrastructure gaps or equipment failure; mitigated by Year 1 site assessments and maintenance training with local repair linkages. |
| **Output 2.2. Reduced postharvest fodder losses through improved preservation technics/technologies and storage** | # of silage pits or foliage storage shelters constructed and operational at cooperative level; % of storage management committees with women in decision-making roles. (AF SRF: Outcome 4 / Indicator 4) | Scale (site); Gender (storage committee members) | No cooperative-managed silage pits or shelters operational. Baseline: 0. | At least 6 of 10 silage pits or shelters constructed and operational by mid-term, reaching the full 10 by end of Year 3; ≥50% women on storage committees. | At least 10 silage pits or shelters constructed, operational and cooperative-managed across the 5 sites by end of Year 3; ≥50% women on storage committees. | Construction completion and site inspection reports; cooperative committee records disaggregated by sex; per-site post-harvest loss assessments. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Community labour and co-financing mobilized on time; designs suit local climate and fodder types.<br>Risks: Poor maintenance reduces benefits; mitigated by facility-upkeep training. |
| | Volume of preserved fodder (tons) stored using improved techniques. | None (aggregate volume indicator) | No structured use of improved preservation or storage. Baseline: 0 tons. | 20% increase in preserved fodder volume from baseline by mid-term, rising to 50% by endline. | 50% increase in preserved fodder volume from baseline by endline. | Cooperative and MCC fodder inventory reports (biannual); extension field verification; storage-facility spot audits. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Storage available or built on time; consistent seasonal adoption.<br>Risks: Rainfall variability limits fodder available to preserve; mitigated by drought-tolerant fodder species. |
| | % increase in herd nutrition and productivity. | None (aggregate cost/productivity indicator) | Herd nutrition and productivity data not available. | 10% cost reduction in fodder production via hydroponics at mid-term, with initial herd nutrition and productivity gains recorded, rising to 20% by endline. | 20% cost reduction in fodder production via hydroponics, with corresponding herd nutrition and productivity gains against the Year 1 baseline. | Household cost-benefit surveys; cooperative livestock records; district veterinary reports; mid-term and endline data. | MINAGRI(EE) | mid-term, endline | Assumptions: Year 1 productivity baseline completed; fodder gains translate to productivity within the period.<br>Risks: Disease or extreme events confound attribution; mitigated by control-group comparison at endline. |
| | # of implementation sites with operational cooperative-led input distribution and bulk procurement systems for climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits and nutrients. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6.1) | Gender, Site | No cooperative-led procurement or distribution for fodder inputs. Baseline: 0. | Operational systems in all 5 sites by mid-term (established Year 1), with ≥5,000 farmers accessing inputs cumulatively; ≥50% of farmers accessing through cooperative procurement are women. | Operational systems in all 5 sites, with ≥10,000 farmers accessing inputs over the project; ≥50% of farmers accessing through cooperative procurement are women. | Cooperative procurement records and dealer sales data; input-access registers disaggregated by sex and age; quarterly supply-chain reports. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Input supply stable and affordable; procurement volumes secure favourable pricing.<br>Risks: Price inflation or last-mile gaps exclude vulnerable farmers; mitigated by multi-supplier agreements, price monitoring and cooperative-hub distribution. |
| **Output 2.3: Enhanced smallholder farmers access to climate smart inputs for fodder and adaptive finance mechanisms** | % of USP sites undergoing environmental and social screening prior to implementation, with site-specific ESMPs/mitigation plans developed where required and subprojects compliant with national environmental and technical standards. | None (percentage compliance indicator) | No E&S screening, ESMPs or compliance tracking for USP sites. Baseline: 0%. | 100% of USP sites identified to date screened before implementation, with ESMPs in place where required; 100% compliance maintained (target sustained throughout, not phased). | 100% of USP sites screened before implementation; site-specific ESMPs for all sites requiring mitigation; 100% of subprojects compliant with national standards throughout. | Screening reports and ESMF logs; approved ESMPs in safeguard files; district permits and construction records; quarterly compliance audits and spot checks. | MINAGRI(EE) | Continuous (as triggered by E&S screening) | Assumptions: Qualified safeguards staff engaged from inception; districts cooperate within timelines.<br>Risks: Site-selection delays or rising site volumes strain screening; mitigated by prioritizing Year 1 site identification, a safeguards contingency and early district E&S capacity. |
| | # of farmers accessing adaptive finance tools (input credit, revolving savings, SACCO products); # of women completing financial literacy training and accessing at least one finance mechanism. (GAP Indicator: Output 2.3.2) | Gender; Vulnerable group (youth) | Women under 15% of SACCO borrowers; no farmers accessing project-supported finance. Baseline: 0. | At least 375 farmers (30% youth) access adaptive finance tools; at least 250 women complete financial literacy training and access at least one finance mechanism by mid-term. | At least 1,500 farmers (30% youth) access adaptive finance tools; at least 1,000 women complete financial literacy training and access at least one finance mechanism by end of Year 4. | SACCO and cooperative lending and savings records disaggregated by sex and age; financial-literacy registers; SACCO/MFI partner reporting. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: SACCOs and MFIs can absorb new lending; literacy training precedes product access.<br>Risks: Over-indebtedness or collateral barriers for women; mitigated by literacy-first sequencing, quarterly repayment monitoring and group-based products without individual collateral. |
| | # of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) prepared and implemented, if triggered by | E&S screening | No ARAP triggered; contingency budget for ARAPs and | All ARAPs triggered by screening to date prepared and implemented to AF ESP | All ARAPs required by E&S screening prepared and implemented to AF ESP | ARAP reports by external safeguards experts; UNDP | MINAGRI(EE) | Continuous (as | Assumptions: Sufficient ARAP contingency budget allocated. |



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| | E&S screening. (Joint with component 3 below) | | safeguards in place. Baseline: 0. | standards (target sustained on a rolling basis, not phased). | standards, within the allocated contingency. | safeguards review; project safeguard files. | | trigger ed by E&S screen ing) | Risks: Resettlement needs emerge after design; mitigated by screening every USP site and holding a dedicated contingency. |
| **Outcome 3: Strengthened agroecological knowledge, awareness and farm business literacy among smallholder farmers** *(Aligned to component 3: Strengthened Agroecological Knowledge and Farm Business Literacy for Smallholder Farmers Resilience)* | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3.1: Smallholder farmers adopt climate-resilient agroecological practices tailored to their local contexts.** | # of people participating in activities to improve awareness of climate risks and how to address them, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups. [AF SRF: Output 3.1 / Indicator 3.1] | gender and vulnerable groups | No structured climate-risk awareness programming tracked. Baseline: 0. | At least 3,600 people (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) participate in agroecological training, awareness and knowledge-sharing under Component 3 by mid-term. | At least 8,000 people (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) participate in agroecological training, awareness and knowledge-sharing under Component 3 by endline. | Training and awareness participation registers disaggregated by gender and age; extension field reports. | MINAGR I(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Activities logged from Year 1; participation defined as attendance at ≥1 session.<br>Risks: Seasonal youth migration limits attendance; mitigated by scheduling key sessions in non-migration periods. |
| | % of target farmers applying at least two agroecological practices promoted by the project; # of women trained and % adopting at least two practices at 6-month follow-up. (GAP Indicator: Output 3.1.2) | Gender | No systematic tracking; adoption estimated below 15%. | At least 30% of trained farmers adopt at least two practices; 1,250 women trained, 30% adopting, by mid-term. | At least 60% of trained farmers adopt at least two practices; 2,500 women trained, 60% adopting. | Field assessments and extension reports; cooperative adoption tracking disaggregated by sex and age; six-month follow-up assessments. | MINAGR I(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Adequate land and inputs; extension follow-up capacity in place.<br>Risks: Land-tenure constraints (especially women) and seasonal variability; mitigated by community sensitization and a menu of practices suited to local conditions. |
| **Output 3.2. Smallholder farmers, including women and youth, improve their financial literacy and farm enterprise management skills.** | % of trained farmers demonstrating improved recordkeeping or financial planning practices. | Gender, Vulnerable groups | No structured financial-literacy or business-planning programming tracked. Baseline: no data. | At least 25% of trained farmers use financial planning or market-linkage strategies by mid-term. | At least 50% of trained farmers use financial planning or market-linkage strategies by endline. | Training assessments and cooperative records; digital finance-tool logs; six-month follow-up skills verification disaggregated by sex and age. | MINAGR I(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Farmers share financial data; cooperatives provide peer support.<br>Risks: Time poverty (especially women) and low trust in formal tools; mitigated by community-based training and starting with familiar group savings. |
| | # of women trained and applying farm business planning and cooperative governance skills (recordkeeping, savings, enterprise management) at 6-month follow-up. (GAP Indicator: Output 3.2.1) | Gender | Women's business-literacy programming not tracked; women under 25% in cooperative governance. Baseline: 0. | At least 600 women trained by mid-term; initial 6-month follow-up tracking under way. | At least 1,500 women trained by end of Year 4; ≥50% demonstrating improved practices at 6-month follow-up. | Gender-disaggregated registers; six-month follow-up skills verification; cooperative governance records; digital finance-tool logs. | MINAGR I(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Women able to engage in cooperative governance alongside domestic roles.<br>Risks: Time and mobility constraints reduce attendance; mitigated by community-based training with childcare considerations. |
| | # of cooperatives conducting annual adaptation planning and reprioritization; % of budget envelopes allocated with cooperative input; # and value of microgrants managed at cooperative level; % of planning and microgrant committees with women in decision-making roles. | Gender (committee members); District | Limited cooperative-led planning; no budget envelopes or microgrants. Baseline: 0. | 30 cooperatives conducting annual planning (10/district); 100% of budget envelopes designed with local input by Year 2 — full target met at mid-term; microgrant disbursement under way; ≥50% women on committees. | 30 cooperatives conducting annual planning (10/district); 100% of envelopes designed with local input by Year 2; ≥10 microgrants under $1,000 per year; ≥50% women on committees. | Workshop reports and signed planning forms; annual district summaries; cooperative financial and microgrant logs disaggregated by recipient sex. | MINAGR I(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Cooperatives share financial decision-making; local government supports cooperative budgeting autonomy.<br>Risks: Elite capture limits women/youth participation; mitigated by gender-responsive facilitation and disaggregated committee records. |
| | # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented. (AF SRF: Output 3.3 / Indicator 3.3) | District | No cooperatives or communities holding documented decision-making authority over adaptation. Baseline: 0. | At least 40% of cooperatives with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning under supervised budget management at mid-term, rising to 80% by endline as devolution progresses. | At least 80% cooperatives with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning, microgrant allocation and budget envelopes by endline (10/district). | Cooperative planning records and signed annual plans; microgrant decision records; participatory monitoring records. | MINAGR I(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Authority defined as documented responsibility for at least one of priority-setting, microgrant approval or plan validation, agreed with the Secretariat at inception.<br>Risks: Leadership dominance limits genuine participation; mitigated by disaggregated governance records and gender-responsive facilitation. |



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| | # of simplified financial management and procurement tools for cooperatives; % co-designed with women cooperative members. | Gender (co-design participants) | No simplified financial or procurement tools for cooperatives. Baseline: 0. | 100% of project cooperatives have simplified financial management and procurement tools in use by mid-term (tools rolled out in Year 1); women participated in designing and validating 100%. | 100% of project cooperatives have simplified financial management and procurement tools by endline; women participate in designing and validating 100% of tools. | Tool documentation and adoption records; participatory design workshop reports disaggregated by sex; governance records confirming use. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Cooperative leaders adopt and integrate tools; tools accessible across literacy levels.<br>Risks: Resistance or non-maintenance after closure; mitigated by co-design, piloting and linking cooperative reporting to district coordination platforms. |
| **Output 3.3. Local extension systems integrate traditional knowledge and gender-responsive approaches to improve climate adaptation.** | # of extension manuals, training modules or advisory packages that formally incorporate women's traditional knowledge and gender-responsive content, validated by women community representatives. (GAP Indicator: Output 3.3.1) (AF SRF: Outcome 3, indicator 3.2.) | Gender and Vulnerable group (women knowledge-holders) | No extension materials integrate women's traditional knowledge in validated form. Baseline: 0. | At least 60% of training materials and extension packages produced to date include gender-responsive content and women's traditional knowledge elements, validated by women's groups, by mid-term. | 100% of training materials and extension packages produced include gender-responsive content and at least one element of women's traditional knowledge, validated by women's groups, by end of Year 4. | Material audits and curriculum reviews; participatory validation records; MINAGRI extension registry; gender-expert review. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Women knowledge-holders willing to document their practices.<br>Risks: Power dynamics limit women's participation; mitigated by women-only co-development workshops with gender specialists. |
| **Outcome 4: Strengthened institutional capacity and devolved local ownership for adaptation planning and service delivery**<br>*(Aligned to Component 4: Strengthened institutional capacities for adaptation planning and service delivery)* | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 4.1. District-level government and sector agencies equipped to plan and deliver local adaptation actions.** | # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience, disaggregated by scale and sector. [AF SRF: Outcome 2 / Output 2.1, Indicator 2.1] | scale and sector | No structured adaptation planning or budgeting training for officials. Baseline: 0. | At least 75 officials trained across the 3 districts by end of Year 2 — full target met at mid-term; at least 9 institutions (3 district offices, 6 sector offices) supported, with cooperative/MCC hubs following by Year 3. | At least 15 institutions (3 district offices, 6 sector offices, 6 cooperative/MCC hubs) supported by end of Year 3, disaggregated by scale and sector; at least 75 officials trained across the 3 districts by end of Year 2. | Training registers disaggregated by sex and role; pre- and post-training competency assessments; district HR records; completion certificates. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: District leadership actively supports staff participation in training.<br>Risks: Staff turnover erodes capacity; mitigated by training across institutional roles rather than relying on individuals. |
| | # of women district and sector officials trained in gender-responsive adaptation planning and budgeting. (GAP Indicator: Output 4.1.1) | Gender (women); Institution type (district/sector) | Women's representation in district planning roles low and untracked. Baseline: 0. | At least 30 women district and sector officials trained by end of Year 2 — full target met at mid-term. | At least 30 women district and sector officials trained by end of Year 2. | Gender-disaggregated training registers; pre- and post-training assessments; district HR records; completion certificates. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Sufficient women officials present within district and sector institutions.<br>Risks: Low representation in senior roles; mitigated by targeting sector and cooperative officer roles alongside district officers. |
| | # of policies, strategies and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations, disaggregated by scale; % of DDS and Imihigo documents reviewed that include gender-responsive adaptation priorities. (AF SRF: Output 7.1 / Indicator 7.1A) | Scale | Adaptation not integrated into DDS, Imihigo or budgets. Baseline: 0. | At least 1 district/sector policy, strategy or plan developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk by mid-term, rising to 3 by endline; all revised documents to date include gender-responsive adaptation content. | At least 3 district/sector policies, strategies or plans (DDS, Imihigo and at least one sector plan per district) developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk by endline; 100% of revised planning documents include gender-responsive adaptation content. | DDS and budget documents; Imihigo reports reviewed against a gender-and-adaptation checklist; MINECOFIN/MINALOC planning records. | MINAGRI(EE) | Mid-term, endline (SRF core indicator) | Assumptions: Local governments have autonomy and staff continuity; planning cycles allow integration within the timeframe.<br>Risks: Cycle timing may delay integration; mitigated by aligning with annual planning calendars. |
| | # of policies, strategies and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or more vulnerable groups, disaggregated by scale. (AF SRF: Output 7.1 / Indicator 7.1A) | Scale | No plans developed through documented women's or youth participation. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 district or sub-national plans formulated through documented women's/youth participation by mid-term. | At least 5 district or sub-national plans (LAAPs, Imihigo or sector strategies) formulated through documented women's/youth participation by endline. | Workshop attendance disaggregated by sex and age; signed consultation reports; plans reviewed against a participation checklist. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Participation defined as documented attendance and contribution at ≥1 workshop, accepted by districts.<br>Risks: Tokenistic participation inflates the count; mitigated by requiring at least one vulnerable-group priority in the final plan. |



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| **Output 4.2. Local adaptation plans and coordination platforms established.** | # of operational district adaptation coordination platforms conducting quarterly meetings; % of platform members who are women. | Gender (membership); District | No district adaptation coordination platforms operational. Baseline: 0. | 3 platforms operational and meeting quarterly by mid-term (established in Year 1–2), sustained through project end; ≥40% women membership. | 3 platforms operational and meeting quarterly by end of project; ≥40% women membership across all three. | Meeting reports and coordination guidelines; attendance lists disaggregated by sex and role; platform terms of reference; quarterly district summaries. | MINAGRI(EE) | quarterly | Assumptions: Stakeholders stay engaged; districts provide logistical support for meetings.<br>Risks: Political change or competing mandates disrupt platforms; mitigated by anchoring them in district coordination structures. |
| | # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented. (AF SRF: Outcome 3 / Indicator 3.3) | District; Type (community/platform) | No LAAPs or platforms granting formal community decision-making over adaptation. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 communities and 3 district platforms with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning at mid-term, rising to 5 communities by endline. | At least 5 communities (through LAAPs) and 3 district platforms with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning and resource allocation by endline. | LAAP documents and validation records; platform terms of reference; community consultation and planning records. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Community members, including women, available for participatory planning; local government endorses LAAPs within district cycles.<br>Risks: Limited community availability for multi-session planning; mitigated by community-agreed scheduling. |
| | # of community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans (LAAPs) developed and validated, all of which formally reflect women's climate priorities, validated through women's consultation processes. (GAP Indicator: Output 4.2.1) | District; Gender (consultation participants) | No LAAPs in place; women's participation in adaptation planning not tracked. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 LAAPs developed and validated by mid-term, with the remaining 3 completed by end of Year 3. | 5 LAAPs developed and validated by end of Year 3, each reflecting women's climate priorities with evidence of dedicated women's consultation sessions. | LAAP documents reviewed against a gender-content checklist; women's consultation records (attendance, issues incorporated); validation reports signed by women representatives; MINALOC/local government approvals. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Community members, including women, available for multi-session planning; local government endorses LAAPs.<br>Risks: Domestic and livelihood demand reduce women's availability; mitigated by community-agreed scheduling and facilitation support. |
| | # of cooperative inclusion plans and leadership development initiatives; % of inclusion plans with explicit targets for women's leadership and decision-making roles. | District; Gender (leadership targets) | No structured cooperative inclusion plans or leadership programmes. Baseline: 0. | At least 4 inclusion plans and leadership initiatives operational by mid-term; 100% include women's leadership targets. | At least 10 inclusion plans and leadership initiatives operational by endline; 100% include women's leadership targets; ≥90% of cooperatives meet their inclusion targets. | Inclusion plans reviewed against a gender-content checklist; leadership training registers disaggregated by sex and age; governance records showing leadership composition over time. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Cooperatives receptive to inclusion planning; women available for leadership roles.<br>Risks: Slow uptake where leadership is entrenched; mitigated by member co-design and phased rollout. |
| **Output 4.3. Local adaptation learning, knowledge sharing and adaptive planning mechanisms are institutionalized at district, cooperative and community levels.** | # of districts with functional knowledge and learning frameworks aligned to national adaptation strategies. | District | No district-level adaptation knowledge and learning frameworks operational. Baseline: 0. | Knowledge and learning framework piloted in at least 1 district by mid-term, extending to all 3 districts by endline. | 3 districts with operational knowledge and learning systems and tools aligned to national strategies by endline. | Community level knowledge and learning plans and data-collection reports; community scorecards and participatory monitoring; REMA/MINAGRI alignment verification. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Data quality maintained; participatory tools used by communities and staff.<br>Risks: Inconsistent data across districts; mitigated by standardized tools and district learning reviews. |
| | # of documented implementation adjustments made on the basis of community feedback or MEL findings, disaggregated by component. (AF SRF: Output 3.2 / Indicator 3.2) | component | No structured feedback-to-adjustment mechanism. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 documented implementation adjustments recorded by mid-term. | At least 4 documented implementation adjustments by project end, each with the triggering feedback or data recorded. | Revised AWPBs with change rationale; Project Board and steering committee minutes; technical adjustment notes. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Management supports adaptive decisions; UNDP and the Secretariat accept minor realignments without amendment.<br>Risks: Changes go undocumented; mitigated by a simple change log in quarterly reporting from Year 1. |
| **Output 4.4. Community feedback, accountability, learning and environmental and social risk** | # of community feedback, learning and accountability mechanisms established and used to inform local adaptation planning and implementation, disaggregated by district and mechanism type. | District and mechanism type | No structured community feedback, accountability or adaptation learning mechanisms operational in the | At least 3 district-level feedback and learning mechanisms and at least 15 cooperative/community-level mechanisms established and in use by mid-term, scaling to 30 by endline. | At least 3 district-level feedback and learning mechanisms and at least 30 cooperative/community-level mechanisms established and used by endline, with evidence that feedback | Community feedback records; learning session reports; cooperative scorecards; district adaptation platform minutes; revised local adaptation plans; annual | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Communities, cooperatives and district institutions are willing to engage in structured feedback and learning processes.<br>Risks: Feedback is dominated by local elites or more vocal groups; mitigated by dedicated women, youth |



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| **management mechanisms are strengthened to support safe, inclusive and adaptive local adaptation planning and delivery.** | | | target sites. Baseline: 0. | | informs local adaptation planning and implementation. | work plan adjustment records. | | | and vulnerable-group sessions and disaggregated participation tracking. |
| | # of cooperative/community scorecards, feedback sessions or reflection processes completed and used to inform annual adaptation planning cycles, disaggregated by district and participant group. (AF SRF: Output 3.3 / Indicator 3.3) | district and participant group | No community scorecards or structured reflection processes in use. Baseline: 0. | At least 30 scorecards or structured reflection processes completed for Year 2 (10 per district), with findings incorporated into planning reviews — on track for the annual target from Year 2 onward. | At least 30 scorecards or structured reflection processes completed annually from Year 2 (10 per district), with findings incorporated into cooperative and district adaptation planning reviews. | Completed scorecards at cooperative and district level; session reports; attendance registers disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerable group; cooperative and district planning records; annual adaptation review and work plan revision records. | MINAGRI(EE) | annual | Assumptions: Cooperative members and community representatives are available for reflection sessions with district facilitation. Risks: Feedback may not influence decisions, or elite capture narrows it; mitigated by requiring each annual planning cycle to document how feedback was considered and which actions were adjusted, and by gender- and age-disaggregated sessions. |
| | # of community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. | Thematic sector | Local adaptation lessons and traditional knowledge not systematically documented or shared. Baseline: 0. | At least 1 practical learning product developed and disseminated by mid-term, with the remaining 2 by endline. | At least 3 practical learning products developed and disseminated by endline, including community learning briefs, pictorial guidance notes, women's traditional knowledge notes, or farmer-to-farmer adaptation practice sheets. | Learning products; dissemination records; cooperative meeting minutes; extension service records; district learning review documentation. | MINAGRI(EE) | Annual | Assumptions: Communities are willing to share local practices and lessons. Risks: Learning products become extractive or overly technical; mitigated by participatory validation and use of accessible formats, including Kinyarwanda and pictorial materials. |

**Note on responsible parties:** The results framework does not name every partner listed in the proposal against individual indicators. MINAGRI, as the Executing Entity, holds overall implementation responsibility for the project and coordinates the full range of executing partners described in Part III, including RAB, RWB, District Administrations, METEO Rwanda, cooperatives, CLPICs and civil society partners, through the Project Management Unit. Because accountability for their contributions sits with the EE, these partners are not separately listed as responsible parties in the results framework. UNDP, as the Multilateral Implementing Entity, carries the oversight, supervision and quality-assurance responsibilities set out in the M&E and Evaluation sections, including review and clearance of the Project Performance Report, oversight of the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation, and verification of compliance with the Fund's policies. These are project-wide fiduciary functions funded through the IE fee rather than responsibilities tied to the delivery of individual outputs or indicators, as such UNDP is not listed as a responsible party against specific indicators in the results framework. Its role is assumed throughout in line with the Fund's requirements for Implementing Entities and is described in full in the M&E section rather than repeated indicator by indicator.

**Contribution to the Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicators (summary; detailed core impact indicator tables are presented in Annex 6):**
The project contributes to five Adaptation Fund core impact indicators: The table below summarizes the project's expected contribution at approval. The detailed core impact indicator tables, prepared in the reporting format set out in the Fund's Methodologies for Reporting Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicators and reported against baseline, target at approval, adjusted first-year target and actual at completion, are presented in Annex 6. All targets are drawn from the project results framework in Part III.E; baselines will be set in Year 1 and confirmed at inception.

| Core Impact Indicator | Baseline | Target at Project Approval | Alignment with Revised AF SRF |
|---|---|---|---|
| Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries *[# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]* | 0 | 10,000 direct beneficiaries (5,000 women; 3,000 youth) and 25,000 indirect beneficiaries (12,500 women; 7,500 youth) across Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare. | Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector] |
| Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved *[# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale]* | 0 localized systems; national seasonal forecasts only. | 3 early warning and climate advisory systems established or improved, functioning as one integrated service covering all four EWS components, for drought and erratic or excess rainfall, across the three districts (approximately 5,400 km2). | Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale] Indicator 1.2B: People covered by new or improved early warning systems [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by hazard] |



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| Core Impact Indicator | Baseline | Target at Project Approval | Alignment with Revised AF SRF |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3): Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change *[disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector]* | 0 | 25 physical assets produced (10 hydroponic fodder units, 10 silage pits or fodder storage shelters, 5 agroecological demonstration plots); climate-responsive extension and advisory services strengthened across the three districts. | Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3): Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change [disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector] Indicator 4.1: Development sector services strengthened to respond to climate variability and change [# of sector services, disaggregated by sector and by scale] |
| Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income *[# of households, disaggregated by female headed households]* | Income and loss benchmarks set in the Year 1 baseline survey. | At least 6,000 direct beneficiaries (3,000 women; 1,800 youth) report avoided income losses from drought-related crop and livestock impacts by endline; at least 1,500 farmers access adaptive finance tools. | Indicator 6A: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups] Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income [# of households, disaggregated by female headed households] |
| Indicator 7.1A (Core Indicator 6): Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk and resilience considerations [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale and by sector | 0 | At least 1 district/sector policy, strategy or plan developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk by mid-term, rising to 3 by endline; all revised documents to date include gender-responsive adaptation content. At least 2 district or sub-national plans formulated through documented women's/youth participation by mid-term. | Indicator 7.1A (Core Indicator 6): Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk and resilience considerations [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale and by sector] Indicator 7.1B: Policies, strategies, and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or more vulnerable groups [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by vulnerable groups] |

## F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund, including its core impact indicators.

| Project Outcomes | Project Outcome Indicator(s) | Fund Outcome | Fund Outcome Indicator | Grant Amount (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Outcome 1:** Enhanced access to and use of localized climate services for resilient farming decisions | – # and % of targeted smallholder farmers regularly using localized climate information, including seasonal forecasts, early warnings and advisories, in farming decisions, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable groups (youth). | **AF Outcome 1:** Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats | **Indicator 1:** People using climate-related threat and hazard information [# of people, by sex, by sector, and by hazard]. | $1,055,940 |
| **Project Outcome 2:** Increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs among smallholder farmers | – # and % of supported smallholder farmers adopting and actively using at least one promoted climate-resilient agricultural practice, technology or input package, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable groups (youth). | **AF Outcome 6:** Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas | **Indicator 6A:** People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups]. | $1,715,600 |
| **Project Outcome 3:** Strengthened agroecological knowledge, awareness and farm business literacy among smallholder farmers | – # and % of trained smallholder farmers demonstrating strengthened awareness and knowledge of climate risks and appropriate agroecological adaptation practices, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group (youth).<br>– % of trained smallholder farmers demonstrating improved recordkeeping, financial planning or farm-business management practices, disaggregated by sex and vulnerable group (youth). | **AF Outcome 3:** Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes | **Indicator 3A:** People with strengthened awareness of climate change risks and how to better address them [# of people, disaggregated by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]. **Indicator 3B**, if retained: People implementing new or improved adaptation actions [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups]. | $963,260 |
| **Project Outcome 4:** Strengthened institutional capacity and devolved local ownership for adaptation planning and service delivery | – # of district, sector and local institutions with strengthened capacity to understand, plan, budget for and address climate risks and resilience, disaggregated by scale, sector and type of institution.<br>– # of local institutions and/or communities with documented decision-making authority over the prioritization, design, implementation and/or resourcing of local adaptation actions. | **Primary: AF Outcome 2:** Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses. **Secondary: AF Outcome 7:** Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measure | **Indicator 2:** Institutions with strengthened capacity to understand and better address climate risks and resilience [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, sector and type]. **Indicator 7:** Policies, strategies, and/or plans adopted, implemented, and/or enforced that integrate climate risk and resilience considerations [#, disaggregated by scale, policy step and sector]. | $415,200 |
| **Total outcome-level grant amount (sum of project components; excludes IE fee and EE execution cost)** | | | | $ 4,150,000 |



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| Project Outputs | Project Output Indicator(s) | Fund Output | Fund Output Indicator | Grant Amount (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Outcome 1:** Enhanced access to and use of localized climate services for resilient farming decisions | | | | |
| **Output 1.1:** Smallholder farmers, including women and youth in drought-prone food basket districts, access and use accurate, timely and actionable climate information for resilient farming decisions. | – # of people using improved climate-related threat and hazard information, disaggregated by gender.<br>– % of women farmers regularly accessing and using climate information and early warnings through accessible channels (mobile, radio, SMS, pictorial and voice-based bulletins tailored to women's literacy<br>– # of people covered by new or improved early warning systems, disaggregated by gender<br>– # of smallholder farmers accessing early warning and climate advisory systems, disaggregated by hazard (drought, erratic/excess rainfall) and scale (local, sub-national). | – Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated<br>– Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by warning and advisory services for climate related hazards and threats | – Indicator 1: People using climate-related threat and hazard information [# of people, by sex, by sector, and by hazard]<br>– Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale]<br>– Indicator 1.2B: People covered by new or improved early warning systems [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by hazard] | $524,590 |
| **Output 1.2:** Enhanced availability and use of AI/ML-driven, hyper-localized weather and climate forecasts tailored to Agro-ecological zones. | – # of early warning and climate advisory systems established or improved, disaggregated by hazard type and scale, including AI/ML-enhanced forecast coverage of Agro-ecological zones and validated forecast accuracy.<br>– # of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated, disaggregated by sector and scale.<br>– # of innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit. | – Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated<br>– Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by warning and advisory services for climate related hazards and threats<br>– Output 8.1: Innovations identified and piloted that collectively enhance local innovation capacity and contribute to the development of local, national and regional adaptation innovation ecosystems | – Indicator 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated [# of assessments, by sector and by scale)<br>– Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale]<br>– Indicator 8.1B: Innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/ or local innovation benefit [# of innovations] | $403,350 |
| **Output 1.3:** Frontline service providers, cooperative leaders and local institutions have strengthened capacity to interpret, communicate and institutionalize WCIS. | – # of frontline service providers (extension officers, MCC officials, cooperative leaders) trained and demonstrating accurate use of WCIS in extension service delivery.<br>– # of female frontline actors trained in WCIS interpretation and dissemination; % actively disseminating WCIS at 6-month follow-up.<br>– # of district and sub-district planning systems (DDS, Imihigo, extension guides) incorporating gender-responsive WCIS interpretation tools or guidelines. | – Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks | – Indicator 2.1: Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution] | $128,000 |
| **Component 1 sub-total** | | | | $1,055,940 |
| **Project Outcome 2:** Increased adoption of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs among smallholder farmers | | | | |
| **Output 2.1:** Increased adoption of climate-resilient livestock-feed systems in drought-prone districts of Rwanda's food baskets. | – # of smallholder farmers adopting at least one improved/new climate-resilient practice or technology, disaggregated by gender<br>– # of households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income, disaggregated by female-headed households.<br>– # of people adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices, disaggregated by gender<br>– # of people receiving targeted support for new/improved livelihoods to manage climate risk, disaggregated by gender and type of support (technology installation; climate-smart fodder and composting/agroforestry/business-planning training; input access; adaptive finance).<br>– # of farmers women trained in climate-smart fodder production and lows cost fodder preservation and storage techniques; % applying at least one promoted technique at 6-month follow-up.<br>– # of targeted cooperatives/MCCs with operational hydroponic fodder units; # of women members actively involved in unit management and operation. | – Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability (Physical assets also tracked under Outcome 4 / Core Indicator 4.) | – Indicator 6.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups] | $586,500 |
| **Output 2.2:** Reduced post-harvest fodder losses through improved preservation techniques/technologies and storage. | – # of silage pits or foliage storage shelters constructed and operational at cooperative level; % of storage management committees with women in decision-making roles.<br>– Volume of preserved fodder (tons) stored using improved techniques<br>– % increase in herd nutrition and productivity. | – Output 4.1: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability | – Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3): Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change [disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector | $425,840 |



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| Project Outputs | Project Output Indicator(s) | Fund Output | Fund Output Indicator | Grant Amount (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | – # of implementation sites with operational cooperative-led input distribution and bulk procurement systems for climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits and nutrients | | – Indicator 4.1: Development sector services strengthened to respond to climate variability and change [# of sector services, disaggregated by sector and by scale] | |
| **Output 2.3:** Enhanced smallholder farmers' access to climate-smart inputs for fodder and to adaptive finance mechanisms. | – % of USP sites undergoing environmental and social screening prior to implementation, with site-specific ESMPs/mitigation plans developed where required and subprojects compliant with national environmental and technical standards.<br>– # of farmers accessing adaptive finance tools (input credit, revolving savings, SACCO products); # of women completing financial literacy training and accessing at least one finance mechanism<br>– # of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans (ARAPs) prepared and implemented, if triggered by E&S screening. | – Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability<br>– Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and programme adaptation finance | – Indicator 6A: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups]<br>– Indicator 2.2: Local institutions receiving funding or other direct support under the locally led adaptation modality [# of institutions] | $703,260 |
| **Component 2 sub-total** | | | | $1,715,600 |
| **Project Outcome 3:** Strengthened agroecological knowledge, awareness and farm business literacy among smallholder farmers | | | | |
| **Output 3.1:** Smallholder farmers adopt climate-resilient agroecological practices tailored to their local conditions. | # of people participating in activities to improve awareness of climate risks and how to address them, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups.<br>% of target farmers applying at least two agroecological practices promoted by the project; # of women trained and % adopting at least two practices at 6-month follow-up. | – Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities | – Indicator 3.1: People participating in activities to improve awareness of climate risks and how to address them [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups | $541,550 |
| **Output 3.2:** Smallholder farmers, including women and youth, improve their financial literacy and farm enterprise management skills. | – % of trained farmers demonstrating improved recordkeeping or financial planning practices.<br>– # of women trained and applying farm business planning and cooperative governance skills (recordkeeping, savings, enterprise management) at 6-month follow-up.<br>– # of cooperatives conducting annual adaptation planning and reprioritization; % of budget envelopes allocated with cooperative input; # and value of microgrants managed at cooperative level; % of planning and microgrant committees with women in decision-making roles<br>– # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented.<br>– # of simplified financial management and procurement tools for cooperatives; % co-designed with women cooperative members. | – Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability<br>– Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and sub-national entities to directly access and programme adaptation finance | – Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income [# of households, disaggregated by female headed households]<br>– Indicator 2.2: Local institutions receiving funding or other direct support under the locally led adaptation modality [# of institutions] | $322,800 |
| **Output 3.3:** Local extension systems integrate traditional knowledge and gender-responsive approaches to improve climate adaptation. | – # of extension manuals, training modules or advisory packages that formally incorporate women's traditional knowledge and gender-responsive content, validated by women community representatives. | – Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning | – Indicator 3.2: Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders [# of products/tools, by sector] | $98,910 |
| **Component 3 sub-total** | | | | $963,260 |
| **Project Outcome 4:** Strengthened institutional capacity and devolved local ownership for adaptation planning and service delivery | | | | |
| **Output 4.1:** District-level government and sector agencies equipped to plan and deliver local adaptation. | – # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience, disaggregated by scale and sector.<br>– # of women district and sector officials trained in gender-responsive adaptation planning and budgeting.<br>– # of policies, strategies and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations, disaggregated by scale; % of DDS and Imihigo documents reviewed that include gender-responsive adaptation priorities.<br>– # of policies, strategies and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or more vulnerable groups, disaggregated by scale. | – Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks | – Indicator 2.1 Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale and sector] | $107,400 |



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| Project Outputs | Project Output Indicator(s) | Fund Output | Fund Output Indicator | Grant Amount (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Output 4.2:** Local adaptation plans and coordination platforms established (with devolved cooperative decision-making over resources). | – # of operational district adaptation coordination platforms conducting quarterly meetings; % of platform members who are women.<br>– # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented.<br>– # of community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans (LAAPs) developed and validated, all of which formally reflect women's climate priorities, validated through women's consultation processes.<br>– # of cooperative inclusion plans and leadership development initiatives; % of inclusion plans with explicit targets for women's leadership and decision-making roles. | – Output 7.1: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans<br>– Output 3.3: Increased ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes | – Core Indicator 7.1 A: Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations [# , disaggregated by scale]<br>– Indicator 3.3: Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and/or implemented [# of local institutions and communities] | $148,900 |
| **Output 4.3:** Local adaptation learning, knowledge sharing and adaptive planning mechanisms are institutionalized at district, cooperative and community levels | – # of districts with functional knowledge and learning frameworks aligned to national adaptation strategies<br>– # of documented implementation adjustments made on the basis of community feedback or MEL findings, disaggregated by component. | – Output 3.3: Increased ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes | – Indicator 3.3: Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and/or implemented | $58,900 |
| **Output 4.4**. Community feedback, accountability, learning and environmental and social risk management mechanisms are strengthened to support safe, inclusive and adaptive local adaptation planning and delivery. | – # of community feedback, learning and accountability mechanisms established and used to inform local adaptation planning and implementation, disaggregated by district and mechanism type.<br>– # of cooperative/community scorecards, feedback sessions or reflection processes completed and used to inform annual adaptation planning cycles, disaggregated by district and participant group<br>– # of community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. | – Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning | – Indicator 3.2: Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders [# of products/tools, by sector] | $150,000 |
| **Component 4 sub-total** | | | | $415,200 |
| **Total output-level grant amount (sum of project components; excludes IE fee and EE execution cost)** | | | | $4,150,000 |

**Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs[3].**

[3] IE and EE fees calculator: https://www.adaptation-fund.org/document/ie-and-ee-fees-calculator/



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| Quantum Outcome (AF Components) | Quantum Output (AF Outcomes) | *Quantum Activity (AF Outputs)* | Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party ) | Quantum Budget Account Description | Amount Year *{YR1}* (USD) | Amount Year *{YR2}* (USD) | Amount Year *{YR3}* (USD) | Amount Year *{YR4}* (USD) | Total (USD) | See Budget Note: *(reference as number, not as letter)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Component 1:** Strengthened Access to Localized Climate Services for Resilient Farming Decisions. | ***Output 1.1:*** *Smallholder farmers, including women and youth in drought-prone food basket districts, access and use accurate, timely, and actionable climate information for resilient farming decisions* | ***Activity 1.1.1****. At least 10,000 smallholder farmers (including 50% women and 30% youth) regularly access seasonal forecasts, early warnings, and localized advisories through multiple delivery channels.* | *012847* | *Travel* | $ 8,400 | $ 10,725 | $ 10,725 | $ 2,325 | $ 32,175 | 1 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confererence* | $ 9,435 | $ 53,760 | $ 53,760 | $ 47,835 | $ 164,790 | 2 |
| | | | | *Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs* | | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 18,000 | 3 |
| | | | | *Contractual services-Companies* | $ - | $ 202,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 202,000 | 4 |
| | | *Total Activity 1.1.1* | | | **$ 17,835** | **$ 272,485** | **$ 70,485** | **$ 56,160** | **$ 416,965** | |
| | | ***Activity 1.1.2:*** *Feedback and validation mechanisms established in all 5 implementation sites to ensure user-centered co-production and refinement of climate advisories (Farmer feedback loops (e.g., suggestion boxes, SMS polls, community review meetings). Quarterly participatory sessions to assess usefulness and accessibility of information.* | *012847* | *Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs* | $ - | $ 12,000 | $ 3,000 | $ - | $ 15,000 | 5 |
| | | | | *International Consultants* | $ 15,000 | $ 15,500 | $ 3,000 | $ 20,500 | $ 54,000 | 6 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confererences* | | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 15,000 | 7 |
| | | | | *Travel* | | $ 4,650 | $ 10,650 | $ 8,325 | $ 23,625 | 8 |
| | | *Total Activity 1.1.2* | | | **$ 15,000** | **$ 37,150** | **$ 21,650** | **$ 33,825** | **$ 107,625** | |
| | ***Output 1.2:*** *Enhanced availability and use of AI/ML-driven, hyperlocalized weather and climate forecasts tailored to agro-ecological zones.* | ***Activity1.2.1.*** *A machine-learning enabled platform for hyper localized climate forecasting developed and operational in the three target districts. (Forecasts tailored to at least 4 agro-ecological zones across Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare.Daily to seasonal forecasting calibrated using local agro-met data and satellite inputs.System integrates with MINAGRI's digital platforms and Meteo Rwanda datasets.* | *012847* | *Communication & Audio Visual Equipment* | $ - | $ 76,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 76,000 | 9 |
| | | | | *Contractual services-Companies* | $ - | $ 260,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 260,000 | 10 |
| | | | | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ - | | $ 15,000 | | $ 15,000 | 11 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ - | $ 11,200 | $ 11,200 | $ 11,200 | $ 33,600 | 12 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confererence* | $ - | $ 6,250 | $ 6,250 | $ 6,250 | $ 18,750 | 13 |
| | | *Total Activity 1.2.1* | | | **$ -** | **$ 353,450** | **$ 32,450** | **$ 17,450** | **$ 403,350** | |
| | ***Output 1.3:*** *Frontline service providers, cooperative leaders, and local institutions have strengthened capacity to interpret, communicate, and institutionalize WCIS.* | ***Activity 1.3.1****At least 300 frontline actors (extension officers, cooperative leaders, sector agronomists) trained in interpreting and disseminating WCIS in climate-vulnerable food basket districts.* | *012847* | *Training, Workshops and Confererences* | $ - | $ 47,250 | $ 47,250 | $ 5,500 | $ 100,000 | 14 |
| | | *Total Activity 1.3.1* | | | **$ -** | **$ 47,250** | **$ 47,250** | **$ 5,500** | **$ 100,000** | |
| | | ***Activity 1.3.2.*** *WCIS tools and interpretation guides integrated into local agricultural planning and extension systems in at least 5 sites across the 3 districts.* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ - | $ 7,000 | $ 7,000 | $ 2,000 | $ 16,000 | 15 |
| | | | | *Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs* | $ - | $ 6,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 6,000 | 16 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Conference* | $ - | $ 2,000 | $ 2,000 | $ 2,000 | $ 6,000 | 17 |
| | | *Total Activity 1.3.2* | | | **$ -** | **$ 15,000** | **$ 9,000** | **$ 4,000** | **$ 28,000** | |
| ***Total Component 1*** | | | | | **$ 32,835** | **$ 725,335** | **$ 180,835** | **$ 116,935** | **$ 1,055,940** | |
| **Component 2:** Enhance uptake of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs for climate smart agriculture | ***Output 2.1****: increased adoption of climate resilient livestock feed systems in drought prone districts of Rwanda Food Baskets* | ***Activity 2.2.1:*** *At Least 10 climate-resilient hydroponic fodder production units established and operational across the five implementation sites, serving 10 cooperatives/MCCs. (One unit per cooperative or MCC hub, managed collectively by ~250–300 farmers each. Systems designed for high water efficiency and year-round production. Operated by trained cooperative members with local technician oversight.)* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Companies* | $ 250,000 | $ 115,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 365,000 | 18 |
| | | | | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 20,000 | $ 20,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 40,000 | 19 |
| | | | | *Materials & Goods* | $ - | $ 100,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 100,000 | 20 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ 7,350 | | $ - | | $ 7,350 | 21 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ 16,000 | $ 20,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 36,000 | 22 |
| | | *Total Activity 2.2.1.* | | | **$ 293,350** | **$ 255,000** | **$ -** | **$ -** | **$ 548,350** | |
| | | ***Activity 2.1.2:*** *At least 2,000 cooperative members (including 50% women and 30% youth) and 1,000 additional smallholder farmers trained on climate-smart fodder* | *012847* | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ 4,500 | $ 4,500 | $ - | $ - | $ 9,000 | 23 |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *production techniques, including hydroponics and drought-tolerant forage varieties. (Training modules delivered via field schools, demo plots, and mobile-based content. Topics include nutrient management, water-efficient fodder systems, and rotational usage. Linked to digital advisories from WCIS (Component 1).)* | | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 12,775 | $ 11,775 | $ 800 | $ 800 | $ 26,150 | 24 |
| | | | *Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs* | $ 1,000 | $ - | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 | $ 3,000 | 25 |
| | *Total Activity 2.1.2* | | | **$ 18,275** | **$ 16,275** | **$ 1,800** | **$ 1,800** | **$ 38,150** | |
| ***Output 2.2:*** *Reduced postharvest fodder losses through improved preservation technics/technologies and storage* | ***Activity 2.2.1:*** *At least 10 silage pits or foliage storage shelters constructed and managed by cooperatives in high-exposure drought-prone sites.* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Companies* | $ 104,590 | $ 18,000 | $ 12,000 | $ 12,000 | $ 146,590 | 26 |
| | | | *Materials & Goods* | $ 18,500 | $ 18,500 | $ - | $ - | $ 37,000 | 27 |
| | | | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 37,500 | $ 31,500 | $ - | $ - | $ 69,000 | 28 |
| | | | *Training, Workshops and Confererence* | $ 1,500 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 1,500 | 29 |
| | | | *Travel* | $ - | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 18,000 | 30 |
| | *Total Activity 2.2.1.* | | | **$ 162,090** | **$ 74,000** | **$ 18,000** | **$ 18,000** | **$ 272,090** | |
| | ***Activity 2.2.2:*** *At least 2,000 cooperative members (including 50% women and 30% youth) and 1,000 additional smallholder farmers trained on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques, including silage making, hay baling, and crop residue treatment. (Training embedded in broader agro ecological literacy sessions. Women and youth-focused modules on household-level storage options. Linked to increased dry-season livestock productivity metrics.)* | *012847* | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ 31,250 | $ 21,250 | $ 21,250 | $ - | $ 73,750 | 31 |
| | | | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 40,000 | 32 |
| | | | *Grants* | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 40,000 | 33 |
| | *Total Activity 2.2.2.* | | | **$ 51,250** | **$ 41,250** | **$ 41,250** | **$ 20,000** | **$ 153,750** | |
| ***Output 2.3:*** *Enhanced smallholder farmers access to climate smart inputs for fodder and adaptive finance mechanisms* | ***Activity 2.3.1:*** *Input distribution and bulk procurement systems established in all 5 implementation sites for climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits, and nutrients. (Cooperative-led purchasing models to ensure affordability and last-mile delivery. Inputs linked to training and WCIS-based planting calendars. At least 10,000 farmers benefit from input access over project duration.)* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 64,440 | $ 64,440 | $ 64,440 | $ 64,440 | $ 257,760 | 34 |
| | | | *Materials & Goods* | $ 23,000 | $ 23,000 | $ 23,000 | $ 23,000 | $ 92,000 | 35 |
| | | | *Training, Workshops and Conference* | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 40,000 | 36 |
| | | | *Travel* | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 24,000 | 37 |
| | *Total Activity2.3.1.* | | | **$ 103,440** | **$ 103,440** | **$ 103,440** | **$ 103,440** | **$ 413,760** | |
| | ***Activity 2.3.2:*** *At least 1,500 farmers (50% women, 30% youth) supported access to adaptive finance tools, such as input credit or revolving group savings schemes.(Piloted with SACCOs, MFIs, or cooperative-based internal lending mechanisms. Linked to fodder investment (hydroponics, preservation tools, inputs).Includes financial literacy training and business coaching for farmer groups)* | *012847* | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ - | $ 9,000 | $ 9,000 | $ 9,000 | $ 27,000 | 38 |
| | | | *International Consultants* | $ - | $ 37,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 62,500 | 39 |
| | | | *Grants* | $ - | $ 50,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 50,000 | $ 150,000 | 40 |
| | *Total Activity 2.3.2.* | | | **$ -** | **$ 96,500** | **$ 71,500** | **$ 71,500** | **$ 239,500** | |
| | ***Output 2.3.3:*** *Resettlement preparedness ensured, with any Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan required by the environmental and social screening of an unidentified sub-project prepared and implemented to Adaptation Fund Environmental and Social Policy standards.* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Companies* | $ 50,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 50,000 | 41 |



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| | | *Total Activity 2.3.3* | | | $ 50,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 50,000 | |
| ***Total Component 2*** | | | | | **$ 678,405** | **$ 586,465** | **$ 235,990** | **$ 214,740** | **$ 1,715,600** | |
| **Component 3:** Strengthened agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder farmers resilience | ***Output 3.1:*** *Smallholder farmers adopt climate-resilient agroecological practices tailored to their local* | ***Activity 3.1.1:*** *At least 5 community demonstration plots established (1 per site) showcasing a package of agroecological and regenerative farming practices.* | *012847* | *International Consultants* | $ 57,000 | $ 15,000 | $ 15,000 | $ - | $ 87,000 | 42 |
| | | | | *Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs* | $ 9,000 | $ 9,000 | $ 9,000 | $ - | $ 27,000 | 43 |
| | | | | *Materials & Goods* | $ - | $ 100,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 100,000 | $ 300,000 | 44 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ 1,500 | | | | $ 1,500 | 45 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.1.1.* | | | **$ 67,500** | **$ 124,000** | **$ 124,000** | **$ 100,000** | **$ 415,500** | |
| | | ***Activity 3.1.2:*** *At least 5,000 farmers (of which 50% are women and 30% youth) trained in climate-resilient agroecological practices tailored to specific agro-ecological zones.* | *012847* | *Training, Workshops and Conferences* | $ 30,200 | $ 22,850 | $ 22,850 | $ 22,850 | $ 98,750 | 46 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ - | $ 9,100 | $ 9,100 | $ 9,100 | $ 27,300 | 47 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.1.2.* | | | $ 30,200 | $ 31,950 | $ 31,950 | $ 31,950 | **$ 126,050** | |
| | ***Output 3.2.*** *Smallholder farmers, including women and youth, improve their financial literacy and farm enterprise management skills.* | ***Activity 3.2.1:*** *At least 3,000 farmers (50% women, 30% youth) trained on farm business planning, savings, cooperative governance, and enterprise development.* | *012847* | *Local consultants* | $ 25,000 | | | $ - | $ 25,000 | 48 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Conferences* | $ 42,800 | $ 51,800 | $ 32,000 | $ 9,000 | $ 135,600 | 49 |
| | | | | *Travel* | | $ 25,000 | | $ 25,000 | $ 50,000 | 50 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.2.1.* | | | **$ 67,800** | **$ 76,800** | **$ 32,000** | **$ 34,000** | **$ 210,600** | |
| | | ***Activity 3.2.2:*** *Agro-business coaching and mentorship programs piloted in all 5 sites for at least 500 emerging agri-entrepreneurs.* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ - | $ 27,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 32,500 | 51 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ - | $ 20,000 | $ 20,000 | $ - | $ 40,000 | 52 |
| | | | | *Materials & Goods* | $ - | $ 9,900 | $ 9,900 | $ 9,900 | $ 29,700 | 53 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ - | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ 10,000 | 54 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.2.2.* | | | **$ -** | **$ 62,400** | **$ 37,400** | **$ 12,400** | **$ 112,200** | |
| | ***Output 3.3****. Local extension systems integrate traditional knowledge and gender-responsive approaches to improve climate adaptation.* | ***Activity 3.3.1:*** *Extension packages co-developed with farmers, integrating traditional knowledge, women's experiences, and climate-resilient practices into agroecological training modules.* | *012847* | *Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner* | $ 25,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ 40,000 | 55 |
| | | | | *Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs* | $ 10,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 10,000 | 56 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Conferences* | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 10,000 | 57 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ 2,000 | | | | $ 2,000 | 58 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.3.1* | | | **$ 42,000** | **$ 15,000** | **$ 5,000** | **$ -** | **$ 62,000** | |
| | | ***Activity 3.3.2:*** *At least 100 frontline extension agents and cooperative leaders trained in gender-responsive facilitation, participatory learning, and traditional knowledge integration.* | *012847* | *International Consultants* | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ - | $ 2,000 | $ 22,000 | 59 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Confer* | $ 3,990 | $ 3,960 | $ 3,960 | $ - | $ 11,910 | 60 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 | $ 1,000 | $ - | $ 3,000 | 61 |
| | | *Total Activity 3.3.2* | | | **$ 14,990** | **$ 14,960** | **$ 4,960** | **$ 2,000** | **$ 36,910** | |
| ***Total Component 3*** | | | | | **$ 222,490** | **$ 325,110** | **$ 235,310** | **$ 180,350** | **$ 963,260** | |
| **Component 4:** Strengthened institutional capacities for adaptation planning and service delivery | ***Output 4.1.*** *District-level government and sector agencies equipped to plan and deliver local adaptation.* | ***Activity 4.1.1:*** *At least 75 district- and sector-level officials from Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare trained in local adaptation planning, budgeting, and mainstreaming. (Includes sector agronomists, district environment officers, and cooperative support units.)* | *012847* | *International Consultants* | | $ 20,200 | $ 20,200 | $ 20,200 | $ 60,600 | 62 |
| | | | | *Training, Workshops and Conferences* | $ 3,400 | $ 3,400 | $ 3,400 | $ - | $ 10,200 | 63 |
| | | | | *Travel* | $ 2,200 | $ 2,200 | $ 2,200 | $ - | $ 6,600 | 64 |
| | | *Total Activity 4.1.1.* | | | $ 5,600 | $ 25,800 | $ 25,800 | $ 20,200 | $ 77,400 | |
| | | ***Output 4.1.2:*** *Toolkits and operational guidelines developed and distributed for local adaptation delivery and coordination.* | *012847* | *Local consultants* | $ 25,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 25,000 | 65 |
| | | | *012847* | *Materials & Goods* | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 5,000 | 66 |
| | | *Total Activity 4.1.2.* | | | $ 30,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 30,000 | |
| | ***Output 4.2.*** *Local adaptation plans and* | ***Activity 4.2.1:*** *At least 5 community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans (LAAPs) developed* | *012847* | *Local consultants* | $ 15,000 | $ 20,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 35,000 | 67 |
| | | | | *Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs* | $ - | $ 4,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 4,000 | 68 |



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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | coordination platforms established. | and validated across implementation sites, with support from multi-stakeholder coordination platforms in all 3 districts. | | Training, Workshops and Conferences | $ - | $ 18,300 | $ 18,300 | $ 18,300 | $ 54,900 | 69 |
| | | | | Travel | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 2,500 | $ 10,000 | 70 |
| | | Total Activity 4.2.1. | | | $ 17,500 | $ 44,800 | $ 20,800 | $ 20,800 | $ 103,900 | |
| | | **Activity 4.2.2:** Simplified financial management and procurement tools for cooperatives and inclusion plans and leadership development developed and rolled out | 012847 | Local consultants | $ 30,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 30,000 | 71 |
| | | | | Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs | $ - | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 15,000 | 72 |
| | | Total Activity 4.2.2. | | | $ 30,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 45,000 | |
| | **Output 4.3**.Local adaptation learning, knowledge sharing and adaptive planning mechanisms are institutionalized at district, cooperative and community levels | **Activity 4.3.1:** Local adaptation learning and knowledge framework developed and piloted in the three target districts, with annual district learning reviews used to capture lessons, strengthen community feedback loops, and inform adaptation planning. | 012847 | Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner | $ - | $ 7,500 | | | $ 7,500 | 73 |
| | | | | Training, Workshops and Confer | $ - | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 10,000 | $ 30,000 | 74 |
| | | | | Materials & Goods | $ - | $ 15,000 | $ 3,200 | $ 3,200 | $ 21,400 | 75 |
| | | Total Activity 4.3.1. | | | $ - | $ 32,500 | $ 13,200 | $ 13,200 | $ 58,900 | |
| | **Output 4.4.** Community feedback, accountability, learning and environmental and social risk management mechanisms are strengthened to support safe, inclusive and adaptive local adaptation planning and delivery. | **Activity 4.4.1**: Community feedback, accountability and reflection mechanisms, including cooperative and community scorecards and structured reflection processes, established and facilitated to inform annual adaptation planning cycles. | 012847 | Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 30,000 | 76 |
| | | | | Training, Workshops and Conferences | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 20,000 | 77 |
| | | Total Activity 4.4.1. | | | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 50,000 | |
| | | **Activity 4.4.2:** community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. | 012847 | Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 7,500 | $ 30,000 | 78 |
| | | | | Training, Workshops and Conferences | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 5,000 | $ 20,000 | 79 |
| | | Total Activity 4.4.2 | | | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 12,500 | $ 50,000 | |
| **Total Component 4** | | | | | **$ 108,100** | **$ 133,100** | **$ 89,800** | **$ 84,200** | **$ 415,200** | |
| **Total Component Budget: A (sum of all Components)** | | | | | **$ 1,041,830** | **$ 1,770,010** | **$ 741,935** | **$ 596,225** | **$ 4,150,000** | |
| **Project Execution Cost (PEC)** | | | 012847 | Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner | $ 51,400 | $ 51,400 | $ 51,400 | $ 51,400 | $ 205,600 | 80 |
| | | | 012847 | Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner | $ 52,400 | $ 33,000 | $ 20,000 | $ 55,000 | $ 160,400 | 81 |
| | | | 012847 | Supplies | $ 2,000 | $ 2,500 | $ 2,200 | $ 2,000 | $ 8,700 | 82 |
| | | | 012847 | Communic & Audio Visual Equip | $ 10,000 | $ 15,000 | $ - | $ - | $ 25,000 | 83 |
| | | | 012847 | Training & Workshop | $ 4,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 6,000 | $ 3,000 | $ 19,000 | 84 |
| | | | 012847 | Travel | $ 3,000 | $ 2,500 | $ 3,000 | $ 2,000 | $ 10,500 | 85 |
| | | | 012847 | Equipment and furniture | $ 5,000 | $ - | $ - | $ - | $ 5,000 | 86 |
| | | | 012847 | Miscelleneous Expenses | $ 200 | $ 200 | $ 200 | $ 200 | $ 800 | 87 |
| **Total Project Execution Cost (PEC): B** | | | | | **$ 128,000** | **$ 110,600** | **$ 82,800** | **$ 113,600** | **$ 435,000** | |
| **Total Programme Cost: A+B (sum of Total of Project Activity Cost and Total Project Execution Cost)** | | | | | **$ 1,169,830** | **$ 1,880,610** | **$ 824,735** | **$ 709,825** | **$ 4,585,000** | |
| **Implementing Entity Fee @ 8.5%** | | | | | **$ 94,947** | **$ 160,012** | **$ 71,670** | **$ 63,096** | **$ 389,725** | |
| **Total Project Grant** | | | | | **$ 1,264,777** | **$ 2,040,622** | **$ 896,405** | **$ 772,921** | **$ 4,974,725** | |



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| Category | Services Provided by UNDP | IE Fee (USD) | % |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Identification, Sourcing and Screening of Ideas** | Provide information on substantive issues in adaptation and innovation associated with the purpose of the Adaptation Fund (AF). | 19,340 | 5% |
| | Engage in upstream policy dialogue related to a potential application to the AF. | | |
| | Verify soundness & potential eligibility of identified ideas for AF. | | |
| **Feasibility Assessment / Due Diligence Review** | Provide up-front guidance on converting general idea into a feasible project/programme. | 58,020 | 15% |
| | Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme. | | |
| | Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. | | |
| | Provide detailed screening against technical, financial, social and risk criteria and provide statement of likely eligibility against AF requirements. | | |
| | Determination of execution modality and local capacity assessment of the executing entity. | | |
| | Assist in identifying technical partners. Validate partner technical abilities. Obtain clearances from AF. | | |
| **Development & Preparation** | Provide technical support, backstopping and troubleshooting to convert the idea into a technically feasible and operationally viable project/programme. | 77,360 | 20% |
| | Source technical expertise in line with the scope of the project/programme needs. | | |
| | Verify technical reports and project conceptualization. | | |
| | Verify technical soundness, quality of preparation, and match with AF expectations. | | |
| | Negotiate and obtain clearances by AF. Respond to information requests, arrange revisions etc. | | |
| **Implementation** | Technical support in preparing TORs and verifying expertise for technical positions. | 176,985 | 45% |
| | Provide technical and operational guidance project teams. - Verification of technical validity / match with AF expectations of inception report. | | |
| | Provide technical information as needed to facilitate implementation of the project activities. | | |
| | Provide advisory services as required. | | |
| | Provide technical support, participation as necessary during project activities. | | |
| | Provide troubleshooting support if needed. Provide support and oversight missions as necessary. | | |
| | Provide technical monitoring, progress monitoring, validation and quality assurance throughout. | | |
| | Allocate and monitor Annual Spending Limits based on agreed work plans. | | |
| | Receipt, allocation and reporting to the AFB of financial resources. | | |
| | Oversight and monitoring of AF funds, including audit. | | |
| | Return unspent funds to AF. | | |
| **Evaluation and Reporting** | Provide technical support in preparing TOR and verify expertise for technical positions involving evaluation and reporting.(including for the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations). | 58,020 | 15% |
| | Participate in briefing / debriefing. (including for the Mid-Term- and Terminal Evaluations). | | |
| | Verify technical validity / match with AF expectations of all evaluation and other reports (including supervision/development of the Baseline Data Report, Project Performance Report, and Project Completion Report, the Mid-Term and Terminal Evaluations). | | |
| | Undertake technical analysis, validate results, and compile lessons | | |
| | Disseminate technical findings | | |
| | **Total** | **389,725** | |

## G. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.



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| | Upon Agreement signature | One Year after Project Start | Year 2 | Year 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scheduled Date** | 03/05/27 | 1/5/28 | 1/5/29 | 1/15/30 | |
| **Project Funds** | 1,169,830 | 1,880,610 | 824,735 | 709,825 | 4,585,000 |
| **Implementing Entity Fees** | 215,552 | 95,911 | 42,061 | 36,201 | 389,725 |
| **Total** | 1,385,381 | 1,976,521 | 866,796 | 746,026 | 4,974,725 |

**Note:** The disbursement schedule is aligned to the four-year implementation plan. The first tranche, released at grant signature in May 2027, will cover Year 1 operations. The second tranche, disbursed in May 2028, will cover Year 2 operations. The third tranche, disbursed in May 2029, will cover Year 3 operations. The fourth and final tranche, disbursed in May 2030, will cover Year 4 operations.



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# PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

## Annex 1: Letter of Endorsement

Republic of Rwanda
Ministry of Environment

Kigali on 24/01/2026
Ref 067/16.03/MoE

**The Adaptation Fund Board**
**c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat**
**Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org**
**Fax: 202 522 3240/5**

Letter of Endorsement by Government.

**Re: Endorsement for Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda**

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Rwanda, I confirm that the above national grant proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Rwanda.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above grant proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by UNDP and executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI).

Sincerely,

**Fidele BINGWA**
**Permanent Secretary**
**Ministry of Environment**

**Cc:**

- Honourable Minister of Environment
- Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
- Director General of Rwanda Meteorology Agency

Nyarugenge Pension Plaza, KN 3rd Road, P.O. Box 3502, Kigali – Rwanda
www.environment.gov.rw info@environment.gov.rw @EnvironmentRw



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## Annex 2: Implementing Entity Certification

Docusign Envelope ID: 31D5C05D-EF99-4B69-8DAB-876931FF6691

**B. Implementing Entity certification**

*Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address.*

| |
|---|
| I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (National Strategy for Transformation 2, Nationally Determined Contribution, Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy, Fifth Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme. |
| Signed by: |
| *Name & Signature*<br>Fatmata Lovetta Sesay<br>DocuSigned by: Fatmata Lovetta Sesay C7110C73...<br>Implementing Entity Coordinator |
| Date: *(June, 29, 2025)* — Tel. and email: +250795900299 fatmata.sesay@undp.org |
| Project Contact Person: Immaculee UWIMANA |
| Tel. And Email: +250788871527<br>immaculee.uwimana@undp.org |



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## Annex 3: Gender assessment and Gender Action Plan (GAP)

### A. GENDER ASSESSMENT

#### 1 Introduction

Rwanda may contribute minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, but it is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Rural communities that depend on agriculture particularly in the Eastern Province districts of Nyagatare, Kayonza, and Ngoma are especially affected by shifting weather patterns, frequent droughts, and flooding. These challenges disproportionately impact women, youth, and female-headed households, who often face unequal access to land, financial services, agricultural support, and participation in local decision-making.

This gender assessment draws on data from the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census (RPHC5, 2022), national and development partners' gender related documents and the local stakeholders' consultations. These datasets provide the foundation for a gender-informed design of the Adaptation Fund project proposal and the accompanying Gender Action Plan (GAP).

#### 2 Purpose of the Assessment

The aim of this assessment was to explore how gender roles and relations shape vulnerability and resilience to climate change in Rwanda's Eastern Province. It forms the basis for tailoring the project's interventions to be more inclusive, just, and effective.

By using both statistical and community-level data, the assessment:

- Highlights the gendered dimensions of climate risk in Nyagatare, Kayonza, and Ngoma;
- Identifies structural inequalities in access to agricultural services and resources;
- Offers actionable insights to guide the development of gender-responsive adaptation strategies.

#### 3 Methodology

To ensure a comprehensive understanding of gender dynamics, the assessment used a mixed-methods approach that combined both qualitative and quantitative tools.

A desk review was conducted, examining national strategies and reports such as the RPHC5, Vision 2050, and the National Gender Policy. These documents offer important insights into population trends, gender parity goals, and agricultural policy.

In addition, community-level consultations were carried out with women farmers, youth, local cooperatives, civil society groups, and district officials. These discussions provided an opportunity to understand lived experiences and local perceptions of gender-related barriers to climate resilience.

The Gender Analysis Matrix were used to assess gender-based differences in roles, decision-making, and access to resources. The combination of empirical data and participatory findings offers a more nuanced picture of gendered climate vulnerability in selected districts.

#### 4 Findings

##### 4.1 National Gender Equality Landscape

Rwanda has become internationally recognized for its commitment to gender equality. Women make up more than half of the population and hold a majority of seats in parliament (63.3%) as well as nearly one-third of ministerial positions. The country's Constitution, National Gender Policy, and Vision 2050 all embed gender equality as a central goal.

However, the reality in rural areas does not always reflect this progress. In regions like the Eastern Province, longstanding inequalities remain, particularly in women's access to land, agricultural services, digital tools, and positions of influence. Social norms, infrastructure gaps, and limited education further entrench these disparities. Bridging the gap between national policy and local implementation remains a critical challenge.

##### 4.2 Gender Roles and Labor Patterns in Agriculture

Rwandan women are indispensable to agriculture, contributing significantly to food production, especially in subsistence and smallholder farming. Yet much of their work is informal and goes unrecognized in economic terms. Tasks such as planting, weeding, harvesting, and food processing often fall to women, but these contributions rarely translate into income, authority, or access to resources.



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Women also bear the brunt of unpaid domestic labor cooking, caring for children, collecting water and firewood which limits their availability for training, cooperative activities, or leadership roles. This "time poverty" severely restricts their economic potential.
Even when women farm the land, they often lack legal ownership, which blocks their access to credit, subsidies, and support services. Furthermore, traditional norms frequently exclude them from household and community decision-making processes, further marginalizing their voices in agricultural planning and climate adaptation efforts.

### 4.3 Access to Resources and Agricultural Services

The assessment reveals a persistent gender gap in access to essential resources and services for climate-resilient farming.

- **Land access** remains a core issue. While a majority of women reportedly use land for farming, legal ownership or land titles often reside with male family members. Without formal recognition, women struggle to secure financing, insurance, or support from agricultural programs.
- **Extension services** are also unequally distributed. Women report limited opportunities to engage with agricultural advisers due to rigid scheduling, male-dominated extension teams, and a lack of childcare during training sessions.
- **Digital exclusion** poses another major obstacle. Women in rural areas are less likely to own mobile phones or have the digital literacy needed to access critical weather updates or market information. National figures indicate that only 9.6% of women are computer literate, compared to 14.7% of men.
- **Participation in cooperatives** also shows a gender imbalance. Women are often underrepresented in leadership roles, even when they are active cooperative members. As a result, their influence over decision-making and resource allocation remains minimal.

### 4.4 Gender and Agriculture in the Districts

The table below highlights the number and percentage of private agricultural households in Nyagatare, Kayonza, and Ngoma, split by male-headed vs. female-headed households, as reported in Table 80 of RPHC5

| District | Total Private Households | Agricultural Households: Male headed | % (Male headed) | Agricultural Households : Female headed | % (Female headed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nyagatare | 160435 | 79310 | 68.6% | 26974 | 60.3% |
| Kayonza | 114186 | 60689 | 76.0% | 24389 | 71.0% |
| Ngoma | 102589 | 59352 | 84.4% | 25680 | 79.7% |

From these data:

- In **Nyagatare**, 68.6% of male-headed households (79,310) and 60.3% of female-headed households (26,974) engage in agriculture.
- In **Kayonza**, 76.0% of male-headed households (60,689) farm, compared to 71.0% of female-headed households (24,389).
- **Ngoma** shows the highest rates: 84.4% of male-headed households (59,352) and 79.7% of female-headed households (25,680) are engaged in farming.

While women-headed households participate in agriculture at slightly lower rates, the absolute number of female-headed farming households is substantial. Each district has more than 24,000 such households, underscoring their central role in food production.
This data suggests that adaptation programs must go beyond percentage comparisons and actively support the many women already engaged in agriculture through targeted services, flexible training schedules, and dedicated outreach.



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### 4.5 Gendered Dimensions of Climate Impacts

Climate change doesn't affect everyone equally. In Eastern Rwanda, its effects are deeply gendered. When droughts dry up local water sources, women and girls are forced to walk longer distances, sacrificing time they could otherwise spend on farming or education. Similarly, as firewood becomes harder to find, women expend more time and energy on basic survival tasks exacerbating fatigue, health risks, and economic loss.Food insecurity caused by climate stress often leads women to skip meals in favor of feeding their families, putting their health at risk. Financial strain from crop losses reduces their ability to buy farm inputs or pay school fees. In crisis situations, families may withdraw girls from school to help at home, reinforcing cycles of inequality. Crucially, women are often excluded from planning and decision-making processes around climate adaptation. This omission not only limits the inclusiveness of adaptation strategies but also undermines their effectiveness.By integrating women's perspectives and leadership into climate action, the project can build more sustainable and equitable resilience across communities.

### 4.6 Key Entry Points for Gender-Responsive Adaptation

- Leverage women's cooperatives for CSA training and digital info.
- Use voice/pictorial tools to overcome literacy gaps.
- Promote inclusive decision-making structures.
- Expand female access to finance, weather data, and agronomic advisory services

## B. GENDER ACTION PLAN (GAP)

This Gender Action Plan (GAP) outlines a results-oriented roadmap for addressing gender inequalities and supporting women's empowerment and leadership in climate-resilient agriculture, in line with Annex V of the AF Gender Guidance and the structure of the proposed project.

**Gender impact statement:** Increased climate resilience and adaptive capacity of women, youth, and other marginalized gender groups through equitable access to climate-smart technologies, services, and decision-making processes.

**Gender outcome statement:** At least 50% of the project's direct beneficiaries are women and girls who gain access to WCIS, CSA practices, leadership opportunities, and digital tools in targeted food basket districts.

### Gender Action Plan Matrix

| GENDER ACTION PLAN MATRIX | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Component** | **Output** | **Gender-Responsive Activities** | **Indicators** | **Targets** | **Timeline** | **Lead Entity** | **Estimated Budget (USD)** |
| Component 1: Strengthened access to localized climate services for resilient farming decisions | **Output 1.1** At 10,000 smallholder farmers regularly access climate information through various channels | Co-design and deploy gender-responsive mobile and radio-based WCIS platforms | % of women using WCIS | 50% of women farmers in project zones | Y1–Y4 | MINAGRI & Meteo Rwanda, Districts | 150,000 |
| | **Output 1.1.2**. Feedback and validation mechanisms established to ensure co-production of advisories | Develop pictorial and voice-based climate bulletins tailored to women's literacy levels | % increase in women accessing early warnings | ≥50% increase by Year 3 | Y1–Y3 | Districts & Local NGOs | 30,000 |
| | **Output 1.3.1.** At 300 frontline actors trained in WCIS interpretation and dissemination | Train frontline actors, including women, in gender-responsive WCIS | # of trained female frontline actors; % disseminating WCIS | 150 women trained; 70% engaged in | Y1–Y3 | MINAGRI & Meteo Rwanda, Local NGOs | 45,000 |



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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | dissemination | | dissemination | | | |
| | **Output 1.3.2.** WCIS tools integrated into agricultural planning and extension systems | Integrate gender-responsive WCIS interpretation guides in local planning systems | # of WCIS tools with gender-responsive features integrated in plans | 5 districts use gender-integrated WCIS guides | Y1–Y3 | MINAGRI, METEO Rwanda, Districts | 28,000 |
| Component 2: Enhance uptake of climate-resilient agricultural technologies and inputs for climate smart agriculture | **Output 2.1.2.** At least 2,000 cooperative members trained on climate-smart fodder production techniques | Deliver gender-equitable training in climate-smart fodder production via demo plots and mobile content | # of women trained; % applying fodder techniques | 1,000 women trained; 70% apply CSA fodder techniques | Y1–Y3 | MINAGRI, Distrits & Farmer Field Schools, Cooperatives | 38,150 |
| | **Output 2.2.2.** Over 3,000 farmers trained on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques | Embed gender-sensitive training on fodder preservation and post-harvest techniques for women and youth | # of women trained in preservation; % applying practices | 1,500 women trained; 50% apply techniques | Y2–Y4 | Districts, Cooperatives, Local NGOs | 55,000 |
| | **Output 2.3.2.** 1,500 farmers supported to access adaptive finance tools | Provide financial literacy training and access to group savings/input credit mechanisms targeting women | # of women with improved access to financial tools | 1,000 women access finance tools and training | Y2–Y4 | SACCOs, women Cooperatives | 60,000 |
| Component 3: Strengthened agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder farmers resilience | **Output 3.1.2**. At least 5,000 farmers trained in climate-resilient agroecological practices | Use gender-sensitive training modules on agroecology with specific focus on women's needs and time constraints | # of women trained; % applying agroecological practices | 2,500 women trained; 60% adopt practices | Y1–Y3 | MINAGRI, NGOs, women cooperatives | 95,000 |
| Component 3: Strengthened agroecological knowledge and farm business literacy for smallholder farmers resilience | **Output 3.2.1.** 3,000 farmers trained in farm business planning, savings, and enterprise development | Deliver flexible, women-accessible training on farm business planning, cooperative governance | # of women trained in business and enterprise skills | 1,500 women trained; 50% apply skills | Y2–Y4 | NGOs, Local Governments | 90,000 |
| | **Output 3.3.1.** Extension packages co-developed integrating traditional knowledge and gender approaches | Co-develop training content that captures women's traditional knowledge and adaptive | # of manuals and packages including women's knowledge | 100% of training materials include gender elements | Y2–Y4 | MINAGRI, Gender Expert | 35,000 |



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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | practices | | | | | |
| Component 4: Strengthened institutional capacities for adaptation planning and service delivery | **Output 4.1.1.** 75 local officials trained in adaptation planning, budgeting and mainstreaming | Develop adaptation toolkits that integrate gender considerations; train women officials | # of women officials trained | 30 women district officers trained | Y1–Y2 | MINALOC, REMA, Districts & Local NGOs, women cooperatives | 40,000 |
| | **Output 4.2.1.** 5 community-led Local Adaptation Action Plans developed and validated | Ensure equal participation of women in community adaptation planning sessions | # of LAAPs with gender priorities integrated | 5 LAAPs reflect women's climate priorities | Y2–Y3 | MINALOC, REMA, Local Government, Women cooperatives | 35,000 |
| **TOTAL BUDGET** | | | | | | | **701,150** |

## Reference


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3. **Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI)**,*Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation (PSTA4), 2018–2024*,Available at: https://www.minagri.gov.rw
4. **Ministry of Environment**,*Rwanda Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy*, 2011 Available at: https://www.rema.gov.rw
5. **Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)**,*National Adaptation Plan (NAP), 2020* Available at: https://rema.gov.rw
6. **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**,*Gender Equality Strategy (2022–2025)* Available at: https://www.undp.org
7. **Adaptation Fund (AF)**,*Gender Policy and Action Plan*,Available at: https://www.adaptation-fund.org
8. **World Bank Group**, *Rwanda Gender Assessment Report, 2021*, Available at: https://www.worldbank.org
9. **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**,*Rwanda Country Gender Assessment, 2022*,Available at: https://www.ifad.org
10. **UN Women**,*Gender Equality and Climate Change: Policy Brief*, 2022, Available at: https://www.unwomen.org




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## Annex 4: Stakeholder Consultation Matrix

| Stakeholder group consulted | Date, location and format | Key issues and priorities raised | How the proposal responded to or incorporated the input | Concerns not incorporated, and the rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **National-level consultation**<br>Government institutions and UNDP team | 10–11 June 2025, MINAGRI meeting room. Hybrid (virtual and in-person). 12 participants (7 male, 5 female). | **Thematic area 1 – Agriculture.**<br>The Government has invested in Food Basket Sites (FoBaSi), land consolidated under the Crop Intensification Programme where farmers are supported with improved seed, small-scale irrigation, post-harvest infrastructure, extension, market linkage, cooperative organisation and access to finance. Participants identified the main constraints as follows. Climate shocks (changing rainfall patterns and temperature) are increasing pests and diseases in crops and livestock and lowering productivity in the FoBaSi. The shocks also reduce animal production (milk, meat, eggs) in the dry season (June to September), particularly in the Eastern Province, where Nyagatare and Gatsibo carry large livestock numbers and farmers face water and feed shortages. Gaps in post-harvest handling (notably drying) and market linkage raise post-harvest losses and aflatoxin risk in maize. Adoption of agricultural insurance and other climate-resilient practices is low. Weather and climate information reaches farmers but is not translated into agronomic advisory, and there is limited capacity to interpret it. Although the Government is investing in AI and digitalisation, the agriculture sector, which engages around 69% of Rwandans, makes little use of AI tools for information access. The Eastern Province, a national food basket, is among the most climate-affected, as reflected in National Strategic Grain Reserve support flowing mainly to Kayonza. Competition for maize between human food and animal feed was noted, alongside the need to strengthen youth and women's participation in agriculture. The discussion was anchored in PSTA5 priorities.<br>**Thematic area 2 – Weather and climate services for agriculture.** | **Largely incorporated.** The proposal is built around these priorities. Component 2 scales climate-resilient agricultural technologies, including hydroponic fodder systems at Milk Collection Centres and drought-tolerant seed and inputs, directly addressing dry-season feed and water shortages and the human-livestock competition for maize. Post-harvest and feed losses are addressed through silage and fodder storage structures and preservation training.<br>**Climate services.** Component 1 establishes localised climate services, including AI and machine-learning hyperlocal forecasting co-designed with Meteo Rwanda, multi-channel last-mile dissemination (mobile, SMS, radio and pictorial bulletins), and training of frontline actors to interpret information and deliver agronomic advisory, with integration into Meteo Rwanda platforms.<br>**Capacity and institutions.** Component 3 strengthens agroecological knowledge and farm-business literacy, and Component 4 builds district and cooperative capacity.<br>**Gender.** Gender is mainstreamed across components through the Gender Action Plan, with women's access to technology, climate information and leadership embedded in indicators and Inclusion Plans. | **Agricultural insurance.** Not taken up as a dedicated intervention. Insurance sits with national schemes and partners outside the project's scope and financing envelope; the project instead reduces underlying risk through resilient technologies, climate information and adaptive finance links (SACCOs and input credit).<br>**Input subsidies (e.g. sorghum).** Not incorporated. Subsidy policy is a Government mandate beyond the project; the project supports cooperative-led bulk procurement and input access rather than subsidy reform.<br>**Animal disease and artificial insemination (e.g. Rift Valley fever, insemination success).** Not addressed directly, as veterinary and animal-health services fall under national systems; the project focuses on feed security and livestock resilience. |



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| Stakeholder group consulted | Date, location and format | Key issues and priorities raised | How the proposal responded to or incorporated the input | Concerns not incorporated, and the rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Initiatives such as PICSA and the dissemination of weather information to agronomists, veterinaries and farmers by email, WhatsApp and SMS were noted. Key issues: limited infrastructure to disseminate customised information; weak capacity among extension agents and farmer promoters to interpret information and convert it into advisory; an AI voice assistant under development at MINAGRI that is not yet integrated with weather information; and the absence of a Meteo Rwanda API to connect other dissemination tools.<br>Priorities proposed: scalable climate-smart interventions including hydroponic fodder and climate-resilient seed; improved last-mile delivery of weather information through AI and digital tools; capacity building for interpretation and use of climate information at national and local level; and gender mainstreaming across all components to prevent the exclusion of women from technology adoption and leadership. | | |
| **Women farmers (focus group, all women)** | 19 June 2025, Murama sector, Kayonza. Focus group in Kinyarwanda. 9 participants from cooperatives in Nyagatare, Gatsibo and Kayonza. | Income from cash crops is received and controlled by male household heads, so women have little say over how proceeds from crops they cultivate are used; women asked for activities that generate income they can manage directly. Cooperative leadership and decisions are dominated by men, and meeting times and venues make attendance difficult; women asked for guaranteed seats on decision-making bodies and schedules built around their responsibilities. Women spend several hours a day collecting water, reducing time for farming, training and cooperative activity, and prioritised interventions that cut water-collection time. Farmers questioned the maize-focused package given recent crop failures and preferred drought-tolerant beans, better suited to current rainfall and household food needs. Training is often scheduled during planting and weeding when women are in the fields, so attendance is low. Women also cited limited access to climate information, land, credit and extension, and a lack of potable water and energy (firewood). | **Incorporated.** Women-managed income is supported through dedicated resources for women- and youth-led initiatives under Component 3 and adaptive finance links (financial literacy, group savings and SACCO products) targeted at women.<br>**Voice and representation.** Inclusion Plans and the CLPIC governance rules guarantee at least 50% female membership, reserved seats and a women's quorum for envelope decisions, and the project commits to scheduling and venues built around women's availability.<br>**Water and labour burden.** Water-efficient technologies (hydroponics, water harvesting and micro-drip) and labour-saving options are prioritised, reducing the time and water burden women raised. | **Potable water and household energy (firewood).** Not incorporated as standalone infrastructure. Domestic water supply and energy fall outside the project's adaptation and agricultural scope and financing; the project addresses agricultural water efficiency and links communities to relevant services where possible. |



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| Stakeholder group consulted | Date, location and format | Key issues and priorities raised | How the proposal responded to or incorporated the input | Concerns not incorporated, and the rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Proposals: schedule training in off-peak hours; prioritise labour-saving and income-generating technologies. | **Crop choice and training timing.** Drought-tolerant seed and a flexible, demand-led package replace a fixed maize focus, and training is scheduled in off-peak hours with women-focused modules and accessible formats. | |
| **Smallholder farmers (general)** | 18 June 2025, Gatsibo District (10 farmers). 19 June 2025, Rwempasha sector, Nyagatare (12 farmers). 19 June 2025, Murama sector, Kayonza (18 farmers). Focus groups facilitated by local leaders and sector agronomists, supervised by MINAGRI. | Farmers raised climate variability and dry-season drought, noting that rainfall onset has become unpredictable, making it hard to know when to cultivate. Input prices are high and subsidised inputs do not cover all needs, with some crops such as sorghum unsubsidised. Pests (millipedes) and diseases are increasing and farmers lack knowledge of their causes and treatment. There is a shortage of irrigation equipment and the finance to buy it. At harvest, prices drop and storage is inadequate, forcing sales at low prices. Farmers cited a lack of organic manure, and the high price and scarcity of animal feed in the dry season. Artificial insemination was said to be unreliable, and farmers recalled the severe impact of the 2022 Rift Valley fever outbreak.<br>Requests: drought-tolerant seed and climate-resilient technologies; improved soil fertility and water management; affordable irrigation; better market access and farm-business skills; affordable inputs and animal feed; finance for inputs and equipment; and training in pest and disease management. | **Incorporated.** Drought-tolerant seed, climate-resilient technologies and water management are delivered under Component 2, with climate information under Component 1 addressing the uncertainty over planting times.<br>**Soil fertility and feed.** Composting, bio-inputs and agroecological practices under Components 2 and 3 address organic manure and soil health, and hydroponic fodder, silage and feed-preservation address dry-season feed cost and scarcity.<br>**Storage and markets.** Silage pits and storage structures and farm-business literacy address post-harvest loss and market timing.<br>**Finance and skills.** Adaptive finance (input credit, group savings, SACCO products) and pest and disease management training are provided under Components 2 and 3. | **Input subsidies and unsubsidised crops (sorghum).** Not incorporated; subsidy policy is a Government mandate. The project supports cooperative bulk procurement and input access instead.<br>**Affordable irrigation infrastructure at scale.** Only partially addressed. Large-scale irrigation is beyond the financing envelope; the project supports water-efficient and low-cost options rather than major irrigation works.<br>**Artificial insemination and animal disease.** Not addressed; these sit with national veterinary services, with the project focused on feed security and resilience. |
| **Youth farmers (mixed group)**<br>*[Relabelled from "Women farmers"; the group was mixed youth.]* | 24 June 2025, Kayonza District. 11 participants (5 young men, 6 young women). | Youth cited a lack of capital and, above all, of land, as most farmland is held by older relatives, limiting their participation in crop and livestock activities. Climate change was seen as a complex subject they face but have little knowledge of. A lack of collateral limits access to credit, including Development Bank of Rwanda facilities, compounded by limited skills in preparing bankable business plans. Limited access to or finance to rent land also constrains their participation in cooperatives. Youth saw an opportunity to contribute to digital agriculture extension and advisory if given the skills. | **Incorporated.** Farm-business literacy and enterprise training under Component 3 include business-plan development and entrepreneurship, addressing the bankability gap, with youth targets (at least 30%) across training.<br>**Digital and climate roles.** Component 1 trains frontline actors, including youth, to interpret and disseminate AI-based climate information, opening the digital-extension role youth identified. | **Land access for youth.** Not incorporated. Land tenure and allocation are outside the project's mandate and financing; the project mitigates the effect by prioritising activities that do not depend on individual land ownership (cooperative-based and MCC-based activities, digital extension roles) and by group-based finance. |



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| Stakeholder group consulted | Date, location and format | Key issues and priorities raised | How the proposal responded to or incorporated the input | Concerns not incorporated, and the rationale |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Proposals: skills development, entrepreneurship support and access to innovation platforms; interest in digital agriculture, AI-based weather services and agribusiness; and stronger involvement in climate adaptation. | **Climate knowledge and finance.** Agroecological and climate-risk awareness and adaptive finance links (group-based products that reduce collateral barriers) respond to the knowledge and credit constraints youth raised. | |
| **Local cooperative leaders and sector agronomists** | 17 June 2025. 12 participants. | Participants raised the need for financial and management skills, investment to help members implement climate-resilient activities, stronger market linkage, and capacity building for cooperatives. | **Incorporated.** Component 4 strengthens cooperative governance, financial management and procurement capacity, including simplified financial and procurement tools and leadership development, and Component 3 provides farm-business and market-linkage skills. The decentralised execution model channels investment to cooperatives through budget envelopes and progressive financial devolution, with capacity building sequenced ahead of greater financial authority. | All substantive points were incorporated within the project scope. |

| | Period: 10th to 24th June 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| **NAMES** | **SEX** | **INSTITUTION** | **FUNCTION** |
| KAMANA Olivier | M | MINAGRI | Permanent Secretary |
| Dr. KARANGWA Patrick | M | MINAGRI | Director General of Agriculture Production |
| Dr. NYILIMANA Carine | F | MINAGRI | Animal products supply chain and market Specialist |
| NIYONSENGA Petra | F | MINAGRI | Extension material production Specialist |
| GASANA Methode | M | MINAGRI | Project Manager/IFAD |
| GASANGWA Sylien | M | Ministry of Environment | GE Mainstreaming Specialist |
| MUGABO Florien | M | Rwanda Green Fund | M&E Specialist |
| MUSANA Bernard | M | Rwanda Water Resources Board | Head of Knowledge and Forecasting hub Department |



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| NDINDIYAHO Pierre | M | UNDP | M &E Associate |
| UWERA Mireille | F | UNDP | Programme Analyst |
| BUCYANA Diane | F | Ministry of Environment | Programme Manager SCENR |
| HIGIRO Steven | M | Meteo Rwanda | Senior Meteorologist |
| SIBOMANA Jean Claude | M | RAB | Agronimist |
| MWIZERWA Emmanuel | M | GAHINI | Agronimist |
| RURINDA Dieudonne | M | MURINDI | Agronimist |
| NSINGIZUMUREMYI Protogene | M | KABARONDO | Agronimist |
| MUKAMURARA Julienne | F | RURAMIRA | Agronimist |
| KANUMA Aphrodis | M | RWINKWAVU | Agronimist |
| IMANIYO Eric | M | MURAMA | Agronimist |
| KAMARAMPAKA Innocent | M | KABARE | Agronimist |
| KAVARUGANDA Jean Pierre | M | NDEGO | Agronimist |
| KAMANZI UMUTANGANA Audace | M | MWILI | Agronimist |
| NYAGATARE Janvier | M | NYAMIRAMA | Agronimist |
| HABYARIMANA Alex | M | REMERA | Agronimist |
| MUKAMUZIMA Alphonsine | F | Farmer cooperative | President |
| MBABAJENDE Sarah | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NAKURE Zouliat | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NTIBAHANANA Drocella | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| MUKANEZA Claudine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| YAMURAGIYE Charlotte | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| ICYITEGETSE Madelina | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NYIRAGAKARA Viviane | F | Farmer cooperative | Vice-President |
| MUSABYEMARIYA Vestine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NYIRABAZUNGU Mariane | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| UMUHOZA Valentine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| UWAMAHORO Marie Celine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |



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| MUKANDUNGUTSE Consolée | F | Farmer cooperative | President |
| DUSENGIMANA Pierre | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| KAMARIZA Xavella | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| UWIMANA Joselyne | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| UWIMBABAZI Clarisse | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| Josephine Sophie | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| MUKAGATERA Jacqueline | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| MUKAZITONI Justine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| HABIYUMVA Phillip | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| INGABIRE Chantal | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| MUSABYEMARIYA Josephine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| ISHIMWE Claude | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| YAMBABARIYE Olive | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| TUYISHIMIRE Claudine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| IMANASHIMWE Zamidi | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NYIRASAFARI Gaudance | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NYIRANGENDAHIMANA Marie | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| ISHIMWE Pacifique | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| KALISA Niyongira | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| HAKIZIMANA Emmanuel | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| UWIMANA Angelique | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NIYIGENA | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NDACYAYISENGA Pio | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| MUKAKABIRIGI Josee | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NIZEYIMANA Theogene | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| HAGENIMANA Bonifride | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| TUYISHIME Jean claude | M | Farmer cooperative | Member |
| NIZEYEMARIYA Clementine | F | Farmer cooperative | Member |



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## Annex 5: Detailed Budget Notes

| Budget Note Reference Number | Budget Note |
|---|---|
| 1 | **Travel: Field Missions for Climate Information Needs Assessment (Three Districts).** Covers field travel required to conduct climate information needs assessments in three target districts. Travel supports stakeholder consultations with farmers, cooperatives, extension officers, and local authorities; field-level data collection; and validation of local climate information needs. Missions enable MINAGRI technical Personnel to engage directly with end users, assess existing advisory gaps, and ensure climate services are demand-driven and locally relevant. Travel includes in-country transport and subsistence allowances associated with multi-day field missions across the three districts. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.1. |
| 2 | **Trainings, Workshops and conferences: Climate Services Capacity Building and Community Outreach:** Covers delivery of structured trainings and community outreach activities to strengthen both the use and uptake of climate information services. This includes PICSA-based training workshops for farmers and extension officers focused on climate-informed agricultural planning, participatory scenario analysis, and integration of seasonal advisories into farm management decisions, as well as community outreach meetings conducted through cooperatives and farmer organizations to disseminate advisories, build understanding, and reinforce trust in climate services. Costs support facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, refreshments, local transport support, travel for facilitating government Personnel, and district-level mobilization and coordination. Activities are implemented across districts over 4 years, with scaling during peak implementation and consolidation in later stages. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.1. |
| 3 | **Audio Visual & Print production Costs:Communications: Climate Information Products and Multi-Channel Dissemination**<br>Covers the design, production, and dissemination of localized climate information products and delivery systems to ensure farmers and extension services receive timely, actionable advisories. This includes development and printing of seasonal climate bulletins and district-specific cropping calendars, as well as the design and rollout of an integrated multi-channel dissemination system using SMS, IVR, USSD, and radio. Costs support technical design and coordination, digital platform setup and integration, content development and translation, radio production and airtime, message delivery, user testing and field validation, stakeholder co-design workshops, and monitoring of reach and system performance. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.1. |
| 4 | **Consultancy Services Companies: Design of Localized Climate Information Services:** Technical design, validation, and integration of localized climate information services aligned with national systems and district-level needs. The consultancy covers end-to-end service design, including assessment of data flows and user needs, development of advisory architecture and delivery pathways, district-level co-design workshops with farmers and stakeholders, prototyping and field testing of |



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| | advisories, refinement and rollout planning through national institutions, and associated coordination and logistics. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.1. |
| 5 | **Audio Visual and Print Production Costs: Knowledge Products and Learning Dissemination:**Documentation, packaging, and dissemination of lessons learned from climate information service implementation. Activities include preparation of learning briefs, short reports, and summary materials synthesizing feedback from communities and monitoring data, as well as dissemination to national institutions and stakeholders. Costs also cover basic audio-visual and print production needed to support learning events and communication of results, including materials for end-of-pilot reflection and knowledge-sharing workshops. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.2 |
| 6 | **International Consultants: Feedback Systems, Surveys, and Analysis: International consultants to support** individual consultants and enumerators engaged to design, implement, and analyze participatory feedback and learning mechanisms. This includes development and deployment of mobile-based feedback tools (SMS, IVR, USSD surveys and community scorecards), baseline and endline surveys to assess access, usage, and impact of climate information services, and ongoing mobile user satisfaction polling. The budget also covers data cleaning, analysis, synthesis of findings, and preparation of adaptive learning and feedback reports to inform service refinement and scale-up. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.2 |
| 7 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Community Feedback, Co-Learning, and Validation:** Covers structured community engagement and learning events to review, validate, and improve climate information services. This includes quarterly community climate forums rotating across districts to compare forecasts with outcomes, gather farmer feedback, and update advisory content; participatory focus group discussions with farmers, women, and youth to capture qualitative insights; and stakeholder workshops to reflect on lessons learned and align improvements with national institutions. Costs support facilitation, translation, refreshments, participant mobilization, and local coordination. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.2 |
| 8 | Travel: Learning Exchanges and Field Engagement: Covers travel associated with inter-district learning exchanges and field-based engagement activities to strengthen climate information services. This includes exchange visits for farmers and extension Personnel to successful climate services pilot sites to facilitate peer learning, knowledge transfer, and replication of good practices. Travel also supports participation of local leaders and facilitators in community forums and feedback sessions across districts, enabling inclusive dialogue and experiential learning. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.1.2 |
| 9 | **Communication & Audio Visual Equipment: ICT Infrastructure and System Interfaces:** Covers ICT and audio-visual equipment required to support operation, visualization, and communication of hyper-local climate forecasts. This includes servers or cloud resources, data storage, dashboards, user interfaces, and limited audio-visual tools to support interpretation, demonstration, and dissemination of forecast outputs within institutional and extension settings. |
| 10 | **Contractual Services – Companies: Development and Deployment of ML-Enabled Climate Forecasting Platform:** Supports engagement of specialized firms to design, develop, and operationalize a machine-learning enabled platform for hyper-localized climate forecasting across three target districts. Services include model development and calibration using local agro-meteorological data and satellite inputs, generation of daily to seasonal forecasts tailored to multiple agro-ecological zones, system hosting, cybersecurity, and integration with MINAGRI digital platforms and Meteo Rwanda datasets. |



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| 11 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Advisory and Model Calibration:**Supports individual technical experts providing specialized inputs for model design, calibration, validation, and quality assurance. Activities include refinement of forecasting algorithms, agro-ecological zoning validation, advisory on data standards and interoperability, and technical backstopping during testing and early operational phases to ensure accuracy, relevance, and institutional alignment. |
| 12 | **Travel: Technical Coordination and System Validation Missions:** Covers in-country travel for technical coordination, system validation, and integration missions involving platform developers, national institutions, and district-level stakeholders in 3 districts. Travel supports on-site testing, coordination with data providers, and validation of forecast outputs across agro-ecological zones. |
| 13 | Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Institutional Adoption and System Handover: Supports targeted trainings and technical workshops for MINAGRI, Meteo Rwanda, and extension system Personnel to operationalize and sustain the forecasting platform. Activities focus on system use, interpretation of outputs, integration into planning and advisory workflows, and handover to national institutions. Costs cover facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, and logistical support. |
| 14 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Capacity Building of Frontline Actors on WCIS Interpretation and Dissemination:** Supports delivery of structured training programmes for at least 300 frontline actors, including extension officers, cooperative leaders, and sector agronomists, to strengthen their capacity to interpret and disseminate Weather and Climate Information Services (WCIS) in climate-vulnerable food basket districts. Trainings focus on practical interpretation of forecasts and advisories, effective communication of climate information to farmers, and integration of WCIS into routine extension and cooperative outreach. Costs cover facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, refreshments, venue and logistical arrangements, and coordination to ensure consistent delivery and broad coverage across districts. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.3.1 |
| 15 | Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Integration of WCIS Tools into Extension Systems: Supports engagement of individual consultants and technical experts to integrate Weather and Climate Information Services (WCIS) tools and interpretation guides into local agricultural planning and extension systems across at least five sites in three districts. Activities include adaptation of WCIS tools to local cropping systems, development of user-friendly interpretation guides for extension officers, alignment with existing planning and advisory workflows, field-level validation with extension Personnel, and technical backstopping during initial rollout. The consultancy also supports coordination with national institutions and incorporation of user feedback to ensure usability, relevance, and institutional uptake. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.3.2 |
| 16 | **Audio Visual and Print Production Costs: WCIS Interpretation Guides and Planning Tools:** Covers the design, production, and dissemination of WCIS interpretation guides and planning tools to support effective use by extension officers and local planners. This includes layout and graphic design of simplified guides, visual aids, and reference materials translating climate information into actionable agricultural guidance, as well as printing and distribution to extension services, farmer organizations, and local planning units. Costs also support limited audio-visual materials to reinforce understanding and consistent application of WCIS tools across sites. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.3.2 |



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| 17 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Capacity Building for WCIS Uptake in Extension and Planning:** Supports delivery of targeted trainings and practical workshops for extension officers, planners, and local stakeholders to operationalize WCIS tools within routine agricultural planning and advisory services. Activities include hands-on training on interpretation and application of WCIS products, facilitated planning sessions at site level, and peer learning exchanges to promote consistent use across districts. Costs cover facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, refreshments, local coordination, and logistical support to ensure effective capacity building and sustained adoption. Include costs related to Gap indicator 1.3.2 |
| 18 | **Contractual Services – Companies: Design, Supply, and Installation of Hydroponic Fodder Units:** Supports engagement of specialized service providers to design, supply, and install climate-resilient hydroponic fodder production units across five implementation sites. Services include system design tailored to local conditions, procurement and installation of hydroponic structures and irrigation systems, calibration for high water efficiency and year-round production, and initial commissioning and testing. Contractors also provide basic technical documentation and handover support to cooperatives and MCCs. |
| 19 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Oversight and Operational Support:** Supports engagement of individual technical experts and local technicians to oversee installation, ensure quality assurance, and provide ongoing technical backstopping during early operation. Activities include supervision of system setup, troubleshooting, adaptation of operating protocols, mentoring of cooperative operators, and support to ensure systems function reliably and efficiently during the initial operational period. |
| 20 | **Materials and Goods: Hydroponic Equipment, Inputs, and Starter Supplies:** Covers procurement of physical inputs required to establish and operate hydroponic fodder units. This includes hydroponic trays or growing channels, water-efficient irrigation components, tanks and piping, pumps, shade structures, nutrient solutions, starter seeds, growing media, and basic tools. Materials support initial setup and early production cycles to ensure units become fully operational. |
| 21 | Travel: Installation Supervision and Field Support Missions: Covers in-country travel required for installation supervision, technical oversight, and follow-up support at cooperative and MCC sites. Travel enables technicians, trainers, and project Personnel to conduct site visits for system installation, training delivery, troubleshooting, and performance verification across the five implementation sites. |
| 22 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Capacity Building for Cooperative Management and Operation:** Supports practical, hands-on training for cooperative and MCC members responsible for operating and maintaining hydroponic fodder units. Trainings focus on system operation, water and nutrient management, hygiene and biosecurity, harvesting cycles, record keeping, and basic maintenance. Costs cover facilitation, training materials, demonstrations, participant engagement, and local coordination to ensure collective ownership and sustained use. |
| 23 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Climate-Smart Fodder Production Capacity Building:** Supports delivery of large-scale, inclusive training programmes for cooperative members and smallholder farmers on climate-smart fodder production techniques, including hydroponics and drought-tolerant forage varieties. Training is delivered through farmer field schools and structured workshops, with content covering nutrient management, water-efficient fodder systems, rotational use, and climate risk management. Activities are designed to reach women and youth and are linked to digital advisories generated through WCIS. Costs cover facilitation, training logistics, participant engagement, refreshments, venue or field-based arrangements, and coordination across implementation sites. Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.1.2 |



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| 24 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Trainers and Extension Support:** Supports engagement of individual technical trainers and local facilitators to design and deliver training modules, provide hands-on coaching at field schools and demo plots, and support farmer uptake of climate-smart fodder practices. Consultants also support adaptation of training content to local contexts, integration of WCIS advisories into training curricula, mentoring of lead farmers, and quality assurance of training delivery. Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.1.2 |
| 25 | **Audio Visual and Print Production Costs: Training Materials and Mobile Learning Content:** Covers development and production of training and learning materials to support scalable and sustained adoption of climate-smart fodder practices. This includes design and printing of practical guides and visual aids, development of short mobile-based learning content (SMS, IVR, and simple videos), and alignment of materials with WCIS digital advisories. Costs support content development, translation, layout, and dissemination through extension services, cooperatives, and mobile platforms. Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.1.2 |
| 26 | **Contractual Services – Companies: Construction of Silage Pits and Fodder Storage Shelters:** Covers engagement of local contractors to construct ten silage pits or foliage storage shelters in drought-prone cooperative sites. Works include site preparation and excavation, construction of pits or framed shelters (including floors, walls, and roofing where applicable), drainage and lining, basic weatherproofing, and contractor supervision through completion and handover. Designs prioritize durability, climate resilience, and use of locally appropriate construction methods to ensure cost-effectiveness and ease of maintenance. |
| 27 | **Materials and Goods: Silage Storage Inputs and Starter Supplies:** Covers procurement of essential materials and equipment required to operationalize silage pits and foliage storage shelters. This includes liners, covers, tarpaulins, and plastic sheets for sealing and protection; manual or small mechanical tools such as chaff cutters and compaction tools; and starter materials including molasses, additives, and binding materials to support the first storage cycles. Inputs ensure effective preservation, reduced post-harvest losses, and rapid functionality of the storage systems. |
| 28 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Guidance and Quality Assurance:** Supports engagement of individual technical experts and local technicians to provide design advice, construction oversight, and quality assurance during installation and early operation of silage pits and storage shelters. Activities include site-specific adaptation of designs, supervision of compaction and drainage, sealing quality checks, troubleshooting during initial use, and mentoring of cooperative operators to ensure correct and safe practices. |
| 29 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Cooperative Management and Operation of Silage Systems:** Covers delivery of hands-on training for cooperative members responsible for managing and operating silage pits and storage shelters. Training focuses on silage preparation techniques, proper storage and retrieval, hygiene and safety practices, loss reduction, and collective management arrangements including access rules, maintenance responsibilities, and rotational use. Activities are front-loaded during early implementation, with lighter refresher support in later stages to reinforce skills and sustainability. |
| 30 | Travel: Technical Oversight, Supervision, and Follow-Up Support: Covers in-country travel for technical Personnel to support installation, training delivery, and follow-up inspections across three districts. Travel enables supervision of construction works, on-site technical support during training and early operation, and post-installation performance checks to ensure facilities are functioning as intended and are effectively managed by cooperatives |



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| 31 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Low-Cost Fodder Preservation and Storage Practices:** Supports large-scale, inclusive training of cooperative members and smallholder farmers on low-cost fodder preservation and storage techniques, including silage making, hay baling, and treatment of crop residues. Training is embedded within broader agroecological literacy sessions and delivered through farmer field schools, demonstration sites, and community-based workshops. Dedicated modules target women and youth, with emphasis on household-level storage options and labor-efficient practices. Costs cover facilitation, training logistics, materials, participant engagement, refreshments, and local coordination to ensure wide coverage and effective knowledge transfer linked to improved dry-season livestock productivity. Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.2.2 |
| 32 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Technical Trainers and Community Facilitators:** Supports engagement of individual technical trainers, agroecology specialists, and community facilitators to design and deliver training modules, provide hands-on demonstrations, and mentor lead farmers. Consultants support adaptation of training content to local contexts, integration of fodder preservation practices into agroecological curricula, delivery of women- and youth-focused sessions, and monitoring of practice adoption and early productivity outcomes. . Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.2.2 |
| 33 | **Low Value Grants: Small Demonstration and Starter Support for Community-Led Adoption for cooperatives:** Provision of small, targeted grants to cooperatives or community groups to support practical application of training through demonstration activities. Grants may be used for basic inputs and tools required for fodder preservation demonstrations, such as baling materials, storage covers, or treatment additives, and to support peer-to-peer learning. Grants are disbursed on a simple, milestone-based basis to reinforce adoption, inclusion of women and youth, and measurable improvements in dry-season fodder availability and livestock productivity. All grants will follow the UNDP policy of low value grants. . Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.2.2 |
| 34 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Cooperative Procurement and System Support:** Supports engagement of individual consultants and facilitators to design, operationalize, and progressively hand over cooperative-led bulk procurement and input distribution systems across five implementation sites. Activities include supporting cooperatives to establish transparent purchasing and pricing mechanisms, coordinating supplier engagement, aligning input availability with WCIS-based planting calendars, mentoring cooperative focal persons on inventory and record management, and monitoring farmer uptake. Technical support tapers over time as systems become embedded and cooperatives assume full operational responsibility. |
| 35 | **Materials and Goods: Climate-Resilient Fodder Inputs and Distribution Materials:** Covers procurement of climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits, and nutrient inputs distributed through cooperative-led systems to benefit at least 10,000 farmers over the project duration. Materials also include basic storage and handling supplies required for aggregation and last-mile delivery at cooperative level. Input procurement is phased to align with seasonal planting windows informed by WCIS advisories and reduces over time as revolving and bulk-purchasing mechanisms mature. |
| 36 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Input Use and Cooperative Purchasing Systems:** Supports training and sensitization of cooperative members and smallholder farmers on effective use of climate-resilient fodder inputs and participation in cooperative-led procurement systems. Training focuses on correct input application, timing linked to WCIS-based planting calendars, basic storage and handling, and understanding cooperative purchasing arrangements. Activities are integrated into broader fodder and agroecological training programmes and taper in later years as systems become routine. |



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| 37 | Travel: System Setup, Oversight, and Field Support: Covers in-country travel for technical Personnel and facilitators to support establishment, coordination, and monitoring of input distribution systems across three districts. Travel supports cooperative mentoring, supplier coordination, seasonal rollout aligned to planting calendars, and periodic field verification of input access and use. Travel intensity is higher during early system setup and declines as cooperatives take full ownership. |
| 38 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Financial Literacy and Adaptive Finance Readiness:** Supports delivery of targeted financial literacy training and business coaching for farmer groups to strengthen their readiness to access and manage adaptive finance tools. Training covers basic financial management, savings and credit principles, loan appraisal for fodder-related investments, repayment planning aligned with seasonal cash flows, and use of cooperative or group-based lending mechanisms. Activities are designed to reach women and youth and are delivered through group trainings, practical coaching sessions, and integration with existing cooperative and extension platforms. . Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.3.2 |
| 39 | **International Consultants: Design and Piloting of Adaptive Finance Mechanisms:** Supports engagement of international finance experts to design, adapt, and pilot appropriate adaptive finance tools in partnership with SACCOs, MFIs, and cooperative-based lending mechanisms. Activities include assessment of existing financial products, co-design of input credit and revolving savings schemes linked to fodder investments, development of risk mitigation and eligibility criteria, alignment with seasonal production cycles, and technical backstopping during pilot implementation. Consultants also support documentation of lessons learned to inform potential scale-up. . Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.3.2 |
| 40 | **Low Value Grants: Capitalization of Pilot Adaptive Finance Facilities:** Provides targeted grants to capitalize pilot adaptive finance mechanisms supporting farmer investments in climate-resilient fodder systems. This will be one-off low value grants to support farmer and cooperative investments in climate-resilient fodder systems, including hydroponics, fodder preservation tools, and related adaptive inputs. Grants are non-revolving and time-bound, and do not establish savings or lending schemes. All disbursements and management will follow UNDP guidelines for low value grants, including simplified fiduciary controls, eligibility criteria, and proportionate monitoring and reporting. Grant allocation will prioritize inclusion of women and youth and demonstrable uptake of climate-resilient investments. . Include costs related to Gap indicator 2.3.2 |
| 41 | **Contractual Services – Companies: Contingency – Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) implementation, if triggered:** This budget line is specifically allocated to cover environmental and social safeguards requirements associated with all partially unidentified sub-projects under Components 2 and 3. It will support site-specific safeguards screening, any further E&S assessments, preparation and implementation of ESMPs or other required E&S instruments, stakeholder analysis, SEP development, GRM establishment and operation, independent safeguards monitoring, compliance documentation, and ARAP preparedness and implementation if triggered. The allocation of US$50,000 is considered adequate to cover the potential site-specific E&S requirements of all USPs under a conservative worst-case scenario, including a limited ARAP affecting up to ten households should screening identify minor involuntary land acquisition or livelihood impacts. The amount has been benchmarked against UNDP Rwanda experience with comparable community-scale safeguards and abbreviated resettlement instruments. Funds will be released only where specific safeguards requirements are triggered through screening. If no ARAP or additional site-specific instrument is triggered, the relevant portion of the allocation will remain unspent or be reallocated in accordance with UNDP and Adaptation Fund procedures. **(Shared budget line with component 2 and 3)** |



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| 42 | **International Consultants: Agroecological System Design and Technical Backstopping:** Supports engagement of international agroecology and regenerative agriculture experts to design the demonstration plot packages and provide technical backstopping during establishment and early implementation. Activities include defining context-specific agroecological practice bundles, advising on plot layout and sequencing, integrating soil, water, and biodiversity practices, and ensuring alignment with climate risks and local farming systems. Consultants also support documentation of demonstration methodologies for replication and learning. |
| 43 | **Audio Visual and Print Production Costs: Learning and Replication Materials:** Covers development and production of simple audio-visual and printed materials to support learning and replication from demonstration plots. This includes visual guides, signage at plot sites, short learning briefs, and basic photo or video documentation illustrating practices, results, and lessons learned. Materials are designed for use by extension services and community groups to support wider dissemination. |
| 44 | **Materials and Goods: Inputs and Infrastructure for Demonstration Plots:** Covers procurement of materials and inputs required to establish and operate five community demonstration plots. This includes seeds and planting materials for diversified cropping systems, soil amendments and organic inputs, mulching and composting materials, basic irrigation or water-harvesting components where required, and simple tools and protective materials. Inputs support practical demonstration of regenerative practices and ensure plots remain functional throughout the learning cycles. |
| 45 | Travel: Technical Supervision and Field Work: Covers in-country travel for technical Personnel to support establishment, supervision, and monitoring of demonstration plots across five sites. Travel supports plot setup, delivery of training sessions, follow-up technical support, and documentation of lessons learned, with reduced frequency once plots are fully established. |
| 46 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Farmer Learning and Practice Demonstration:** Supports delivery of hands-on training and field-based learning sessions at demonstration plots for farmers, extension officers, and cooperative members. Trainings focus on practical application of agroecological and regenerative practices, including soil health management, crop diversification, water conservation, and climate resilience. Costs cover facilitation, participant engagement, demonstration activities, refreshments, and local coordination to ensure inclusive participation and effective knowledge transfer. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.1.2 |
| 47 | Travel: Technical Supervision and Training: Covers in-country travel for technical Personnel, trainers, and facilitators to support establishment, supervision, and monitoring of demonstration plots across five sites. Travel supports plot setup, delivery of training sessions, follow-up technical support, and documentation of lessons learned, with reduced frequency once plots are fully established. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.1.2 |
| 48 | **Local consultants**: Engagement of local individual consultants with expertise in farm business planning, cooperative development, savings and internal lending mechanisms, and small-scale enterprise development. Consultants will be responsible for designing context-appropriate training curricula, developing practical learning tools, and delivering structured training sessions across the five target sites. The use of individual consultants ensures cost efficiency, contextual relevance, and flexibility in deployment, while avoiding the higher overheads associated with institutional service providers. Short-term inputs will also support training-of-trainers approaches to strengthen sustainability and local capacity. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.2.1 |



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| 49 | **Training, Workshops and Conferences:** This budget line supports the organization and delivery of group-based training sessions and workshops for farmers, structured around core modules on farm business planning, household and group savings, cooperative governance, and enterprise development. Costs include venue hire where required, facilitation costs, training logistics, participant learning materials, and modest refreshments. Training will be delivered primarily through farmer groups and cooperatives to maximize reach, promote peer learning, and ensure efficient coverage of the targeted 3,000 farmers while maintaining a strong focus on inclusion of women and youth. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.2.1 |
| 50 | Travel: This budget line covers local travel costs for trainers, facilitators, and project Personnel to and between training sites. It also includes limited participant travel support where necessary to ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, and farmers from remote locations. Travel costs are limited to economy and in-country travel only and are essential to enable effective outreach across all target sites and ensure consistent delivery and supervision of training activities. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.2.1 |
| 51 | **Contractual Services – Individuals:** This budget line covers the engagement of local individual consultants and mentors with expertise in agri-business development, enterprise management, market linkages, and financial readiness. Consultants will design and deliver structured coaching cycles and mentorship clinics, provide hands-on guidance to emerging agri-entrepreneurs, and support practical application of business planning tools at farm and group level. Inputs will be short-term and targeted to ensure cost efficiency, with an emphasis on group-based coaching and peer learning to maximize reach across all five sites. |
| 52 | **Training, Workshops and Conferences:** This budget line supports coaching sessions, mentorship workshops, and peer learning events delivered to emerging agri-entrepreneurs across the five sites. Costs include facilitation, modest venue hire where required, session logistics, and refreshments. Activities will focus on applied skills such as enterprise planning, cost management, market access, aggregation models, and access to finance, and will be delivered through small-group formats to strengthen learning outcomes while maintaining value for money. |
| 53 | **Materials and Goods:** This budget line covers the procurement of basic training and coaching materials required for effective delivery of agro-business coaching and mentorship activities. This includes printed coaching toolkits, enterprise planning templates, record-keeping books, and simple learning aids used during coaching sessions. Materials will be standardized and reusable where possible to minimize costs and support consistent application of agri-business practices across sites. |
| 54 | Travel: This budget line covers local travel costs for coaches, mentors, and project Personnel to and between implementation sites. It also includes limited support for participant travel where necessary to ensure inclusive participation, particularly for women and youth from remote locations. All travel will be restricted to in-country movement and economy rates, and is essential to enable hands-on coaching, site-based mentorship, and effective supervision of activities across the five sites. |
| 55 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Co-Development of Inclusive Agroecological Extension Packages:** Supports engagement of individual experts, facilitators, and community knowledge holders to co-develop agroecological extension packages with farmers. Activities include documentation of traditional knowledge and women's practices, participatory design of climate-resilient extension content, facilitation of co-creation workshops, integration of locally tested practices into structured training modules, and validation of materials with extension services. Consultants ensure extension packages are technically sound, culturally appropriate, and responsive to climate risks. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.3.1 |



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| 56 | **Audio Visual and Print Production Costs: Inclusive Extension and Learning Materials:** Covers development and production of audio-visual and printed materials to support dissemination of co-developed extension packages. This includes visual guides, simplified manuals, short audio or video content, and illustrative materials that capture traditional knowledge, women's experiences, and climate-resilient practices. Materials are designed for use in farmer trainings, extension outreach, and community learning settings, with attention to accessibility and local languages. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.3.1 |
| 57 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Participatory Validation and Capacity Building:** Supports participatory workshops and training sessions with farmers, extension officers, and cooperative representatives to validate and operationalize the co-developed extension packages. Activities focus on testing modules in practice, strengthening facilitation skills, and ensuring consistent delivery through extension systems. Costs cover facilitation, participant engagement, refreshments, materials, and local coordination. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 3.3.1 |
| 58 | Travel: Field Engagement, Co-Creation, and Follow-Up Support: Covers in-country travel for extension Personnel to support field-based co-creation, validation, and follow-up of extension packages across implementation sites. Travel enables inclusive engagement with farmers, particularly women and youth, and supports iterative refinement and uptake of the extension modules. |
| 59 | **International Consultants: Gender-Responsive and Participatory Facilitation Expertise:** Supports engagement of international experts with specialized experience in gender-responsive extension, participatory learning methodologies, and integration of traditional knowledge into agricultural advisory systems. Consultants support development of training curricula, facilitation methodologies, and practical tools tailored for extension agents and cooperative leaders. They also provide technical backstopping to ensure approaches are inclusive, culturally grounded, and aligned with climate-resilient agroecological practices. |
| 60 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Capacity Building for Frontline Extension and Cooperative Leaders:** Covers delivery of targeted training programmes for at least 100 frontline extension agents and cooperative leaders to strengthen skills in gender-responsive facilitation, participatory learning, and incorporation of traditional knowledge into extension practice. Training emphasizes practical facilitation techniques, inclusive engagement of women and youth, and application of participatory approaches in routine extension and cooperative outreach. Costs support facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, refreshments, venue or field-based arrangements, and coordination. |
| 61 | Travel: Training Delivery, Field Engagement, and Follow-Up Support: Covers in-country travel for trainers, international consultants, and technical Personnel to deliver trainings, support field-based learning sessions, and provide follow-up mentoring across implementation sites. Travel enables effective engagement with extension systems and cooperative leaders and supports reinforcement of skills through on-site coaching and validation. |
| 62 | **International Consultants: Local Adaptation Planning and Mainstreaming Expertise:** Supports engagement of international experts in local adaptation planning, climate-responsive budgeting, and mainstreaming of climate risks into subnational planning processes. Consultants support development of tailored training curricula, adaptation planning tools, and practical guidance aligned with district and sector mandates. They also provide technical backstopping to ensure approaches are consistent with national frameworks and applicable to district- and sector-level decision-making. Includes costs related to Gap indicator 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 |



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| 63 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Capacity Building for District and Sector Officials:** Covers delivery of structured training programmes for at least 75 district- and sector-level officials from Kayonza, Gatsibo, and Nyagatare. Training focuses on local adaptation planning, climate-responsive budgeting, and integration of adaptation priorities into sector plans and cooperative support functions. Costs cover facilitation, training materials, participant engagement, refreshments, venue or field-based arrangements, and coordination across districts to ensure effective learning and application. |
| 64 | Travel: Training Delivery, Coordination, and Follow-Up Support: Covers in-country travel for international consultants,and technical Personnel to deliver trainings, support coordination with district authorities, and provide follow-up technical support. Travel enables effective engagement across districts and supports application of skills through on-site mentoring and validation of adaptation planning processes. |
| 65 | **Local consultants: Development of Adaptation Toolkits and Operational Guidelines:** Supports engagement of individual consultants to develop practical toolkits and operational guidelines for local adaptation delivery and coordination. Activities include drafting and structuring guidance materials, translating policy and technical requirements into user-friendly tools, integrating inputs from district and sector stakeholders, and revising materials based on validation feedback. Consultants ensure toolkits are technically sound, context-appropriate, and aligned with national adaptation frameworks and district planning processes. |
| 66 | **Materials and Goods: Production and Distribution of Adaptation Toolkits and Guidelines:** Covers design, layout, printing, and distribution of adaptation toolkits and operational guidelines for use by district officials, extension services, and cooperative support units. Materials include manuals, checklists, templates, and reference guides packaged in accessible formats. Costs also cover basic packaging and dissemination to relevant institutions across the three districts to support consistent application and coordination of local adaptation actions. |
| 67 | **Local Consultants: Facilitation and Preparation of Community-Led LAAPs:** Supports engagement of national consultants and local facilitators to design the LAAP methodology, facilitate participatory planning processes, and consolidate and draft Local Adaptation Action Plans for five implementation sites. Activities include development of simple planning templates, facilitation of community-level discussions, integration of local priorities and climate risks, alignment with district development plans, and preparation of final LAAP documents. Emphasis is placed on practical, action-oriented plans using locally available data and community knowledge. |
| 68 | **Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: Documentation and Dissemination of LAAPs:** Covers production and dissemination of LAAP documentation, including printing of summary action plans, simple visual materials such as maps or timelines, and copies for communities, district authorities, and sector stakeholders. Materials are designed to be practical and accessible, supporting use of LAAPs in local planning, coordination, and implementation processes. |
| 69 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Community Planning and District Validation**: Covers participatory planning and validation workshops to develop and endorse LAAPs through existing multi-stakeholder coordination platforms. This includes community-level planning sessions at each site to identify adaptation priorities and actions, as well as district-level validation meetings involving sector officials, cooperative support units, and community representatives. Costs cover facilitation, meeting logistics, basic materials, refreshments, and coordination to ensure inclusive participation of women and youth. |



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| 70 | Travel: Field Facilitation and Coordination Support: Covers in-country travel for facilitators and technical Personnel to conduct community consultations, support drafting processes, and participate in district-level validation meetings across the three districts. Travel supports field engagement, coordination with district authorities, and follow-up meetings during finalization of the LAAPs, using modest transport and per diem assumptions. |
| 71 | **Local Individuals consultants: Development of Cooperative Financial and Inclusion Tools:** Supports engagement of individual consultants with expertise in cooperative finance, procurement, and inclusive governance to develop simplified financial management and procurement tools tailored for cooperatives. Activities include design of user-friendly templates and guidance for budgeting, basic accounting, procurement procedures, and record keeping, as well as development of inclusion plans and leadership development frameworks that promote participation of women and youth. Consultants also support piloting and refinement of tools based on feedback from cooperative users. |
| 72 | **Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs: Production and Rollout of Cooperative Management Toolkits:** Covers design, layout, printing, and dissemination of simplified financial management, procurement, inclusion, and leadership development toolkits for cooperatives. Materials include practical manuals, templates, checklists, and reference guides packaged in accessible formats for cooperative leaders and members. Costs also support basic packaging and distribution to cooperatives across implementation sites to enable consistent uptake and use. |
| 73 | **Contractual Services – Individuals: Local adaptation learning and knowledge:** This budget supports learning and knowledge management activities that enable district institutions, cooperatives and communities to reflect on implementation experience and adapt local strategies. Activities include district learning reviews, participatory reflection sessions, production of learning briefs, community scorecards, visual learning tools, and documentation of locally led adaptation lessons. |
| 74 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences:** Local adaptation learning and knowledge:Covers training and learning activities to learning and knowledge management activities that enable district institutions, cooperatives and communities and embed learning into district decision-making. This includes training of district and sector Personnel on use of tools, facilitation of annual district-level learning review meetings to reflect on progress and challenges, capture lessons, and revise adaptation strategies, and coordination of cross-sector participation. Costs cover facilitation, participant engagement, meeting logistics, refreshments, and local coordination. |
| 75 | **Materials and Goods: Knowledge and Learning Tools, Templates, and Learning Products:**Covers development, production, and dissemination of practical Knowledge and learning tools and materials to support consistent implementation of the framework. This includes Knowledge and learning reference sheets, data collection templates, reporting formats, learning briefs, and summary dashboards or visual aids used during annual reviews. Materials are designed for routine use by district teams and aligned with national reporting requirements. |
| 76 | **Contractual Services – Companies: Community reflection and feedback mechanisms:** Supports engagement of a specialized firm to supports community reflection and feedback mechanisms that enable farmers, cooperatives, women, youth and local institutions to identify implementation challenges, document lessons and feed community priorities into annual adaptation planning |



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| 77 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: Stakeholder Engagement and Community reflection and feedback mechanisms:** Covers in-country to supports community reflection and feedback mechanisms. Travel supports coordination with district institutions, site visits across the three target districts, participation in validation and learning meetings, and dissemination of evaluation findings, using modest transport and per diem assumptions. |
| 78 | **Contractual Services –Community-level adaptation learning facilitation and knowledge products:** Supports engagement of individual consultant to support community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. |
| 79 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences:** community allocated costs to support community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. |
| 80 | **Contractual services-Individuals Implementing Partner: $ 205,600** Covers remuneration for four core project personnel dedicated to the project responsible for overall project management, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, technical oversight, financial management and stakeholder engagement. Costs include salaries and statutory benefits and reflect the level of effort required to manage project implementation across multiple districts over the project duration. This will not be used to cover Government staff salaries in line in Adaptation Fund guidelines. |
| 81 | **Monitoring and Evaluation Costs: $160,400** Includes inception workshop and report, baseline study and baseline data report, routine and quarterly monitoring, data collection and field verification, preparation of PPR, progress reports and logs, ESMP and gender (GAP) monitoring, Grievance Redress Mechanism operation, Contracting and management of independent MTR and TE, Data systems and dashboards. |
| 82 | **Project office supplies: $ 8,700** Covers routine office consumables required for effective day-to-day project operations, including stationery, printing materials, photocopying supplies, and minor administrative items. These costs support project coordination, documentation, reporting, and communication activities at the Project Management Unit level. |
| 83 | **Info tech equipment - computers, printer and accessories: $25,000** Provides essential IT equipment for the Project Management Unit, including computers, printer, and related accessories required for project coordination, financial management, reporting, data management, and communication. Equipment procurement will follow procurement guidelines and will be used exclusively for project implementation. |
| 84 | **Training, Workshops, and Conferences: $19,000** Covers costs for technical review and validation of project reports, as well as workshops, meetings, seminars, and training sessions aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Project Management Unit and district-level implementing offices. Activities include facilitation, venue hire, training materials, participant support, and technical inputs to ensure effective project oversight, compliance, and learning. |



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| 85 | **Travel: $ 10,500** Covers local travel costs for Project Management personnel support project implementation and review meetings across project sites and districts. Costs include transport, accommodation where required, and daily subsistence allowances. |
| 86 | **Office equipment and furniture: $5,000**Covers procurement of essential office equipment and furniture required to establish and operate the Project Management Unit, including desks, chairs, storage units, and basic meeting furnishings. All items will be procured in accordance with procurement standards and used solely for project implementation purposes. |
| 87 | **Miscellaneous Expenses: $800** Bank charges for project account and unrealized costs. |

## Annex 6: Contribution to the Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicators

The tables below report the project's expected contribution to the Adaptation Fund core impact indicators, using the reporting format set out in the Fund's Methodologies for Reporting Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicators. Four core indicators are applicable to this project: Number of Beneficiaries, Early Warning Systems, Assets Produced, Developed, Improved, or Strengthened, and Increased Income, or Avoided Decrease in Income. The core indicator Natural Assets Protected or Rehabilitated is not a primary target of this project and is therefore not reported. All targets are drawn from the project results framework in Part III.E and will be confirmed, together with baselines set in Year 1, at the inception stage. Consistent with the methodology, each indicator will be reported at project approval, at the first year of implementation, and at project completion. The Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework and the associated core indicator guidance were revised in 2025, and the Secretariat has indicated that updated core indicator templates are forthcoming.

**Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator: Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector]**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date of Report** | At fully developed proposal stage |
| **Project Title** | Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda |
| **Country** | Rwanda |
| **Implementing Agency** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Executing Entity** | MINAGRI |
| **Project Duration** | 48 months (May 2027 to April 2031) |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Direct beneficiaries supported by the project** | 0 | 10,000 | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Female direct beneficiaries** | 0 | 5,000 (50%) | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Youth direct beneficiaries** | 0 | 3,000 (30%) | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Indirect beneficiaries supported by the project** | 0 | 25,000 | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Female indirect beneficiaries** | 0 | 12,500 (50%) | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Youth indirect beneficiaries** | 0 | 7,500 (30%) | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |

Direct beneficiaries are the smallholder farmers receiving targeted, high-intensity support through the project, comprising approximately 2,000 livestock farmers and 8,000 crop farmers in registered cooperatives and Milk Collection Centres across Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare. Support includes climate-resilient fodder systems, agricultural inputs, training, adaptive finance access and extension services. Indirect beneficiaries are farmers within the coverage of the localized weather and climate information services and improved cooperative services who are not individually targeted. The baseline is set at zero in accordance with the methodology, as no people were supported by the Adaptation Fund in the target districts before the project. Beneficiary data will be collected at individual level, disaggregated by sex, youth (age 15 to 24) and vulnerable group, through the Year 1 baseline survey, cooperative registers and the endline household survey.

**Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator: Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale.**

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| **Date of Report** | At fully developed proposal stage |
| **Project Title** | Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda |
| **Country** | Rwanda |
| **Implementing Agency** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Executing Entity** | MINAGRI |



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| **Project Duration** | 48 months (May 2027 to April 2031) |

| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Adopted Early Warning Systems**<br>**(Category targeted: 1 risk knowledge; 2 monitoring and warning service; 3 dissemination and communication; 4 response capability; and absolute number)** | National seasonal forecasts exist through METEO Rwanda (categories 1 and 2 at national scale only).<br>No localized, gender-responsive early warning or climate advisory systems operate in the three target districts. Baseline for project-supported systems: 0. | 3 early warning and climate advisory systems established or improved, functioning as one integrated service, covering all four categories:<br>(i) AI/ML-enhanced localized forecast platform with METEO Rwanda (categories 1 and 2, Component 1);<br>(ii) mobile, SMS and interactive voice response advisory channels (category 3, Component 1);<br>(iii) community radio and pictorial and voice-based bulletins, with PICSA-trained frontline actors and listener groups (categories 3 and 4, Components 1 and 3). | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Hazard** | Recurrent drought and erratic or excess rainfall documented in district and cooperative records; losses unquantified. | Droughts;<br>Severe storms (erratic and excess rainfall). | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Geographical coverage (km2)** | 0 (no localized system coverage) | Approximately 5,265 km2 across Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare Districts (to be verified against district boundary data at inception) | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of municipalities (number)** | 0 | 3 districts (Kayonza, Gatsibo, Nyagatare); participating sectors within the food basket zones to be confirmed at inception | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |

The systems reach at least 10,000 farmers directly and 25,000 farmers indirectly, with at least 50 percent of women farmers regularly accessing and using climate information by Year 4 and at least 300 frontline actors, of whom 150 are women, trained in interpretation and dissemination. Forecast accuracy is independently validated against observed data, with a target above 70 percent. These targets correspond to Core Indicator 1.2A and Indicator 1.2B of the revised Strategic Results Framework, as mapped in the alignment table.

**Adaptation Fund Core Impact Indicator: Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3): Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change [disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector]**

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| **Date of Report** | At fully developed proposal stage |
| **Project Title** | Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda |
| **Country** | Rwanda |
| **Implementing Agency** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Executing Entity** | MINAGRI |
| **Project Duration** | 48 months (May 2027 to April 2031) |

| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector (identify)** | Agriculture (livestock feed systems, post-harvest storage and agroecological production); agricultural extension services. | Agriculture; agricultural extension services. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Targeted Asset**<br>**1) Health and Social Infrastructure (developed/improved)**<br>**2) Physical asset (produced/improved/strengthened)** | Physical assets: 0 (no climate-resilient hydroponic units, silage or fodder storage infrastructure, or agroecological demonstration plots present at supported sites).<br>Development sector services: extension and advisory services operate without localized climate content (qualitative scale: 1, not improved). | Physical assets produced: 25 in total, comprising 10 hydroponic fodder production units at cooperative and MCC hubs; 10 silage pits or fodder storage shelters in high-exposure drought-prone sites; and 5 agroecological demonstration plots (one per implementation site, each under one hectare).<br>Development sector services improved: climate-responsive extension and advisory services strengthened across the 3 districts (qualitative scale target: 4, mostly improved). | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Changes in Asset**<br>**(Quantitative or qualitative depending on the asset)** | No improved fodder preservation capacity; post-harvest fodder losses unquantified at baseline (quantified in the Year 1 baseline). | 10 hydroponic units operational and serving 10 cooperatives or MCCs with year-round, water-efficient fodder production (approximately 250 to 300 farmers per unit).<br>Volume of preserved fodder stored using improved techniques increased by 50 percent from baseline; post-harvest fodder losses reduced by at least 30 percent per supported site. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 5 demonstration plots showcasing packaged agroecological and regenerative practices, with at least 60 percent of trained farmers applying at least two promoted practices. | | |

All physical assets are produced under the project, as no assets of these types exist at the supported sites before implementation, and counts at completion will include only assets where works are fully completed within the project period, in line with the methodology. These targets correspond to Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3) and Indicator 4.1 of the revised Strategic Results Framework, as mapped in the alignment table. Sites for the hydroponic units, silage structures and demonstration plots are partially unidentified sub-projects; each asset is subject to the environmental and social screening and clearance pathway set out in Part II and Part III before construction.

**Adaptation Fund Impact Indicator : Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income [# of households, disaggregated by female headed households]**

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| **Date of Report** | At fully developed proposal stage |
| **Project Title** | Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda |
| **Country** | Rwanda |
| **Implementing Agency** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Executing Entity** | MINAGRI |
| **Project Duration** | 48 months (May 2027 to April 2031) |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income Source (name)** | Smallholder crop production (maize, beans and horticulture in the food basket zones); dairy and livestock production dependent on rain-fed fodder; small-scale agro-enterprise. | Same income sources, strengthened against climate variability: climate-resilient fodder and dairy production; diversified, climate-informed crop production; cooperative-based agro-enterprise supported by adaptive finance. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Income level (USD)** | Household income levels and climate-related income losses in the three districts are unquantified; the Year 1 baseline household survey establishes income levels and loss benchmarks for targeted households. | Decrease in income avoided through reduced climate-related crop and livestock losses: at least 6,000 direct beneficiaries (60 percent of direct beneficiaries, including at least 3,000 women and 1,800 youth) report reduced losses by endline.<br>USD income values quantified against the Year 1 baseline at midterm and endline. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| **Number of households (total number in the project area)** | Total farming households in the food basket zones of the three districts to be established from RPHC5 (2022) census data and district records during the Year 1 baseline.<br>Targeted households: 0 supported at baseline. | Approximately 10,000 directly targeted farming households (approximately 2,000 livestock and 8,000 crop farming households), with approximately 25,000 further households benefiting indirectly.<br>At least 1,500 farmers (50 % women, 30 % youth) access | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |



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| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | adaptive finance tools supporting income resilience. | | |

This indicator is reported as avoided decrease in income, since the project's primary income pathway is the protection of crop and livestock income against drought-related losses, complemented by productivity gains from year-round fodder availability and reduced post-harvest losses. Reporting draws on the Year 1 baseline household survey with a climate-loss module, cooperative and Milk Collection Centre production and sales records, SACCO and microfinance lending records disaggregated by sex and age, and the midterm and terminal evaluations. These targets correspond to Indicator 6A of the revised Strategic Results Framework, as mapped in the alignment table.

**Adaptation Fund Impact Indicator : Indicator 7.1A (Core Indicator 6): Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk and resilience considerations [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale and by sector]**

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| **Date of Report** | At fully developed proposal stage |
| **Project Title** | Strengthening local adaptation actions for climate resilience in drought-prone food basket sites of Rwanda |
| **Country** | Rwanda |
| **Implementing Agency** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) |
| **Executing Entity** | MINAGRI |
| **Project Duration** | 48 months (May 2027 to April 2031) |

| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Policy/plan type (climate risk plans/polices) | Climate risk considerations are not integrated into District Development Strategies (DDS), Imihigo performance | Same planning instruments strengthened to integrate climate risk: DDS, Imihigo performance contracts, and at | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |

| | Baseline | Target at project approval | Adjusted target first year of implementation | Actual at completion |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | contracts, or district-level sector plans in Kayonza, Gatsibo and Nyagatare. | least one sector plan per district, developed or adjusted with climate-resilient adaptation priorities. | | |
| Scale and sector | No district-level or sector planning instruments currently integrate climate risk considerations. Baseline: 0. | Disaggregated by scale (district-level) and sector (agriculture and disaster risk management), across all three target districts. At least 1 policy, strategy or plan revised by midterm, rising to at least 3 by endline. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |
| Gender-responsiveness of revised documents | 0 percent of DDS and Imihigo documents reviewed include gender-responsive adaptation priorities | 100 percent of revised planning documents (DDS, Imihigo, sector plans) include gender-responsive adaptation content by endline, verified against a gender-and-adaptation checklist. | To be confirmed at inception (Year 1) | To be reported at completion |

This indicator is reported as policies, strategies and plans developed or adjusted, since the project's pathway to institutional resilience runs through embedding climate risk and gender-responsive adaptation priorities into existing district planning cycles rather than creating new standalone instruments. Reporting draws on DDS and district budget documents, Imihigo performance reports reviewed against a gender-and-adaptation checklist, and MINECOFIN/MINALOC planning records, verified at midterm and terminal evaluation. This target corresponds to Indicator 7.1A (Core Indicator 6) of the revised Strategic Results Framework under Outcome 7, as mapped in the alignment table

**Annex 7: SRF Indicator Monitoring Table**

| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Impact: Increased resiliency and reduced vulnerability at the community,** | Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct | # of direct and indirect beneficiaries reporting reduced climate-related agricultural losses, disaggregated by direct/indirect, | direct/indirect, gender, vulnerable groups (youth, female-headed) and | No farmer-level data on climate-related losses in the three districts; | At least 2,000 direct beneficiaries (20% of 10,000) report reduced vulnerability to climate- | At least 6,000 direct beneficiaries (60% of 10,000) report reduced crop or livestock losses | MINAGRI/UNDP | Assumptions: Year 1 baseline completed on schedule with a representative sample |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **national, and regional levels to climate variability and change.** | and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector] | gender, vulnerable groups (youth, female-headed) and sector (crops, livestock). (AF SRF Core Indicator 1: Number of beneficiaries [# of people, disaggregated by direct and indirect beneficiaries, by sex, by vulnerable groups, and by sector) | sector (crops, livestock) | district and cooperative records confirm recurrent drought and rainfall losses (unquantified) | related crop and livestock losses through the use of project-supported adaptation measures (≥1,000 women; ≥600 youth); approximately 8,000 indirect beneficiaries benefit from increased household resilience to climate-related shocks. | by endline (≥3,000 women, ≥1,800 youth); 25,000 indirect beneficiaries benefit from reduced household exposure. | | across the three districts.<br>Risks: Severe drought could mask gains and self-reported data carry recall bias; mitigated by triangulating with cooperative and district loss records. |
| **Outcome 1: Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats** | Indicator 1: People using climate-related threat and hazard information [# of people, by sex, by sector, and by hazard] | # of people using improved climate-related threat and hazard information, disaggregated by gender. [AF SRF: Outcome 1 / Indicator 1] | Gender; Vulnerable groups (youth) | No tracking of WCIS use in farm decisions; use among women and youth undocumented. | At least 35% of targeted farmers (50% women, 30% youth) regularly access forecasts, warnings and advisories at mid-term; ≥25% report regular use and ≥20% report changed farming practices. | At least 70% of targeted farmers (50% women, 30% youth) regularly access forecasts, warnings and advisories by endline; ≥60% report regular use and ≥50% report changed farming practices. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Connectivity and literacy adequate; extension agents have time and institutional backing.<br>Risks: Low uptake among women; mitigated by voice-based bulletins and dissemination via women's cooperatives. |
| **Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated** | Indicator 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated [# of assessments, by sector and by scale] | # of risk and vulnerability assessments conducted or updated, disaggregated by sector and scale. (AF SRF: Output 1.1 / Indicator 1.1) | Sector and scale | No formal agro-ecological climate risk or vulnerability assessments. Baseline: 0. | All 3 gender-responsive assessments (one per district) completed by end of Year 2 full target met at mid-term. | At least 3 gender-responsive assessments conducted or updated (one per district, agriculture and livestock) by end of Year 2 to inform AI/ML and WCIS design. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Assessments completed in Years 1–2 and validated by district authorities.<br>Risks: Baseline data gaps; mitigated by integrating national and regional climate datasets. |
| **Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by warning and advisory services for climate-related hazards and threats** | Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale] | # of early warning and climate advisory systems established or improved, disaggregated by hazard type and scale, including AI/ML-enhanced forecast coverage of agro-ecological zones and validated forecast accuracy. (AF SRF: Indicator 1.2A (Core Indicator 2): Early warning systems established or improved [# of systems, disaggregated by hazard and by scale) | Hazard type; Scale; AI/ML coverage of agro-ecological zones | No AI/ML-enhanced or gender-responsive WCIS operational. Baseline: 0 systems; forecast-accuracy baseline set in Year 1. | At least 2 of the 3 planned systems established or improved (mobile/SMS advisory and radio-pictorial bulletins operational; AI/ML forecast platform piloted), covering ≥30% of agro-ecological zones, with forecast-accuracy validation under way, at mid-term. | At least 3 systems established or improved (AI/ML forecast platform; mobile and SMS advisory; radio and pictorial bulletins) covering drought and rainfall hazards at local and sub-national scale, with ≥70% of agro-ecological zones covered by AI/ML forecasts and forecast accuracy above 70% on independent validation. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Sufficient training data available; METEO Rwanda commissions all three system types.<br>Risks: AI/ML delays may push commissioning beyond Year 2; mitigated by phasing SMS and radio first and AI/ML in Years 2–3. |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by warning and advisory services for climate-related hazards and threats** | Indicator 1.2B: People covered by new or improved early warning systems [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by hazard] | # of people covered by new or improved early warning systems, disaggregated by gender. (AF SRF: Indicator 1.2A, 1.2B) | Direct/indirect, Gender | No population covered by new or improved EWS. Baseline: 0. | At least 14,000 people (4,000 direct, 10,000 indirect; ≥50% women) covered by new or improved early warning systems at mid-term. | At least 35,000 people (10,000 direct, 25,000 indirect; ≥50% women) covered by new or improved early warning systems by endline. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Coverage defined as regular receipt of at least one advisory via a project channel.<br>Risks: Coverage may overstate use; mitigated by pairing with use-based indicators in this framework. |
| | | # of smallholder farmers accessing early warning and climate advisory systems, disaggregated by hazard (drought, erratic/excess rainfall) and scale (local, sub-national). (AF SRF: Core Indicator 1.2A 1.2B- Early warning systems, coverage) | Hazard (drought, erratic/excess rainfall); Scale (local, sub-national) | No farmers accessing AI/ML-enhanced or gender-responsive WCIS; forecast-accuracy baseline set in Year 1. | At least 2 of the 3 planned early warning/advisory systems established (mobile/SMS advisory and radio-pictorial bulletins operational; AI/ML platform piloted), reaching ≥5,000 beneficiaries by mid-term. | At least 3 early warning/advisory systems established or improved (AI/ML forecast platform; mobile and SMS advisory; radio and pictorial bulletins), or one integrated system, covering drought and rainfall hazards and reaching ≥10,000 beneficiaries. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: METEO Rwanda platform and data-sharing arrangements remain operational throughout implementation.<br>Risks: Early-period AI/ML accuracy may lag and single-provider reliance creates continuity risk; mitigated by Kinyarwanda radio and pictorial channels and embedding the system in METEO Rwanda's platform. |
| **Output 8.1: Innovations identified and piloted that collectively enhance local innovation capacity and contribute to the development of local, national and regional adaptation innovation ecosystems** | Indicator 8.1B: Innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit [# of innovations] | # of innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit. (AF SRF: Indicator 8.1B: Innovations piloted that demonstrate local innovation participation and/or local innovation benefit (# of innovations) | None (single innovation tracked, per AF SRF Indicator 8.1B) | No AI/ML or locally co-designed climate-information innovations piloted. Baseline: 0. | AI/ML hyperlocal forecasting innovation co-design under way, with piloting initiated by mid-term (full target reached by endline). | At least 1 innovation piloted by endline (AI/ML hyperlocal forecasting system co-designed with METEO Rwanda and local farmer groups). | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: System qualifies as an AF innovation (local participation or benefit), confirmed with the Secretariat at inception.<br>Risks: May not reach full scale within the period; mitigated by setting piloting, not scale-up, as the threshold. |
| **Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas** | Indicator 6A: People adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups] | # of smallholder farmers adopting at least one improved/new climate-resilient practice or technology, disaggregated by gender. [AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6A] | Gender; Vulnerable groups (youth) | Adoption of climate-resilient practices estimated below 20%. | At least 40% of supported farmers (4,000 of 10,000, incl. ≥3,500 women and ≥2,100 youth) adopt at least one promoted practice (agroecology, hydroponics, improved seed, micro-drip, water harvesting) by endline. | At least 70% of supported farmers (7,000 of 10,000, incl. ≥3,500 women and ≥2,100 youth) adopt at least one promoted practice (agroecology, hydroponics, improved seed, micro-drip, water harvesting) by endline. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Farmers have land, inputs and decision-making authority, and practices suit local conditions.<br>Risks: Adoption may decline if inputs become unaffordable; mitigated by multi-point follow-up monitoring. |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | # of people adopting improved and/or new climate-resilient livelihood practices, disaggregated by gender. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6A) | Gender and vulnerable groups (youth) | 0 households with any promoted fodder or water-saving technology installed. | At least 5,000 farmers (≥50% women-headed, ≥30% youth) actively using at least one promoted technology at mid-term; 500 women trained, 50% applying techniques. | 10,000 farmers (≥50% women-headed, ≥30% youth) actively using at least one promoted technology by endline; 1,000 women trained, 70% applying techniques. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Reliable water and materials available; cooperative buy-in supports peer-to-peer adoption.<br>Risks: Drought reduces hydroponic and micro-drip functionality; mitigated by low-water technologies and water-management training |
| **Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas** | Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5): Households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income [# of households, disaggregated by female-headed households] | # of households with increased income, or avoided decrease in income, disaggregated by female-headed households. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 Indicator 6B (Core Indicator 5) | Gender (female-headed households) | No household income data tracked; baseline set through the Year 1 survey. | At least 2,000 households (of which ≥800 female-headed) report increased or maintained income at mid-term, rising to 5,000 by endline. | At least 5,000 households report increased or maintained income by endline, of which ≥2,000 are female-headed. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Year 1 baseline income survey completed on schedule with a representative sample.<br>Risks: Inflation and multi-programme participation complicate attribution; mitigated by measuring real income and noting project contribution rather than sole causality. |
| **Output 6.1: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability** | Indicator 6.1: People receiving targeted support for new and/or improved livelihoods to manage climate risk [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups] | # of people receiving targeted support for new/improved livelihoods to manage climate risk, disaggregated by gender and type of support (technology installation; climate-smart fodder and composting/agroforestry/business-planning training; input access; adaptive finance). (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6.1) | gender and type of support | 0 farmers receiving project-supported livelihood or technology support. | At least 5,000 farmers (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) receive targeted support across these types at mid-term, including a 25% increase from baseline in farmers trained on composting, agroforestry and business planning. | At least 10,000 farmers (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) receive targeted support across these types, including a 50% increase from baseline in farmers trained on composting, agroforestry and business planning. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Unified beneficiary tracking from Year 1 allows disaggregation by support type without double-counting.<br>Risks: Farmers receiving multiple support types must be counted once; requires clear data-management protocols from inception. |
| | | # of implementation sites with operational cooperative-led input distribution and bulk procurement systems for climate-resilient fodder seeds, root splits and nutrients. (AF SRF: Outcome 6 / Indicator 6.1) | Gender, Site | No cooperative-led procurement or distribution for fodder inputs. Baseline: 0. | Operational systems in all 5 sites by mid-term (established Year 1), with ≥5,000 farmers accessing inputs cumulatively; ≥50% of farmers accessing through cooperative procurement are women. | Operational systems in all 5 sites, with ≥10,000 farmers accessing inputs over the project; ≥50% of farmers accessing through cooperative procurement are women. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Input supply stable and affordable; procurement volumes secure favourable pricing.<br>Risks: Price inflation or last-mile gaps exclude vulnerable farmers; mitigated by multi-supplier agreements, price monitoring and cooperative-hub distribution. |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets** | Indicator 4 (Core Indicator 3): Physical assets improved or constructed to withstand climate variability and change [disaggregated by km of linear infrastructure and # of point infrastructure, and by sector] | # of silage pits or foliage storage shelters constructed and operational at cooperative level; % of storage management committees with women in decision-making roles. (AF SRF: Outcome 4 / Indicator 4) | Scale (site); Gender (storage committee members) | No cooperative-managed silage pits or shelters operational. Baseline: 0. | At least 6 of 10 silage pits or shelters constructed and operational by mid-term, reaching the full 10 by end of Year 3; ≥50% women on storage committees. | At least 10 silage pits or shelters constructed, operational and cooperative-managed across the 5 sites by end of Year 3; ≥50% women on storage committees. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Community labour and co-financing mobilised on time; designs suit local climate and fodder types.<br>Risks: Poor maintenance reduces benefits; mitigated by facility-upkeep training. |
| **Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities** | Indicator 3.1: People participating in activities to improve awareness of climate risks and how to address them [# of people, disaggregated by sex and by vulnerable groups] | # of people participating in activities to improve awareness of climate risks and how to address them, disaggregated by gender and vulnerable groups. [AF SRF: Output 3.1 / Indicator 3.1] | gender and vulnerable groups | No structured climate-risk awareness programming tracked. Baseline: 0. | At least 3,600 people (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) participate in agroecological training, awareness and knowledge-sharing under Component 3 by mid-term. | At least 8,000 people (≥50% women, ≥30% youth) participate in agroecological training, awareness and knowledge-sharing under Component 3 by endline. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Activities logged from Year 1; participation defined as attendance at ≥1 session.<br>Risks: Seasonal youth migration limits attendance; mitigated by scheduling key sessions in non-migration periods. |
| **Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning** | Indicator 3.2: Climate resilience knowledge products and/or tools developed and shared with stakeholders [# of products/tools, by sector] | # of extension manuals, training modules or advisory packages that formally incorporate women's traditional knowledge and gender-responsive content, validated by women community representatives. (GAP Indicator: Output 3.3.1) (AF SRF: Outcome 3, indicator 3.2.) | Gender and Vulnerable group (women knowledge-holders) | No extension materials integrate women's traditional knowledge in validated form. Baseline: 0. | At least 60% of training materials and extension packages produced to date include gender-responsive content and women's traditional knowledge elements, validated by women's groups, by mid-term. | 100% of training materials and extension packages produced include gender-responsive content and at least one element of women's traditional knowledge, validated by women's groups, by end of Year 4. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Women knowledge-holders willing to document their practices.<br>Risks: Power dynamics limit women's participation; mitigated by women-only co-development workshops with gender specialists. |
| | | # of documented implementation adjustments made on the basis of community feedback or MEL findings, disaggregated by component. (AF SRF: Output 3.2 / Indicator 3.2) | component | No structured feedback-to-adjustment mechanism. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 documented implementation adjustments recorded by mid-term. | At least 4 documented implementation adjustments by project end, each with the triggering feedback or data recorded. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Management supports adaptive decisions; UNDP and the Secretariat accept minor realignments without amendment.<br>Risks: Changes go undocumented; mitigated by a simple change log in quarterly reporting from Year 1. |
| | | # of community-generated adaptation lessons, good practices or local knowledge products documented and shared with cooperatives, districts and frontline service providers. | Thematic sector | Local adaptation lessons and traditional knowledge not systematically documented or | At least 1 practical learning product developed and disseminated by mid-term, with the remaining 2 by endline. | At least 3 practical learning products developed and disseminated by endline, including community learning | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Communities are willing to share local practices and lessons.<br>Risks: Learning products become |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | shared. Baseline: 0. | | briefs, pictorial guidance notes, women's traditional knowledge notes, or farmer-to-farmer adaptation practice sheets. | | extractive or overly technical; mitigated by participatory validation and use of accessible formats, including Kinyarwanda and pictorial materials. |
| **Output 3.3: Increased ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes** | Indicator 3.3: Number of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed, and/or implemented [# of local institutions and/or communities, disaggregated by institutions and communities] | # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented. (AF SRF: Outcome 3 / Indicator 3.3) | District | No cooperatives or communities holding documented decision-making authority over adaptation. Baseline: 0. | At least 40% of cooperatives with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning under supervised budget management at mid-term, rising to 80% by endline as devolution progresses. | At least 80% cooperatives with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning, microgrant allocation and budget envelopes by endline (10/district). | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Authority defined as documented responsibility for at least one of priority-setting, microgrant approval or plan validation, agreed with the Secretariat at inception.<br>Risks: Leadership dominance limits genuine participation; mitigated by disaggregated governance records and gender-responsive facilitation. |
| | | # of local institutions and/or communities responsible for decision-making over how adaptation solutions are defined, prioritized, designed and/or implemented. (AF SRF: Outcome 3 / Indicator 3.3) | District; Type (community/platform) | No LAAPs or platforms granting formal community decision-making over adaptation. Baseline: 0. | At least 2 communities and 3 district platforms with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning at mid-term, rising to 5 communities by endline. | At least 5 communities (through LAAPs) and 3 district platforms with documented decision-making authority over adaptation planning and resource allocation by endline. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Authority defined as documented responsibility for at least one of priority-setting, microgrant approval or plan validation, agreed with the Secretariat at inception.<br>Risks: Leadership dominance limits genuine participation; mitigated by disaggregated governance records and gender-responsive facilitation. |
| | | # of community feedback, learning and accountability mechanisms established and used to inform local adaptation planning and implementation, disaggregated by district and mechanism type. | District and mechanism type | No structured community feedback, accountability or adaptation learning mechanisms operational in the target sites. Baseline: 0. | At least 3 district-level feedback and learning mechanisms and at least 15 cooperative/community-level mechanisms established and in use by mid-term, scaling to 30 by endline. | At least 3 district-level feedback and learning mechanisms and at least 30 cooperative/community-level mechanisms established and used by endline, with evidence that feedback informs local adaptation | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Communities, cooperatives and district institutions are willing to engage in structured feedback and learning processes.<br>Risks: Feedback is dominated by local elites or more vocal groups; mitigated by |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | planning and implementation. | | dedicated women, youth and vulnerable-group sessions and disaggregated participation tracking. |
| | | # of cooperative/community scorecards, feedback sessions or reflection processes completed and used to inform annual adaptation planning cycles, disaggregated by district and participant group. (AF SRF: Output 3.3 / Indicator 3.3) | district and participant group | No community scorecards or structured reflection processes in use. Baseline: 0. | At least 30 scorecards or structured reflection processes completed for Year 2 (10 per district), with findings incorporated into planning reviews — on track for the annual target from Year 2 onward. | At least 30 scorecards or structured reflection processes completed annually from Year 2 (10 per district), with findings incorporated into cooperative and district adaptation planning reviews. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Cooperative members and community representatives are available for reflection sessions with district facilitation. Risks: Feedback may not influence decisions, or elite capture narrows it; mitigated by requiring each annual planning cycle to document how feedback was considered and which actions were adjusted, and by gender- and age-disaggregated sessions. |
| **Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of institutions to understand and better address climate risks** | Indicator 2.1: Institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience [# of institutions, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by type of institution] | # of institutions supported to strengthen capacity to understand and address climate risks and resilience, disaggregated by scale and sector. [AF SRF: Outcome 2 / Output 2.1, Indicator 2.1] | scale and sector | No structured adaptation planning or budgeting training for officials. Baseline: 0. | At least 75 officials trained across the 3 districts by end of Year 2 — full target met at mid-term; at least 9 institutions (3 district offices, 6 sector offices) supported, with cooperative/MCC hubs following by Year 3. | At least 15 institutions (3 district offices, 6 sector offices, 6 cooperative/MCC hubs) supported by end of Year 3, disaggregated by scale and sector; at least 75 officials trained across the 3 districts by end of Year 2. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: District leadership actively supports staff participation in training. Risks: Staff turnover erodes capacity; mitigated by training across institutional roles rather than relying on individuals. |
| **Output 7.1: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans** | Indicator 7.1A (Core Indicator 6): Policies, strategies, and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk and resilience considerations [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale and by sector] | # of policies, strategies and/or plans developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk considerations, disaggregated by scale; % of DDS and Imihigo documents reviewed that include gender-responsive adaptation priorities. (AF SRF: Output 7.1 / Indicator 7.1A) | Scale | Adaptation not integrated into DDS, Imihigo or budgets. Baseline: 0. | At least 1 district/sector policy, strategy or plan developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk by mid-term, rising to 3 by endline; all revised documents to date include gender-responsive adaptation content. | At least 3 district/sector policies, strategies or plans (DDS, Imihigo and at least one sector plan per district) developed or adjusted to integrate climate risk by endline; 100% of revised planning documents include gender-responsive adaptation content. | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Local governments have autonomy and staff continuity; planning cycles allow integration within the timeframe. Risks: Cycle timing may delay integration; mitigated by aligning with annual planning calendars. |
| **Output 7.1: Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies** | Indicator 7.1B: Policies, strategies, and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or | # of policies, strategies and/or plans formulated through the participation of one or more vulnerable groups, disaggregated | Scale | No plans developed through documented women's or youth | At least 2 district or sub-national plans formulated through documented | At least 5 district or sub-national plans (LAAPs, Imihigo or sector strategies) | MINAGRI(EE) | Assumptions: Participation defined as documented attendance and contribution at ≥1 |



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| SRF Result | SRF Indicator | Linked Project-Specific Indicator(s) | Disaggregation Categories | Baseline | Target (Mid-term) | Target (Final) | Responsible Party | Risks, Assumptions, Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **into country development plans** | more vulnerable groups [# of policies, strategies, and/or plans, disaggregated by scale, by sector, and by vulnerable groups] | by scale. (AF SRF: Output 7.1 / Indicator 7.1A) | | participation. Baseline: 0. | women's/youth participation by mid-term. | formulated through documented women's/youth participation by endline. | | workshop, accepted by districts.<br>Risks: Tokenistic participation inflates the count; mitigated by requiring at least one vulnerable-group priority in the final plan. |



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