

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (MOE)



**“REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN NORTH WEST
RWANDA THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED ADAPTATION (RV3CBA)”**

COMPLETION REPORT (January 2014 up to May 2020)

JUNE 2020

Contents

- 1. Data Project 3
- 2. Project datasheet..... 4
- 3. General progress. 4
- 4. Progress towards planned milestones 5
- 5. Summary of the budget execution..... 9
- 6. Challenges and lessons learnt. 9
- 7. Recommendations..... 11
- 8. Annexes: 11

1. Data Project

Project location	North West Rwanda (Musanze and Nyabihu Districts)
Project start date:	01/01/2014
Project end date:	2 December 2019
Total budget	US\$ 9,969,619
(%) of eligible costs	100%
Data Beneficiary	
Name Beneficiary	
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2. Project datasheet

Adaptation Fund Project ID:	RWA/NIE/Rural/2013/1
Project Category	Regular Project
Country	RWANDA
Title of Project	Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North Western Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation (RV3CBA)
Type of Implementing Entity:	National Implementing Entity
Implementing Entity:	Ministry of Natural Resources /Ministry of Environment
Executing Entity	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)
Financing requested :	9,969,619 (In U.S Dollars Equivalent)
ProDoc signed	December 2013
Project Start Date	June 2014
Other Partners	Districts of Nyabihu & Musanze
Project Closing date	December 2019
Completion report time frame	June 2020
Drafting team	MoE staff

3. General progress.

The agreement was signed between Ministry of Environment (MoE) and the Adaptation Fund Board on 9th November 2013 to implement the Project “Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation: RV3CBA”.

The objective of the project is to increase the adaptive capacity of natural systems and rural communities living in exposed areas of north western Rwanda to climate change impacts.

The project was implemented targeting 3 following components:

1. Adaptation to climate change (rainfall intensity and duration) through integrated land and water management to support climate resilient production and post-harvest systems.
2. Support the transition from exploitive farming practices to sustainable diversified livelihoods
3. Capacity building of local institutions to improve understanding of climate change impacts and scale up effective adaptation strategies at the local level.

The project has been successfully implemented in the period of 1 January 2014 up to 2nd December 2019. The project was supposed to be completed by 30th December 2018 however due to delay of the last disbursement, the project was granted a non-cost extension of one year.

Under article 7 regarding records and reporting, paragraph d requests a project completion report, including any specific implementation information, as reasonably requested by the Board through the Secretariat, within 6 months after project completion.

4. Progress towards planned milestones

S/N	Planned activity	Status	Observation
01	The 1 st output was targeting awareness raising, train community animators and conduct community meetings and workshops	Awareness raising on climate change issues was regularly done by the staff and community animators. In addition to this the recent final evaluation revealed that 30 media products were issued and published and this contributed a lot on the knowledge of communities about environment and climate change issues. Project staff, community animators and other key project partners have been trained on value chain management, reporting system, post-harvest and handling, operationalization of climate change adaptation plan, land use planning and management, forest management. The final project performance review report revealed that 107 community groups composed by 1,509 (55%) and 1,221 (45%) were formed and operationalized.	
02	The 2 nd output which is related investment in integrated land and water management practices was focusing on construction of radical and progressive terraces, planting bamboo and excavation of ponds	503 ha of radical terraces and 850.5 ha of progressive terraces were constructed. In addition to that 130 ha of river banks were protected by planting bamboo. Mugogo lowland has been permanently maintained.	
03	Diversification and	16 farmer field schools created in 8	

S/N	Planned activity	Status	Observation
	integration of crop and livestock production systems to minimize the impact of variable rainfall on rural livelihood (agro-sylvo pastoral systems)	sectors and they are composed by 480 members. These later are operational. FFS kits were distributed to farmers. Plantation of both agroforestry and fruits was done in 8 sectors of the project intervention area. Regarding support to vulnerable farmers' cooperatives, 500 small ruminants and pigs have been distributed.	
04	Introduction of climate resilient crop fodder varieties and agronomic practices (short season crops, seasonal pastures etc.)	Vis a vis the field trials planned, 16 farmer field schools were trained on approach and techniques (kitchen garden preparation, organic manure preparation, seed production, post-harvest handling and climate resilient crops)	
05	Introduction of climate resilient post-harvest processing and storage systems for safe handling and storage of agricultural produce during extreme climate events (floods and rains)	A number of activities were planned which include improving processing and storage systems, capitalization of financing facility and support uptake of credits. Carrot washing station was constructed in Mukamira sector with aim of valuation addition to carrot productivity. 20,682 jobs were created and beneficiaries were linked with SACCOs, where 1,082,000,000 has been disbursed to them.	
06	Regarding identification of viable alternative livelihood opportunities and constraints	Raising awareness potential livelihood opportunities with communities and other stakeholders. Self-help groups have been promoted to formal cooperatives, beneficiaries were engaged in income generating activities: 15 in tailoring, 46 in carpentry, 25 in welding and 11 in hair cutting.	
07	Development of rural development hubs within selected imidugudus to promote and facilitate sustainable, market linked and diversified livelihoods	Capitalization of credit facility for enterprise development, provision of vocational training, capacity building of cooperatives were planned activities among others. 150 cows were provided to beneficiaries. Concerning provision of vocational trainings 107 young men	

S/N	Planned activity	Status	Observation
		(24%) and women (64%) were linked with technical training schools and were equipped with start-up toolkits after their graduation.	
08	Resettlement of 200 households living in high risk zones to rural development hubs	200 extreme poor households were resettled from high risk zones to safer zone called Kabyaza Green Village constructed by March 2016.	
09	Increased investment in market development (infrastructure, transport, storage, market research, etc.	Among activities planned include construction of mini markets. The following are constructed markets: Rurembo, Kabyaza. In addition to these markets other commercial infrastructures were constructed like Byangabo waste treatment center and Mukamira handcraft show centre.	
10	Increased investment in access to renewable energy (biogas plants, solar) for enterprise development	The target was 1,000 households using renewable energy source of energy for cooking and lighting. It has been observed that in the project location the number of communities using renewable energy is far beyond the target however the project only constructed 45 biogas in the Kabyaza Green Village as planned.	
11	Training of government technical staff on climate risk management, flood and landslide prevention measures for further scaling up.	The project was targeting to train 70 stakeholders on gender mainstreaming as a part of climate risk management. The project managed to train 370 staff from local government, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, Joint Action Development Forums (JaDFs) and other project stakeholders were trained on gender mainstreaming in Environment and Climate Change.	
12	Sharing project results and lessons learned and mainstreaming new approaches in local and national planning.	Participatory videos, farmer to farmer fora, media articles, journals, radio and completion to reward innovative approaches to adaptation were planned. Climate change adaptation initiatives (Kabyaza model green village, rehabilitation of mugogo lowland,	

S/N	Planned activity	Status	Observation
		<p>construction and valorisation of bench terraces, river banks protection, creation of off farm jobs, provision of cows and small ruminants to provide cow dung for biogas) have been broadcasted on local press and newspapers like Radio Rwanda, Rwanda Television, the New Times, Imvaho nshya and igihe.com. Also the project communication team was twittering achievements on @CCAdaptationRw.</p> <p>2,000 people from climate change resilient groups have visited different sites where RV3CBA performed its activities as a way of come and see, go and implement program.</p>	
23	Under National Implementing Entity, as the accredited entity entrusted oversight role of the project, the Ministry ensured Project Performance Management	<p>Under this component, oversight activities were performed which include submission of monthly, quarterly and annual performance review reports.</p> <p>Baseline studies were carried out, awareness campaign through media.</p> <p>Also the Ministry carried out midterm evaluation and final evaluation as a part of assessing technical achievements of the project which was conducted by independent consultants.</p> <p>On a separate note, financial reports were prepared and submitted which include project financial statement for the Year ended 30th June 2018 and report on audit of special purpose financial statement for the project for the period 9 Nov 2013 to 31 August 2017.</p> <p>On the other side in line with strengthening capacities of National Implementing Entity (NIE), the Ministry of Environment commissioned the development of the electronic</p>	

S/N	Planned activity	Status	Observation
		archive as a way of storing electronic copies. Also, the Ministry of Environment operational guidelines were updated and shared with all staff as a way of awareness raising.	

5. Summary of the budget execution

Period	Planned disbursement	Disbursed	Execution rate
20/11/2013	150,659	150,659	100
20/11/2013	3,099,260	3,099,260	100
22/07/2015	150,659	150,659	100
22/07/2015	3,473,834	3,473,834	100
9/12/2016	150,659	150,659	100
9/12/2016	1,969,424	1,969,424	100
19/10/2017	150,659	150,659	100
16/08/2018	824,464	824,464	100
Total	9,969,618	9,969,618	100

The budget execution of the project during the 4 years is 100%

6. Challenges and lessons learnt.

Lessons learnt were observed during the implementation and adaptive management, for adaptation, readiness support, adaptation interventions, project impact and knowledge management.

During the project preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting, commitment and ownership of project's activities by beneficiaries, community animators and local leaders has contributed to the project's achievements and success.

During the reporting period, all reports considered gender disaggregated data. The women have been involved in the project implementation and benefited more than 52%. From the perspective of the project management team, it has been observed that involving women is to involve the whole community, consequently ensures sustainability of the project's achievements and community development.

It has been observed that stakeholder's engagement would be relevant to the design and implementation of future climate adaptation and mitigation investments.

Considering how the progressive and radical terraces were slowed down the soil degradation, it would be recommendable for all projects targeting the adaptation to

consider also the above mentioned adaptation approach and techniques while drafting and submitting future investments.

Readiness support project supported the Environment and Social Safeguards policy and creation of online grievance mechanism.

As a lesson learnt regarding the readiness support, it has been observed that even if the support can be seen as a little amount but it can make a huge impact. This simply because the Environment and Social safeguard policy that was developed is being used to screen and approve projects and programs in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector.

The Ministry has not received south- south cooperation grant, however the Environment and Social Safeguards policy was elaborated through on job coaching and mentoring.

It has been observed that during the implementation of concrete adaptation interventions it is very important to establish trust, good relationship and partnership with private sector. If this was not the case while the last disbursement delayed around 1 year, the works on the ground should stop due to lack of financial resources. Due to trusting the Government institutions the works continued, have never stopped and payment was done after delivering the works.

Also regarding procurement services, it is very important to be more strategic and procure the services ahead of time. Where possible Memorandum of Understanding and contract framework for more than one year can be established to easy the procurement processes. Of course this should not paralyze or jeopardize the procedures and laws governing public procurement in Rwanda.

As mentioned above to ensure sustainability the project involved communities through community animators.

Also, in the area of Mugogo lowland, farmers were grouped into cooperative for join their efforts for Mugogo lowland maintenance.

Regarding knowledge management, achievements were published through Radio, newspapers and television.

Communication channels and stages of information sharing were used per planned. Sharing lessons learnt and good practices used during the implementation of the project "Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through Community Based Adaptation: RV3CBA". Communication materials were developed and shared as planned and this helped in resource mobilization since currently, the Ministry of Environment secured small grant for scaling up achievements registered under RV3CBA. This grant will be used to develop a full project proposal which will control flooding caused by water flows from Volcano areas.

7. Recommendations

The project log frame, indicators, budgets, interventions and timelines were respected.

We recommend

- Regarding the flooding cases in Mugogo, it was observed that a permanent maintenance of caves is a requirement. To achieve this the Ministry of Environment advised the the District of Musanze to work closely with the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning to secure annual earmarked transfers from national budget. In addition to this, rainwater harvesting in surroundings especially the market of Byangabo can reduce tremendously the flooding cases in Mugogo.
- Another recommendation is made on the effectiveness of biogas. The essence of biogas was in line with government policy of reducing the use of biomass energy. Also clean and renewable energy is one of the components of the green village. Unfortunately biogas to function effectively need cow pats and to get more cow pies you need cows in the village. Introduction of more cows require also enough cow feeding. This is a dilemma for local leaders in Nyabihu and Musanze where the project has been implemented. Since the relocated communities do not have land to grow fodder. The observation is that biogas were constructed but they are not functioning and the suggestion is that biogas need a detailed feasibility study before its implementation.
- Reference made to the fact that a waste treatment centre of Busogo was established, only construction of houses has been made. The issue now is operationalization of the treatment centre. The primary use of the centre is operating as laboratory of the University of Rwanda, College of Agriculture and Animal Resources. The second utility of the Centre is to collect waste from Business Centres of Byangabo, Musanze and other surroundings. For the 1st one the University is already operationalizing the laboratory and for the second function, the District of Musanze is intending to sign an agreement with the Private Sector operationalize the Centre.

8. Annexes:

8.1 Annex 1: Summary of achievements

PUBLIC WORKS EXECUTED BY RWFA THROUGH RV3CBA HANDED OVER TO MUSANZE & NYABIHU DISTRICTS

<p>Mugogo Lowland: 8.3 km of rehabilitated water drainage channels, 20 caves reopened. Kinoni River Bank Protection; 1.7 hectares of Bamboo and Agro-forestry trees planted Progressive terraces; 5 hectares of terraces in Kavumu Cell, Karuriza Village in Busogo Sector Solid Waste Management and Treatment Centre in Busogo Sector. Roads connecting infrastructure</p>	<p>Bench terraces 503Ha Progressive terraces 845 Ha Riverbank Protection 128.37 Ha Rubyiniro Mini-Market Constructed Kabyaza Mini-Market Constructed Mukamira Handicraft show centre Constructed Mukamira Carrot Washing Centre Constructed Kabyaza Green Model Village Constructed Biogas Harvesters</p>
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	Area	Works Completed	Quantities
MUSANZE	Mugogo Lowland	Rehabilitation of water drainage channels	8.3 Km
		Reopening of Caves	20 Caves
		Maintenance of Gabions	200
	Kinoni Riverbank Protection	Bamboo and agro-forestry trees planted in Kavumu Cell Karuriza Village, Busogo Sector	1.7 Hectares
	Progressive terraces	Progressive terraces constructed in Kavumu Cell	5 Hectares
	Solid Waste Management and Treatment Centre	Solid Waste Management and Treatment Centre constructed in Gahanga Village; Composed of General landscaping and access roads, an Administration Block, Building to house Briquettes Making machine	1 Facility
		Drying Shed & Other building. Interior access roads and access road from the main road to the Site	
	Rain Water Harvesting Tanks and Installation. Construction of Water point Station and drainage system for used water.		
NYABIHU	Terraces	Bench Terraces 503 Ha	Jenda 159 Ha, Karago/Busoro100 Ha, Rambura/Nyabikokora 20 Ha, Mukamira 122.5 Ha, Kintobo 101.5
		Progressive Terraces 845.5 Ha	Mukamira 70.5 Ha, Karago 430 Ha Kintobo 101.5 Ha, Rurembo 170 Ha
	Buffer Zone Protection	Kinoni River 14.9 Ha, Lake Nyirakirugu 0.3 Ha Lake Karago 0.3 Ha River Giciye 36 Ha,	Nyamukongoro River 16.3 Ha Busoro River 8.11 Ha, Gihirwa River 14.96 Ha Bihanga Wetland 37.5 Ha
	Mini-Markets : Rubyiniro Market:	1 Facility Commercial Shed housing 40	A toilet block catering for male, female and people living with

NYABIHU	Mini-Markets : Rubyiniro Market:	1 Facility Commercial Shed housing 40 commercial stands, 2 offices and a meeting room.	A toilet block catering for male, female and people living with disabilities. A road ditch and retaining wall
		Landfill composter, internal access ways landscaping and gardening.	Rain water harvesting plastic water tanks and their installation. Construction of water point stations and system of used water drainage.
	Mini-Markets : Kabyaza Village	1 Facility Commercial Shed housing 40 commercial stands, 2 offices and a meeting room with electricity. Landfill composter, internal access ways landscaping and gardening.	A toilet block catering for male, female and people living with disabilities. A road ditch and retaining wall. Rain water harvesting plastic water tanks and their installation. Construction of water point stations and system of used water drainage.
	Mukamira Handcraft Show Centre	Construction of handicraft show centre octagonal building. Construction of potable water supply masonry water tank.	Excavation of Landfill composter, landscaping. Levelling and compacting of open grand for clay working station.
	Mukamira Carrot Washing and Selling Station		
Kabyaza Model Green Village 200 Houses	165 Houses Constructed 35 Houses Refurbished (Each house has a verandah, a living room, 3 bedrooms, bathroom with toilet and an external kitchen. It also has a plastic water tank of 1500 litres. 45 Cowsheds each subdivided into four to accommodate 4 cows	45 biogas of 10 m ² 3800 metres of road (within the village and access to the site from the main road)	

8.2 Annex 2: pictures of key achievements



Photo 1: Nyabihu Crafts Showroom constructed by RV3CBA Project



Photo2: A bumper harvest of cabbages from Mugogo Valley



Photo 3: Bumper Harvest of Cabbages in Mugogo Valley, Nyabihu District 2019



Photo 4: Terraces planted with fodder and beans firming up in Kintobo Sector



Photo 5 : RV3CBA Project also provided rain-water harvesting infrastructure



Photo 6: Mukamira Handicraft Making Centre funded by RV3CBA: An opportunity for livelihood diversification



Photo 7: Crafts made and showcased at Mukamira craft Centre.



Photo 8: Alternative Livelihoods: Women trained in crafts making by operators from Craft Showroom



Photo 9: Kabyaza Green Village, Nyabihu District



Photo 10: Cows that were provided are a source of revenue from the milk and proteins



Photo 11: bench terraces in Kintobo Sector



Photo 12: Mukamira Carrot washing station



Photo 13: Kabyaza Mini- Market



Photo 14: Busogo Waste Treatment Center

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