

The Ministry of Local Government



The UNITED NATIONS



United Nations
RWANDA
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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project to Support the Rwanda Integrated Development Initiative

This project aims to support the Government of Rwanda—particularly the Ministry of local Government—to strengthen the National Human re-settlement Policy and Strategy in aspects related to environment management, local governance enhancement and technology-driven local productivity would transform the Rwanda human resettlement into way to accelerating the achievement of all MDGs and EDPRS targets, including drastic reductions in population growth, maternal and neonatal deaths.

Country: RWANDA

UNDAF Results: Governance, Environment, Education, Health and HIV, Sustainable growth and Social protection

Expected Outcome 1: Improved existing system of rural human settlements to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, slow down population growth and accelerate progress towards MDGs and EDPRS goals

Expected Output(s):

- An enabling policy framework to support an effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation established
- Community (men, women and youth) participation in democratic processes and structures at District level enhanced
- Improved and sustainable productivity and income generation for all community members
- Health status of the resettled population improved and the population growth reduced within the settlement
- All children are enrolled, stay in school and complete a full cycle of basic education
- Resettled populations adopt protective behaviours and use quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support service

Implementing partner: Ministry of Local Government

Other partners: UN Agencies / other institutions & ministries

<p>Programme Period: 2011-2012</p> <p>Project Title: <u>Support Project for the Rwanda Integrated Development Initiative</u></p> <p>Project Duration: <u>2 years</u></p>	<p>Total budget: 1,500,000 USD \$</p> <p>Allocated resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Government of Rwanda (in kind contribution) o UN: 1,500,000 USD \$
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Agreed by Government (MINECOFIN): _____

Agreed by Implementing Agency (MINALOC): _____

Agreed by the United Nations:

(on behalf of UN-agencies)

01 APR 2011

MINISTRE YUBUTEGESE

AURELIEN AGDENONCI
UN Resident Coordinator

2. Project Justification

Within the context of the UN delivering as One, it is proposed to develop a flagship intervention that brings together the UN comparative advantage, opportunity for partnership with a successful programme and the existing opportunity to support the government to comprehensively implement a key policy in a cost-effective, efficient and sustainable way. By bringing people together, especially the youth, for development, the project will contribute to peace building. The strategic result of this project envisaged as: "Improved system of rural human settlement to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, slow down population growth and accelerate progress towards achievement of MDGs and EDPRS goals". Starting small and based on the specific entry point identified in each project site, the intervention will aim to contribute to achieving results in the five UNDAF results areas namely: Governance, HIV/AIDS, Health Populations and Nutrition, Education, Environment, Sustainable Growth and Social Protection. The project is built around and will contribute to the achievement of the GoR's integrated development project component 3, which includes: *land consolidation; soil and water management; crop intensification and livestock development*; and component 4 that focuses on the *promotion of off-farm activities*.

The project was conceptualised as a practical approach to training in Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Results Based Management (RBM) and thus it is designed to bring to bear these principles. The in-built training component and long-term monitoring and evaluation will apply the HRBA and RBM principles to ensure that the intervention is relevant, effective, efficient and sustainable. It will also promote wider application of these principles by all project employees, graduates and visitors.

The GoR is already spearheading population resettlement for improved living conditions of the people through improved agriculture, off-farm activities and better service delivery. The UN in Rwanda aims to support these initiatives by mobilising resources and bringing to bear its technical capacity.

3. Proposed Project Sites

Specific logical frameworks for each results area have been developed and included as annexes. The following 2 sites are proposed for the project based on review on field sites and discussions with MINALOC and district authorities.

- a) **Musanze/Mutobo:** Mutobo area is located in the district of Musanze in the Northern Province. Agriculture is the mainstay of the district's economy with the main crops grown including maize, beans, potatoes and sorghum. Blessed with volcanic soils, this area is very fertile. It is important to note that the UN is currently supporting the Mutobo area community with an affordable approach to rural energy development, through a Mini Hydro Power Plant, operational from 2009 and currently serving approximately 800 households, including a primary school, a health centre as well as small business. The proposed project will seek to complement and develop the gains of this initiative.

In the health sector, the UN is supporting a number of interventions in Musanze district, estimated at over US\$300,000. These include: maternal health package-institutional capacity building to render services (infrastructural rehabilitation of maternity theatres and equipment; health workers skills strengthening); modelling the mother and newborn care at home initiative (master trainers Course and adaptation of training tools); Rapid SMS Innovation-modelling - to track pregnancy and newborn life cycles; fighting malnutrition; population based events -Mother and Child Health Week; and measles catch up campaign.

- b) **Kayonza/Rwamagana:** With a population of about 234,106 people, Kayonza is one of the seven districts of the Eastern Province bordering with Tanzania. Agriculture is the mainstay of Kayonza/Rwamagana's economy - more than 90% of the active population relies on agriculture for a living. Most of the people practice pluvial agriculture using traditional methods on a small-scale basis, with no irrigation. Agricultural output depends on the amount and timing of the rains. Low fertility of soils, the non-use of manures and pesticides contribute to low agricultural output and productivity. Most of the soil is generally argilo-sandy with a soil PH of between 5 and 5.5. The main crop produced is bananas (for both home consumption and the surplus for the market). Increased intensive use of the land and good soil management are therefore needed in order to increase the agricultural production and productivity.

4. Strategic Intent and Integrated Development Framework

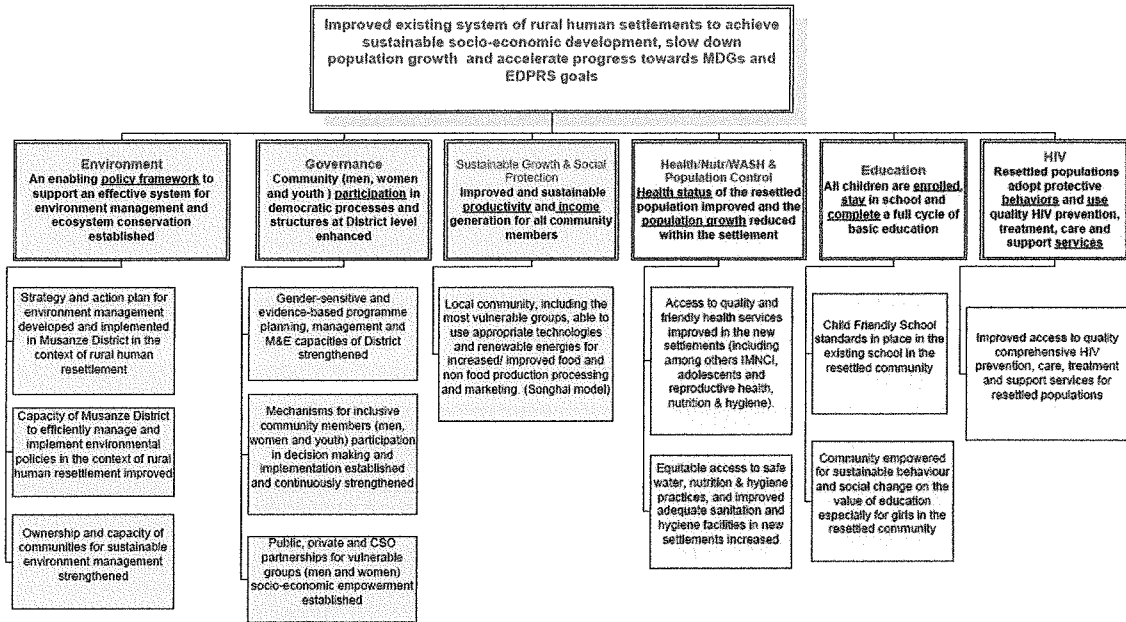
Overarching strategic intent

The proposed Integrated Development Project is designed with the objective of strengthening the National Human re-settlement policy and strategy in aspects related to environment management, local governance enhancement and technology-driven local productivity. Thus, the overall strategic intent for the proposed One UN Joint Project support to the GoR is aimed at improving the existing system of rural human settlements to achieve sustainable socio-economic development, slow down population growth and accelerate progress towards MDGs and the EDPRS goals.

The project derives from the GoR initiative of transforming human resettlements in Rwanda and accelerating the achievement of all MDGs and the EDPRS targets, including reductions in population growth, maternal and neonatal deaths. The GoR is already implementing human resettlement projects in Kayonza/Rwamagana and Musanze Districts with the aim of creating a model of development through agriculture transformation, improved off-farm activities and service delivery. The project will benefit from lessons derived from the Songhai Agricultural Model in Benin, and is developed along the lines and concept of integrated development. The Songhai Agricultural Model is centered on rural development and entrepreneurship with strong forward and backward linkages between agriculture, industry and economic sectors. Indeed, the model aims at providing simple alternatives that foster creativity and homegrown approaches to production, based on resources and capabilities in the country and region. In the spirit of South-South Cooperation, the UN family in Rwanda in partnership with the GoR has identified the Songhai Model (Annex 4) as a fitting case of innovation that can be adapted to the Rwandan context in support of enhancing agricultural productivity for economic growth and poverty reduction.

The proposed integrated development program has identified the following corresponding outcome result areas in support of this intervention model and strategic intent:

1. Environment: An enabling policy framework to support an effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation established
2. Governance: Community (men, women and youth) participation in democratic processes and structures at district level enhanced
3. Sustainable Growth and Social Protection: Improved and sustainable productivity and income generation for all community members
4. Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation and Population Control: Health status of the resettled population improved and the population growth reduced within the settlement
5. Education: All children are enrolled, stay in school and complete a full cycle of basic education
6. HIV: Resettled populations adopt protective behavior and use quality HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services

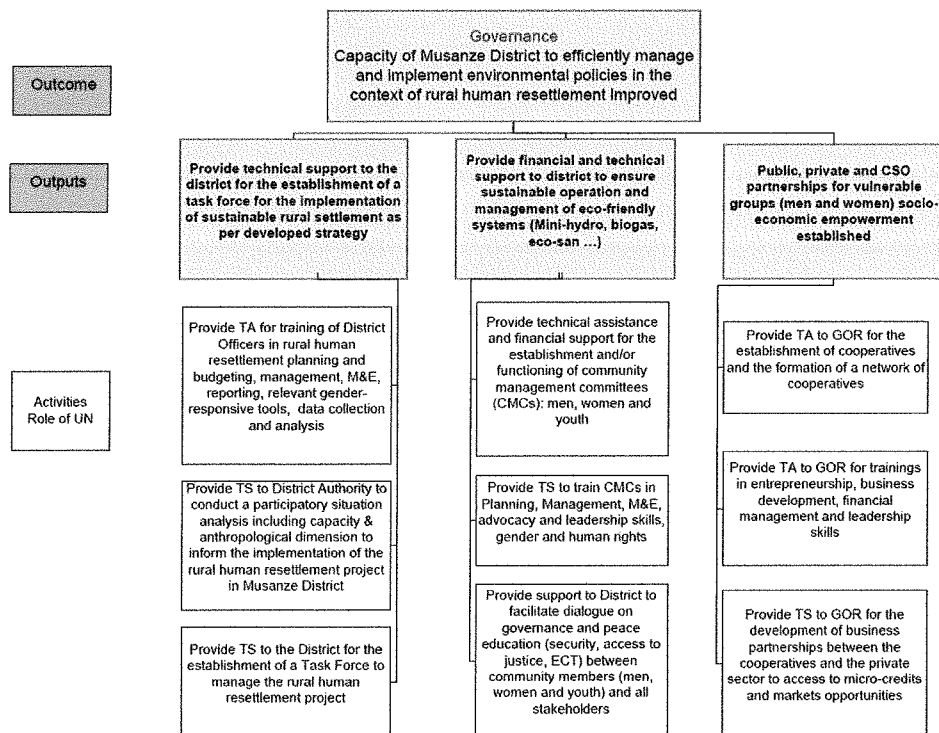


Project Development Theory
 Strengthening the National Human Resettlement Policy and Strategy in aspects related to environment management, local governance enhancement and technology driven local productivity would transform the Rwanda human resettlement into way to accelerating the achievement of all MDGs and EDPRS targets, including drastic reductions in population growth, maternal and neonatal deaths.

The above chart presents the project specific hierarchy according to the UN priorities. The results in blue will be implemented in the first phase while the results in yellow will be implemented in the second phase. The logical framework and the results area in the rest of the document will be based on the UNDAF result hierarchy.

4.1 Result Area: Governance

Figure 1: Organization chart of outcome result governance



Rwanda's post genocide reconstruction, reconciliation and economic development processes have been anchored on a fundamental change in governance and on measures to enhance population participation in the development of the country. Rwanda has made significant advances and has shown a strong commitment to rebuilding and strengthening national capacities for good governance through institutional capacity building, law and order; public sector reform and decentralization as well as anti-corruption measures. Governance issues have been a key element on the agenda of the Government and are defined as priorities in both the EDPRS and the Vision 2020 Strategic Documents. Similarly, Rwanda has equally made significant progress in the area of peace and reconciliation, restoration of law and order, and democratization.

Despite the progress there is still a visible lack of capacity in some governance institutions which will require more sustained engagement and partnerships. For instance, there is an obvious lack of capacity in many districts regarding the quality and numbers of staff to assure efficient delivery of services to community members. Most importantly, districts are further constraint by the lack of adequate financial resources to undertake development projects in direct support of local communities.

Peace is as an essential element of sustainable development. Promoting and nurturing a culture of peace is a long-term commitment for the Government and people of Rwanda. A culture of peace is a set of values, attitudes, modes of behavior and ways of life that reject violence and prevent conflicts by tackling the root causes. Indeed, Rwanda has made significant progress in its peace building efforts, reconciliation, and restoration of law and order and democratization. Enhancing a culture of

peace will come from turning individual hearts and minds away from hatred, bitterness and exclusion towards mutual respect, tolerance, justice and sustainability.

Consequently, the proposed intervention will seek not only to promote integrated sustainable economic and social development but will equally seek to foster a culture of peace through education, promote respect for all human rights, ensure equality between women and men, foster democratic participation, advance understanding, tolerance and solidarity as well as support participatory communication and the free flow of information and knowledge.

Fostering and promoting democratic governance is a major development agenda for the government of Rwanda and the United Nations and hence constitutes one of the key pillars of the UN support to the Government of Rwanda under the UNDAF result "good governance enhanced and sustained". Democratic governance is central to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, as it provides the enabling environment for the realization of the MDGs and, in particular, the elimination of poverty. Improving the quality of democratic institutions and especially of the decentralized governance structures and processes, and managing the changing roles of the state and civil society should underpin national efforts to reduce poverty, sustain the environment, and promote human development.

In Rwanda, the decentralization policy has established participatory governance structures at the lowest level of governance and is contributing to improvements in the quality of service delivery to the Rwandan population. However, good local governance systems require engaged and empowered local communities capable of articulating their needs and participating in setting priorities, making decisions, and monitoring and implementing programs. Effective local governments provide leadership for the local community, build trust and maintain open and accommodating relationships with local stakeholders. Additionally, effective local government pays special attention to promoting the participation of marginalized groups in community processes.

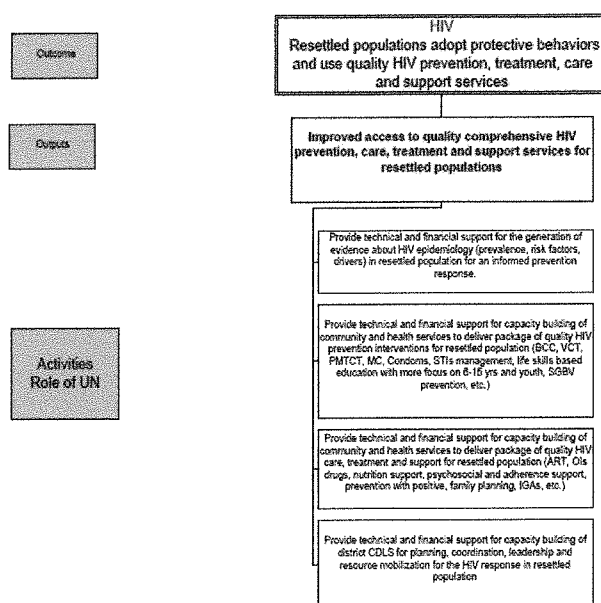
Decentralization can facilitate popular participation in both planning and the implementation of development activities, thereby not only creating a more democratic society but also making projects and programs more relevant to local demands and engendering local commitment and, in some cases, contributions in the form of money or manpower. Secondly, decentralization may speed up the process of decision making, since decisions can be made locally without reference to a higher level, and so enable administration to be efficient, effective, flexible and responsive to local needs. Furthermore, decentralized governance is essentially a contributing factor in the process of partnership formation because it strengthens the capacity of the state at the local level where it can most effectively work together with non-governmental actors. It is at the local level that there are the greatest natural spaces for public choice, the greatest potential advantages from the community participating, both in determining its needs and in contributing to their being met. Partnerships between local governments (DAs) and community-based organizations bring new resources to poverty reduction initiatives and have the potential to generate self-reinforcing patterns of change. Hence, decentralization and local governance results in a more effective and efficient use of resources and is viewed as the key to improving the planning and implementation of community development and facilitating partnerships as well as popular participation in the development process.

Role of the UN and Partnerships

Through the One UN Integrated Development project, the UN will ensure that appropriate governance mechanisms are mainstreamed into the project by promoting effective community participation in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all activities related to the project. Within the context of improving existing rural human settlements to achieve sustainable

4.2A HIV

Figure 2: Organization chart of outcome result HIV



In 2009, the total estimated number of people living with HIV in Rwanda was 169,200 (146,100 - 193,400), including about 22,000 (11,100 - 34,200) children [Source: EPP/Spectrum national estimates, 2010]. The Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2005 (RDHS 2005) provides the most recent figure for HIV prevalence, estimated at 3.0% in the general population aged 15-49. HIV prevalence is significantly higher in urban areas (7.3%) than rural areas (2.2%) and in women (3.6%) than in men (2.3%) [Source: RDHS 2005]. Data sourced from sentinel surveillance of pregnant women attending antenatal consultation (ANC) found an HIV prevalence of about 4.3% in pregnant women in 2007. The percentage of young pregnant women who are HIV infected remains high, with 3.7% prevalence among women aged 15-24, and 5.1% prevalence for women aged 15-19.

Young people aged 15-24 have relatively low HIV prevalence compared to the general population, but young women have higher rates of infection than young men. In urban areas, young women (15-24) have 3.9% prevalence versus 1.1% for young men, and 1% versus 0.3% in rural areas. The gender difference is particularly striking for women and men aged 20-24, where women have a five times higher prevalence (2.5% versus 0.5%) [Source: RDHS 2005]. Most at risk populations for HIV infection are identified as commercial sex workers (59% prevalence in Kigali, BSS 2010 preliminary data); HIV sero-discordant couples (2.2% of heterosexual couples in Rwanda are HIV sero-discordant as per RDHS 2005); prisoners; truck drivers; and men who have sex with men (MSM).

Rwanda has scaled-up its HIV response and aligned interventions to a new results-based National Strategic Plan on HIV and AIDS (NSP) 2009-2012 that sets ambitious targets for prevention, treatment, care and support. It has further adopted a multisectoral approach and mainstreamed the HIV response throughout all public sectors in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) 2008-2012 and Rwanda Vision 2020. The country has also consolidated coordination of the HIV response and engaged all stakeholders in the fight against HIV and AIDS through the National AIDS Control Commission (CNLS). The NSP 2009-2012 acts as a reference document for all partners in the HIV response-related work. It includes well defined impacts, outcomes and outputs, results and targets, as well as outlining the contribution of all the different

stakeholders in the fight against HIV and AIDS. Three overarching results drive the NSP with regard to prevention, care and treatment, and impact mitigation by 2012:

1. To halve the incidence of HIV in the general population;
2. To reduce morbidity and mortality of people living with HIV; and
3. To ensure people infected and affected by HIV have the same opportunities as the rest of the population.

The adoption of an evidence-driven, results-based National Strategic Plan for HIV and AIDS reflects the government of Rwanda's commitment to achieving real impact that is measurable through improved health outcomes. Recent years have seen a rapid scale-up of clinical-based services, including extensive achievements in providing access to ART and PMTCT that are well above regional rates. Yet, clear challenges still remain for Rwanda to meet its targets by 2012, particularly with regard to HIV prevention.

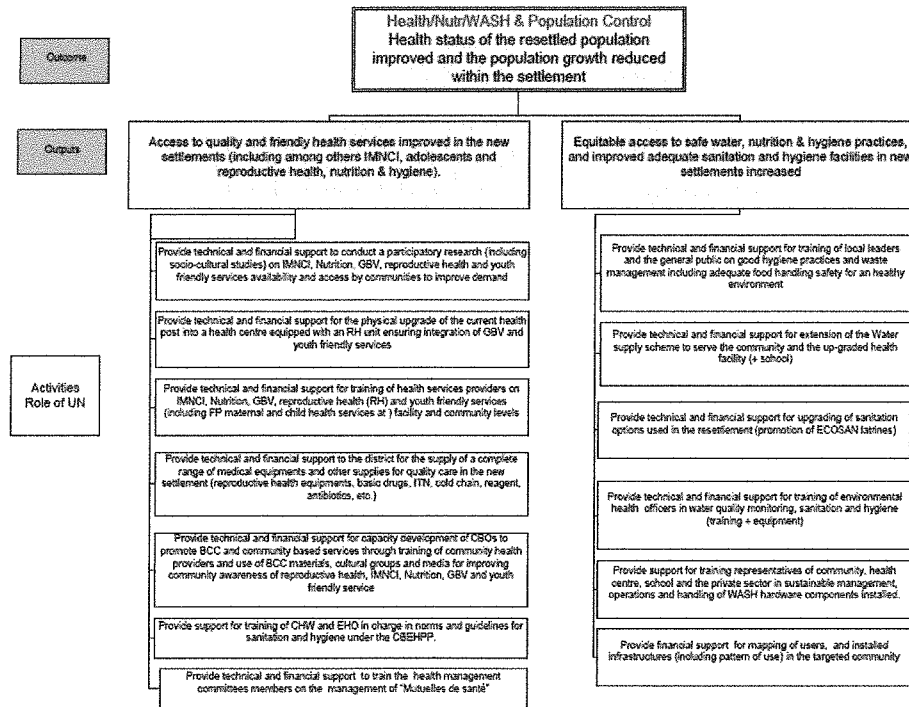
Role of the UN and Partnerships

The UN agencies are supporting Rwanda to ensure a conducive environment, good coordination, the planning of an evidence based HIV response and its monitoring and evaluation. Special focus is for HIV prevention: behavioural and clinical HIV prevention among the general population, including youth, and for most at risk populations such as sex workers. Another strategic area of support is impact mitigation for OVCs and people living with HIV to provide them with the same social and economic opportunities than the general population. Besides, technical support includes the treatment and care areas on issues such as national guidelines, planning, quality assurance, and resources mobilization. The UN agencies work in strong partnerships with the government, civil society and other donors/partners at the national and local levels. The division of labour and complimentary across agencies ensure a leading role in all the key areas of the support to the multi-sectoral HIV response.

In the existing One UN Integrated Development project, the aim is to ensure that the full package of HIV prevention, treatment and care and impact mitigation services is offered to resettled populations and larger communities. Given their strategic advantage, the UN will provide technical and financial support to carry out an exercise of "Knowing the epidemic" and "Knowing the response" in the concerned areas. The "know your epidemic" assessment will define the epidemiological specificities of the areas of concern that may require an adapted HIV prevention response, for instance in term of which population groups are the most at risk for HIV infections. The "know your response" side of the exercise will help identifying gaps in the current HIV response, in terms for HIV prevention services but also HIV treatment, care, support and impact mitigation. Once gaps will be identified, with the UN technical and financial support, the HIV response will be accelerated in the locations of concern so to ensure full implementation of the national strategies and targets as defined in the NSP 2009-12. Actions will be planned and monitored in full coordination with the existing HIV structures at the national and in particular at the district level (CDLS and existing health facilities).

4.2B Health, Population and Nutrition

Figure 3: Organization chart of outcome result health, population and nutrition



In Rwanda, despite an impressive reduction in infant mortality from 86 in 2004 to 62 per 1000 live births in 2008, the Maternal mortality ratio remains high at 750/100,000 live births (RDHS, 2005) far away from the EDPRS¹ target of 600/100,000 live births. Geographical access has improved with the construction and rehabilitation of 3 new District Hospitals and 14 health centres, but approximately 23% of patients still have to walk for more than one hour or more than 5km to reach the nearest health facility (World Bank Rwanda, 2009). Up to 48% of Rwandan women deliver at home assisted by non-skilled attendants and only less than 4% of women attend the 4 antenatal care visits while only 10% of them come for post natal care (IDHS, 2008). There exists large urban-rural variations – in the central province of Kigali (including the Kigali City), assisted delivery is as high as 66% but as low as 48% in the Northern Province.

The percentage of women between 15 and 49 year using modern contraceptive methods impressively increased from 10 to 27% (IDHS, 2008) but this is still low and far from the EDPRS target of 70%. Total fertility rate decreased from 6.1 to 5.5 between 2005 and 2007 and unmet family planning needs stood at 38% in 2008. Total fertility rate has been reported to be strongly correlated with the level of education. Women with no education have an average of 2.6 more children than women who have a secondary education or higher.

Rwanda's expanded program on immunization is cited among the best in Africa. Rwanda was also amongst the first African countries certified to have eliminated polio and controlling neonatal and maternal tetanus as well as measles. In April 2009, Rwanda also became the first GAVI-eligible

¹ EDPRS refers to Rwandan Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy and targets by 2012

IDHS= Interim Demographic Health Survey.

RDHS= Rwanda Demographic Survey.

country in Africa to introduce the pneumococcal vaccine into its routine immunization programme, thereby hoping to reduce by 20% the number of children who die each year.

Nevertheless, many Rwandans continue to die of diseases that are easily preventable, hygiene practices need to be improved and high maternal mortality remains a major cause of concern. This why the UN supports the delivery of quality basic social services, including water and sanitation and tackles chronic malnutrition.

The UN supports Government programmes to strengthen health systems, create a qualified public health cadre, an efficient system of drug and equipment procurement and promote policies and practices for an integrated package of maternal, child and adolescent health services. The UN also assists in pre-positioning supply to respond to epidemics and other emergencies. The UN provides supplementary feeding to school children, refugees and pregnant and breastfeeding women, malnourished children and people living with HIV.

Role of the UN and Partnerships

UN promotes the human right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity. Extreme poverty subjects women and men to a lack of real choices, opportunities and the basic services needed to improve their situations. Women often suffer disproportionately, due to violence, discrimination and the burden of poor reproductive health. UNFPA works with many partners to promote sustainable development, and ensure universal access to reproductive health services and information and population data with a focus on more vulnerable groups

UN will seek to provide a more sustainable approach to the ongoing work with local population and opportunity for improving access to sexual and reproductive health services.

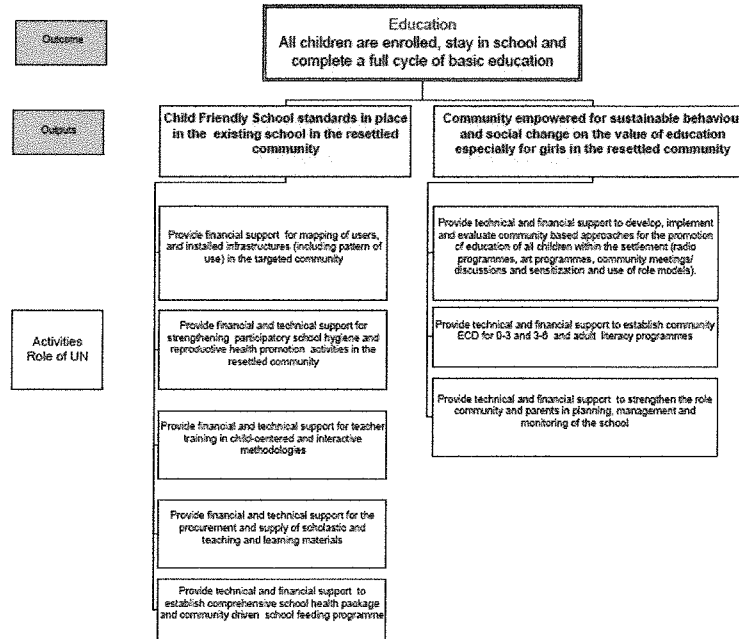
The project will be implemented in close collaboration with government and especially decentralised authorities, women's associations and community based structures. Civil society organisations engaged in agriculture will be critical partners for both policy dialogue and implementation. UN agencies will jointly support the successful implementation of the project including support to monitoring and evaluation.

The outcomes that will contribute to the result in Health are:

- Capacity of health services and community-based organizations to promote optimal health, family planning, nutrition and hygiene practices strengthened;
- Increased knowledge and capacities in HIV prevention, in the use of family planning, and in access and use of sexual and reproductive health services.

4.3 Education

Figure 4: Organization chart of outcome result education



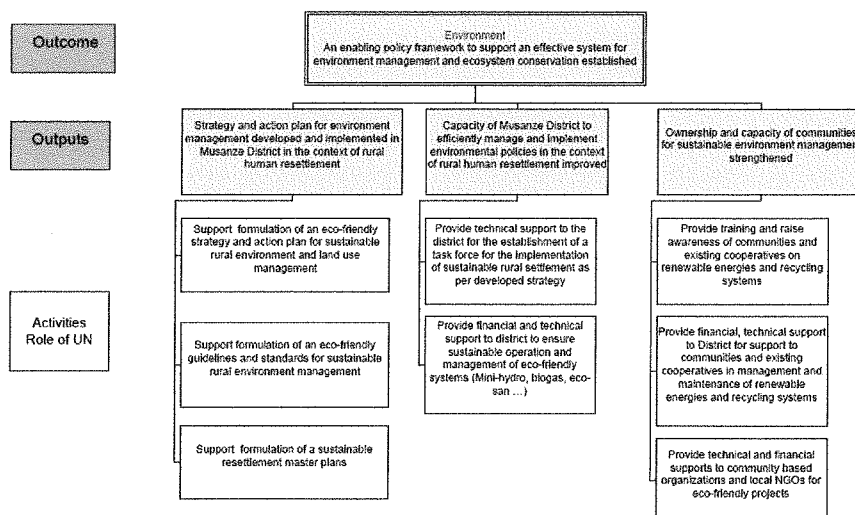
Education has been widely recognized as being central to human development and as a key to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. It is one of the most powerful instruments for reducing poverty and inequality. The Government of Rwanda and the development partners are strongly committed to achievement of the MDG 2: *Achieving universal primary education*, and MDG 3: *Promote gender equality and empower women*. These commitments are appropriately reflected in long term development framework of Rwanda, the Vision 2020, and clearly articulated in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy for the period 2008-2012 (EDPRS).

Indeed Rwanda is on track to achieve MDG 2 target of universal primary enrolment by 2015, and is complemented for its rapid recovery from the 1994 war. The primary school enrolment for boys and girls is very high at 93% and 95% respectively, a key feature in ensuring access to quality, equitable and effective education to all Rwandans as a national priority. Furthermore, the completion rates have been improving steadily since 2000 but still remain quite low at 53%, while drop-out rates have been falling steadily from 16.6% in 2001 to 13.9% in 2007 and repetition rates from 21% in 2002 to 17.7% in 2007. Currently, the GoR is looking into the main causes of the low completion rates. A major reason cited by many teachers and parents is the poor quality of education, and corresponding low learning and achievement levels.

In 2003 the Government adopted a policy of fee-free Nine Years Basic Education to ensure that all children access education. In 2009, realizing that though the access has greatly improved there were still challenges like low completion rates and high drop-out rates, the Ministry of Education (MINEDUC) initiated an acceleration of the 9 Year Basic Education Policy. This has the potential to benefit all children including vulnerable children who may routinely drop out and rarely continue after the 6 years primary education. Finally, MINEDUC recognized the Child Friendly School (CFS) approach as a best practice in Rwanda, and decided that key elements of this approach, which has been piloted successfully by UNICEF in 54 schools, should be mainstreamed throughout the education system. The CFS model has as such been adopted by the MINEDUC as a standard for the scale-up of interventions in the education sector countrywide and for fast tracking the

4.4 Result Area: Environment

Figure 5: Organization chart of outcome result environment



Rwanda's ecosystems are diverse and 90% of the Rwandan population is directly dependant on these for their livelihoods. Despite international recognition for good management of natural resources, high levels of poverty and increasing population growth have imposed a lot of pressure on the already severely limited natural resource base. To ensure a fundament for sustainable growth and agricultural development, greater measures needs to be taken in order to protect the environment and natural resources, particularly within local communities. The Government of Rwanda aims to combat environmental challenges through integration of MDG principles in its national development agenda. Several policies and programs, focused on the management of natural resources, conservation and biodiversity and efficient use of energy have been put in place. Despite these efforts, critical challenges such as the restoration of degraded land, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion, water pollution and poor disposal of solid waste remain a challenge.

Role of the UN and Partnerships

Under Delivering as One, the UN is committed to continue supporting Rwanda in providing strategic and catalytic support for effective management of the environmental resources and the conservation and use of land for sustainable development. In the ONE UN Integrated Development Project, the UN aims to improve existing systems of rural human settlement, based on integrated and sustainable use of natural resources. Thus, the result area Environment will provide a foundation for the sustainable approach of the project.

By collaborative planning with Musanze and Kayonza/Rwamagana District, community based resource management, and implementation of viable environmental practices for production will lie at the heart of the project. In collaboration with the two districts, the UN will contribute to poverty reduction and economic development through sustainable use and management of natural resources. This will be implemented in two human settlements with the long-term vision of fostering community's' capacity to plan, manage and ultimately benefit from environmentally sound development activities.

In this project the UN is committed to contribute towards environmental sustainability through the promotion of sustainable and equitable livelihoods and production methods by ensuring that natural resources are utilized for poverty reduction and economic transformation in a manner that does not degrade them. Tackling environmental degradation is an integral part of socioeconomic

transformation and will equally constitute a major focus of this intervention. It's possible to protect the environment and improve people's livelihoods at the same time in a more practical, cost-effective and sustainable way using simple innovative techniques.

The project will stimulate emergence of local natural resources based enterprises, which will provide employment for local people, enabling them to earn income. It will provide jobs through diversification of activities in direct financing of more small scale projects to construct biogas, eco toilets, fish ponds, plant grasses of the community important support bee keeping, keeping and making of crafts, etc. In addition, other initiatives to enhance the quality of life for the rural poor, for instance the "one-cow-per-family" initiative, will be introduced in the setting of the environmentally sustainable approach.

In the One UN Integrated Development Project, three outcomes will contribute to the result in Environment. These are:

1. Strategy and action plan for environment management developed and implemented in Musanze and Kayonza/Rwamagana Districts in the context of rural human resettlement
2. Capacity of Musanze and Kayonza/Rwamagana District to efficiently manage and implement environmental policies in the context of rural human resettlement improved
3. Ownership and capacity of communities for sustainable environment management strengthened

Ultimately this will lead to substantive and measurable improvements in environmental conditions, such as improved quality of life, more sustainable resettlement initiatives, and land use management. It will also reinforce existing and emerging environmental capacities within multiple levels of government and various civil society organizations, especially within the two districts. Furthermore, individual capacity development will be reinforced through training, education, new approaches that encourage innovation, adaptive management and learning-by-doing. By strengthen the environmental governance, including improving institutional arrangements, it also includes promoting accountability, leadership, gender equality and human rights, and further foster an environment of creativity and innovation for sustainable solutions in an African society.

off farm employment and promote value added export. The GoR has also designed a national strategy for social protection characterized by a pooled social assistance fund, which aims to reduce fragmentation of donor resources and improve coordination and alignment for effective delivery of social assistance to the most vulnerable households. Eligible households will be able to move into more sustainable means of self-support by participating in livelihoods enhancement schemes that gradually afford households the opportunity to participate in formal social insurance mechanisms and enable them to contribute to the formal market economy.

Aimed at strengthening the capacity of the poor to participate productively in the economy, the national strategies on economic growth and social protection will address comprehensively challenges of vulnerability, fully in line with the MDGs and Vision 2020 and integrated into the decentralization framework. These strategies entail the following interventions:

1. Strengthened social safety nets for the poorest and most vulnerable who will be most affected by the socioeconomic consequences of economic growth;
2. Access to sustainable self-support mechanisms to enable the poorest and most vulnerable to move out of the poverty trap and productively participate in the generation of economic growth; and
3. Enhanced coverage of formal insurance mechanisms.
4. Improved agriculture productivity and promotion of off farm employment,
5. High value and diversified export promotion.

Role of the UN and Partnerships

The UN is supporting the GoR in achieving goals related to economic and social progress set forward in the national frameworks. As one of five Result areas in the UNDAF, the UN is working to ensure that the Rwandan population benefits from food security and economic growth, including productive employment, and is less vulnerable to natural, social and economic shocks.. The strategy proposes an integrated approach to risk management and self support, aimed at reducing the occurrence of shocks, mitigating the impact of shocks, and promoting long-term solutions to reduce vulnerability. The strategy is articulated around the following four axes:

1. Production & Income: Intensified and diversified production for increased income generation and food security, with focus on innovations and greater value addition ;Economic Governance & Trade Facilitation: Gender-sensitive access to domestic and international markets and financial services for small producers and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs);Social Protection: Effective social protection system in place to promote equity and socio-economic inclusion of the most vulnerable groups;
2. Disaster Management: Effective disaster management system in place to minimize risks and respond to shocks.

The Integrated Development Programme (IDP) is an ongoing pilot project for the promotion of integrated socio-economic development in Rwanda. It seeks to reduce poverty and promote growth and human development in the target areas. The programme is an extensive attempt to transform communities in the target areas through a series of integrated interventions. The various interventions have been classified in five broad areas. Two of these areas are directly linked to the One UN Programme Result 5: "Rwandan population benefits from food security and economic growth, including productive employment, and is less vulnerable to natural, social and economic shocks". These are areas where the UN believe it has a good comparative advantage and can most efficiently assist the GoR in implementation of the IDP. The two components the UN suggests as an entry point for support is to the following:

- Increasing agricultural productivity through the use of better technologies and more efficient use of natural resources;

- Raising rural incomes through the introduction of value- added activities that include agro-processing, off-farm activities, and facilitation of rural-urban trade;

In the Rwanda Integrated Development Initiative, the UN proposes to provide technical and financial support to the two components above, starting in 2011. The outcome is that the local community, including the most vulnerable groups, are experiencing an improved agricultural production, and able to use appropriate technologies and renewable energies for increased/improved food and non food production processing and marketing. The approach for a more efficient agricultural production system, as well as promotion of techniques for processing agricultural produce, will be based on the Songhai model for integrated development in Benin. At the heart of this model is a holistic and integrated approach to production, by strengthen and ensure linkages between the primary, secondary and tertiary production. The model ensures improved and sustainable productivity and income generating opportunities. By strengthening the primary production system in the targeted areas, including land consolidation, water harvesting, introduction of improved seeds/saplings and appropriate use of fertilizers and pesticides, the local communities are stimulated to increased and enhanced production. To ensure appropriate exploitation of the increased produce, appropriate techniques for processing needs to be determined and introduced in the community. This will in turn contribute to increased knowledge and capacities, and increased income generating opportunities for the community members. The new technologies to be introduced will be based on the needs and opportunities in the local community, with a focus on processing of local produce. Furthermore, the introduced techniques should be cost-effective, easy to use and maintain, and environmentally friendly. To ensure the sustainable use of the introduced technologies, the District will be supported to establish and run a training centre in the local community, focusing on applying the new technologies introduced. The District will also be supported in carrying out trainings for trainers in the local community, specifically in improved farming systems and processing techniques that has been or will be introduced. Inclusion of the most vulnerable will be ensured at all steps, and in order to ensure social protection for those not able to physically, financially or actively partake in the introduced activities, support will be provided to include them in social protection schemes.

The UN envisions that the assistance through the Rwanda Integrated Development Initiative could introduce eight main activities in the selected pilot areas, targeting the two mentioned IDP components:

- Activity 5.1.1: Provide technical and financial support to carry out a participatory feasibility study, including agriculture, land use, employment opportunities, institutional organization, energy, introduction of new appropriate technologies and industries
- Activity 5.1.2: Support the establishment of a multipurpose hall that could accommodate an ICT Kiosk and be used by for various activities and (Health Centre esp for Kayonza)
- Activity 5.1.3 Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Local Government in support of the IDP project
- Activity 5.1.4. Provide technical support to Umurenge saccos in financial management, business plan analysis
- Activity 5.1.5. Establish two greenhouses in each of the targeted Umudugudu, with production of vegetables and training of selected beneficiaries (including women and youth) in appropriate farming techniques
- Activity 5.1.6. Put in place a monitoring system for food security and nutrition
- Activity 5.1.7. Support the expansion of Mutobo mini-hydro power to the capacity of 300 KW
- Activity 5.1.8. Contribute to job creation for youth, women and other vulnerable groups through mobilization and skills development and support to women &youth cooperatives in Musanze and Kayonza Districts