



A Joint Country Programme by FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN and WFP in Partnership with the Government of Rwanda

Country Programme Proposal

<i>Country:</i>	RWANDA
<i>Project Title:</i>	Accelerating Progress Towards Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Rwanda (RWEE)
<i>Total budget requested</i>	US\$ 3,711,744
<i>Beneficiaries to be assisted with the contribution</i>	Rural Women: 15,047 (11,375 Rural Women and 3,672 men)
<i>Duration of project:</i>	January 2016-October 2017

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1. Brief Background Information

Globally women comprise some 43 percent of the agricultural labour force in developing countries, and play a critical role in supporting food and nutrition security, improving rural livelihoods and generating income and overall wellbeing, while performing most of the unpaid care work. Yet, women in agriculture have less access than men to productive resources across regions. According to the OECD (SIGI, 2014), women have restricted access to land and other productive resources (energy, water, pasture, forests, agricultural inputs, credit and savings, agricultural extension services, information, technology and markets), limiting their rights, potential and wellbeing – as well as capacities to build climate resilience.

In Rwanda, women represent 69 percent of the total labour force in agriculture according to EICV4 (2015), and perform most of the agricultural work related to ploughing, planting, weeding and harvesting but yet, their incomes do not correspond to the amount of time invested. In addition, agricultural services such as farm inputs, extension services and rural development loans are mostly accessed by men and in practice women do not have control over revenues from crop and livestock sales.

In the context of climate change, droughts, floods and other extreme or chronic weather events, when alternative sources of food and income need to be found, the burden of additional work often falls on women and further adds to their unpaid care burdens. In addition lack of appropriate infrastructure, technologies and financial services further restricts their ability to adapt to shifting agricultural constraints and opportunities in a changing climate. They find themselves at risk of being trapped in a downward spiral as they confront climate change given insufficient public and private investment in building community and productive resilience.

Closing the gender gap in agriculture in the context of climate change would only benefit women and thus increase the wellbeing and resilience of the Rwandan society as a whole. According to the FAO (2011), if women had the same access to productive resources as men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20–30 percent. This could raise total agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5–4 percent, which could in turn reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 12–17 percent.

It is in this context that FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN and WFP have come up with an innovative and comprehensive UN system response in support of rural women's economic empowerment through joint actions. This initiative which aims at accelerating economic empowerment of rural women, is a 5-year joint global programme expected to generate synergies that capitalize on each agency's mandate, comparative advantages and institutional strength in order to generate more lasting and wider scale improvements in the livelihoods and rights of rural women, including young women, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals.

Rwanda is one of seven countries, alongside Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, and Niger, which were considered for the first trial of this country joint programme implementation. Each country is expected to adapt the global programme to its context and propose a joint implementation plan for the participating UN agencies and national stakeholders.



Therefore, this proposal has been generated through a consultative process and draws from the country specific programme document, and work plan which were designed taking into consideration the global document, as well as existing national policies

2. Objectives

The programme’s goal is to secure rural women’s livelihoods and rights in the context of sustainable development and the post MDGs +15. Each outcome area has proposed outputs and indicative activities. In this sub-section, we provided an overview of the outcome and activities. More details about outputs, proposed activities, expected outcomes and planned beneficiaries are provided in the RWEE Country Action Plan.

3. Justification for the intervention

Rwanda’s long-term development strategy has been articulated in the “Vision 2020” with the ultimate goal of vanquishing poverty and misery, as well as attaining a middle income (1,200 USD) status by the year 2020. To achieve this goal, Strategies for Poverty Reduction for every five years were formulated in full conformity with the Vision 2020. The Agricultural sector is one of the major pillars for achievement of the Vision 2020 goals and mid-term objectives planed in the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS2).

Over eighty percent of the population in Rwanda live in rural areas, and most are involved in farming and depend directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods. The agriculture sector remains fundamental to the Rwandan economic growth, poverty alleviation, and food security. Rural women play a significant role in agriculture but their contributions remain invisible and therefore greatly undervalued.

Women farmers in Rwanda are fulfilling triple roles of paid and unpaid labour. These roles are: the *productive role*, i.e., market production and home/subsistence production undertaken by women which generates an income; the *reproductive role*, i.e., the child-bearing and childrearing responsibilities borne by women, which are essential to the reproduction of the workforce; and the *community management role*, i.e. activities undertaken by women to ensure the provision of resources at the community level, as an extension of their reproductive role.

Though land ownership is equally shared between husbands and wives in Rwanda, the OECD/SIGI Report 2014 found that despite legal rights to land and property, negative attitudes towards women’s land rights meant that women still face difficulties accessing land. Similarly, though there are no legal restrictions to Rwandan women accessing credit, in reality that access is limited by factors such as the shortage in financial literacy skills and lack of collaterals. For instance, by the end of December 2012, only 22.4 percent of loans issued by banks were disbursed to women compared to 77.6 percent issued to men (BNR, 2013).

The access and use of improved seeds, organic and inorganic fertilizers is still limited among Rwandan farmers as shown by Data from the National Agriculture Survey (2013), and the gaps are more pronounced for females than males. The overall percentage of males using improved seeds is 18 percent as compared to only 8 percent for females. The number of female agricultural extension workers is also remarkably low. Out of 424 District and Sector’s Agronomists in the Country, the large majority 82 percent are male as compared to 18 percent of female (Gender Profile, GMO: 2015).

In response to these problems and persistent inequalities between men and women, special programmes have been formulated and are being implemented to address poverty with gender considerations ensuring that women benefit from these interventions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) has developed a five years Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (PSTA3) to implement the EDPRS2 and the Vision 2020. The EDPRS2 provides for improved productivity of agriculture. Rwanda agriculture seeks to move from being a largely subsistence to a commercialized one, building on the sector's comparative advantages and supporting skills and knowledge for smallholder farmers. A progressive shift towards harnessing the potential of the private sector will be the main instrument for achieving greater productivity and incomes in agriculture through irrigation and land husbandry, proximity advisory services for crops and livestock and connecting women and men farmers to agribusiness.

Furthermore, MINAGRI has developed a Gender Strategy that describes the issues in detail and sets out an agenda to address them. The purpose of the gender strategy is to provide strategic orientation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources, its agencies and development partners to be gender sensitive in their programming and interventions. This strategic document is an important lens with which to view the transformation of the agricultural sector.

At institutional level, Rwanda is amongst the world leaders in making progress towards gender equality. A strong and effective National Gender Machinery ensures the implementation of policies and strategies. For example, in the political sphere, women's representation now stands at 64 percent in the Chamber of Deputies, 38 percent in the Senate, and 40 percent in Cabinet.

Rwanda is encouraging farmers and non-farmers to operate through cooperatives to gain collected related benefits. Information from the Rwanda Cooperative Agency (2013) shows that the percentage of males that are members of different farming cooperatives is relatively higher compared to females. Rwanda has recently launched a Programme Support on Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture and this offers a huge opportunity for promoting gender in agriculture through gender responsive climate smart agricultural technologies and information, and Women's access and Control to Farm Inputs for climate smart agriculture.

To manage the shift of power relations with men within their communities and households, so as to avoid potential conflict, capacity-building and gender training for staff and implementing partners will be provided. It will emphasize and demonstrate that gender injustice is a key cause of poverty and important to the men and women in the communities where they work, thereby fostering their motivation and commitment to the programme. Men will actively promote gender equality: by taking parental leave, by sharing the double shift of childcare and housework, by challenging their peers and change their behaviours where it occur – in the street, in the workplace, online - and by speaking about the ways in which gender inequality limits the opportunities also for men.

The outcomes of the RWEE Joint Programme towards rural women's economic empowerment echo the UN's contribution to achieve down-stream outcomes or the development goals in specific areas like economic empowerment of the rural women, thus contributing to the key development priorities of Rwanda as articulated in EDPRS II: Rapid Economic Transformation, Youth Productivity and Employment, Rural development, Accountable Governance; and foundational issues.

Some beneficiaries will be jointly targeted by all participating agencies in the districts. Approximately 300 households will receive assistance from FAO, IFAD, UN Women and WFP in the three targeted districts (Kayanza, Kirehe and Nyaruguru). Below is the list of activities different agencies will target the same beneficiaries



- Support vulnerable rural households to have livestock, to grow fortified crops and vegetables Farmer Field School (FFS) training (FAO);
- Support vulnerable households headed by women to develop kitchen garden (IFAD);
- Provide training to women on best practices on commodity post-harvest handling and storage, Support rural women to access market-oriented post-harvest handling and storage infrastructure (WFP);
- Train rural women in managerial and leadership skills, entrepreneurship, financial management and business plan writing for enhanced participation in decision making organs of Producer Organizations (PO) (UN Women).

The four agencies are fostering the relationship with the stakeholders to ensure effective and productive collaboration activities while implementing the project, create synergies and address increasing needs. Most activities are being jointly implemented targeting same beneficiaries and Districts.

4. Already undertaken activities – History of the Programme thus far

- Preparation of the national programme document with facts on rural women economic empowerment status, gaps and RWEE windows of interventions. The document outlines RWEE focus in Rwanda and involved partners/stakeholders, prospective indicative activities, budget, implementation and coordination mechanisms.
- Launch of the programme at country level on 16th May 2013 by all participating UN Agencies, relevant ministries especially the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), relevant public institutions, the private sector, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including farmers' organizations. WFP HQ Director of Gender Sonsoles Ruedas and other officers in gender office and P4P. The event was organized by an interim RWEE country team composed of technicians from participating agencies namely FAO, IFAD, UNWOMEN and WFP.
- Drafted the Country work plan specifying outcomes, outputs, indicators, activities, budget and lead agency.
- Resource mobilization efforts performed since 2013 in collaboration with HQs.
- Identification of beneficiaries in three districts of Kayonza, Kirehe from Eastern Province and Nyaruguru in Southern Province of Rwanda.
- Recruitment of local staff for the implementation of the RWEE programme in all participating UN agencies.
- Drafted funding proposals for Norway and Swedish contributions and subsequent progress reports.
- Identification of implementing and cooperating partners by all agencies to assist in programme implementation.
- Implementation of respective agencies' activities within the RWEE framework. Activities included sponsored women participation to the national agriculture shows, training in cooperative governance and management, financial literacy, business planning, capitalization and zero loss policy, discussions with farmers' organization on gender issues and activities to support income generating projects of rural women.
- Increased women's access to resources, bio-fortified seeds, livestock, post-harvest handling and storage equipment, technologies and entrepreneurship opportunities.
- Participation to the RWEE International Steering Committee Meeting with donors, HQ, the country team including the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MIINAGRI) Permanent Secretary and other project stakeholders.

- The Norwegian and Swedish funds have thus far contributed to the implementation at a small scale of activities indicated below. More funding under this proposal will help to scale up those activities in term of targets and related expenses.

5. Modality of Activities

The programme will be implemented in three districts, namely Kayonza and Kirehe in Eastern Province, and Nyaruguru Southern Province.

Different agencies will lead for specific activities based on their respective competitive advantages. All activities described above will be implemented by the respective UN lead agencies through cooperating partners. A country Coordinator (NOA) based in WFP will be recruited to coordinate and follow-up on the overall RWEE implementation. The Country coordinator and the steering committee will rationalize roles and responsibilities of all identified stakeholders to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the programme.

Each lead agency in collaboration with partners and the country coordinator will ensure close monitoring of respective activities under their implementation in accordance with the designed Performance Monitoring Framework (PMF).

6. Expected Outcomes

The expected programmes outcomes are:

- Rural women's improved food security and nutrition;
- Rural women's increased income opportunities to sustain their livelihoods;
- Rural women's enhanced leadership and participation in rural institutions and in shaping laws, policies and programmes;
- Improved gender responsive policy environment for the economic empowerment of rural women.

CATEGORY	FAO	IFAD	UN WOMEN	WFP	TOTAL
1. Staff and Other Personnel Cost	108,200	-	144,000	110,400	362,600
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	496,774	-	20,000	400,891	917,665
3. Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture including Depreciation	40,000	-	25,000	57,639	122,639
4. Contractual Services	281,225	236,120	830,340	365,417	1,713,102
5. Travel	40000	10,000	40,000	37,465	87,465
6. Transfers and Grants Counterparts	-	-	-	50,378	50,378
7. General Operating and Other Direct Costs	50,000	50,000	46,000	69,071	215,071
Total Programme Costs	976,199	296,120	1,105,340	1,091,261	3,468,920
8. Indirect Support Costs (7%)	68,334	20,728	77,374	76,388	242,824
TOTAL	1,044,533	316,848	1,182,714	1,167,649	3,711,744

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8. Names and signatures of representatives of JP RWEE Country Team

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(On behalf of FAO)

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Title: Country Programme Officer

Date: 16/02/2016

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Name: : Clara Anyangwe



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Annex 1: JP RWEE Country Work plan and Budget

Country name: *Rwanda*

Lead Agency: World Food Programme (WFP)

This Costed Country Action Plan (CCAP) for Rwanda details activities that the Country Team will implement within a timeframe of 3 years, starting on October 2014 up to October 2017. These activities were approved at country level through a participatory process. A validation workshop was jointly organized by the UN participating agencies and the Government of Rwanda, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Animal Resources and the Minister of Gender and Family Promotion.

This Plan contributes to the National Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS 2), Thematic Area 3 on: Rural Development, and is aligned to the Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda (PSTA 3, 2013-2018), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) under the AUNEPAD initiative to accelerate growth and eliminate poverty and hunger among African countries. The objective of the Rural Development pillar of EDPRS 2 is to *achieve sustainable poverty reduction through broad-based growth across sectors in rural areas by improving land use, increasing the productivity of agriculture, enabling graduation from extreme poverty, and connecting rural communities to economic opportunity through improved infrastructure.*

In the table below, each priority activity is associated with the cost and the period planned for implementation taking into account the seasonality of agriculture, availability of partners and foreseen socio-economic events. For each activity a Lead Agency has been identified in the Country Programme document based on the comparative advantage and specialization.

Activity Description	Place of Implementation	Expected impact or outcome	Number of beneficiaries (women/men)	Implementing Partners	Starting Date	Ending Date	Activity Cost (in USD)	Lead Agency
Norway Funded Activities								
Support vulnerable rural households affected by food insecurity to develop kitchen gardens, and have access to small livestock.	Nyaruguru, District	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	100 Women headed households	TBD (Duhozanye Association...)	September 14	August 15	61,000	FAO
Provide technical and financial support to women-led cooperatives in rural areas to	Nyaruguru, Gisagara Districts	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	640 women	Selected Cooperative Unions	Sept. 14	June 15	75,000	UN Women

			their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes								
Ngoma Districts	Kirehe, Kamonyi, Musanze Ngoma	Support vulnerable rural households affected by food insecurity to have common henhouses for laying hens and broilers	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	200 women headed households	TBD	January 2015	December 2015	60,748	IFAD		
	Kirehe, Kamonyi, Musanze Ngoma	Support vulnerable households headed by women to develop kitchen gardens	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	500 women headed households	TBD	January 2015	December 2015	58,879	IFAD		
	Kirehe, Kamonyi, Musanze Ngoma	Support vulnerable households headed by women to develop tree nurseries for natural resources management and link them to existing market opportunities	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	400 women headed households	TBD	January 2015	December 2015	68,224	IFAD		
	Kirehe Nyagatare Nyaruguru Nyamagabe	Train and coach rural women on commodity post-harvest handling & storage, cooperative governance, management and gender related policies	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	1,555 (1,060 women 495 men)	WFP/Rabobank	January 2015	December 2015	108,905	WFP		
	Kirehe Nyagatare Burera	Support rural women to access market-oriented post-harvest handling & storage infrastructure and equipment	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	920 women	Selected Cooperative Unions	January 2015	December 2015	104,328	WFP		
	Kirehe, Ngoma Nyagatare, Burera	Support rural women to participate in national and regional agricultural shows	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	124 women	Selected Cooperative Unions	January 2015	December 2015	15,735	WFP		
	Kirehe, Nyaruguru Nyamagabe	Link women-led cooperatives to WFP/P4P and other structured quality markets	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	500 women	Selected Cooperative Unions	January 2015	December 2015	14,670	WFP		
	Kayonza Huye	Provide technical support to service providers to support women-led cooperatives to access extension services, input, supply, etc.	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	100 (90 women 10 men (Group F))	IMBUTO Foundation	January 2015	December 2015	57,800	UN Women		
	Kayonza	Training women in entrepreneurship, financial	Rural women have increased income to		IMBUTO Foundation	January 2015	December 2015	43,556	UN Women		

management and business plan writing	Huye	secure their livelihoods and create wealth										
Support rural women to establish and manage food commodity outlets on the most frequented national roads	Musanze Kirehe	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth			IMBUTO Foundation	January 2015	December 2015	69,690			UN Women	
Support farmer cooperatives to strengthen their corporate governance and enhance gender equality	Musanze Kirehe	Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	150 (120 women and 30 men (Group G))		IMBUTO Foundation	January 2015	December 2015	43,557			UN Women	
Train national oversight institutions (e.g. parliamentarian commissions, Ombudsman, Transparency Rwanda, and Gender Monitoring Office) on monitoring core elements of Gender Equality with regards to food security, laws and budgets.	Kigali City	A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	60 (40 women and 20 men) parliamentarians, Ombudsman, Gender Monitoring Office (GMO)		IMBUTO Foundation	January 2015	December 2015	29,037			UN Women	
Indirect Support Cost (7%)											US\$ 68,220	
Total Sweden Contribution											US\$1,042,774	
Proposed 2016 – 2017 Activities for RWEE Programme												
Rural Women Economic Empowerment national project coordination, strengthen the networking of rural women's organizations for better information exchange, advocacy and participation in national programs.	Nationwide	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	All		WFP	January 2016	October 2017	110,400			WFP	
Support vulnerable households headed by women to develop kitchen garden	Kirehe, Kayonza	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	500 women headed households		TBC	Jan. 2016	Oct. 2017	58,879			IFAD	
Support vulnerable rural households to have livestock	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security			INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	120,000			FAO	

Support vulnerable rural households to grow fortified crops and vegetables	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security.		INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	100,000	FAO
Conduct needs assessment on potential labor-saving technologies and practices appropriate to rural households	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security.	1,200 (1,020 women 180 men)	INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	45,500	FAO
Support rural households to access and utilize labor-saving technologies	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security.		INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	140,000	FAO
Conduct Farmer Field School (FFS) training for all beneficiaries	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security		INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	91,958	FAO
Provide training to women on best practices of commodity post-harvest handling and storage to attain food security	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	1,555 (1,060 women 495 men)	Rabobank/WFP	January 2016	October 2017	60,000	WFP
Conduct a feasibility study on involvement of women in management of local food reserves	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	498 (249 women, 249 men)	TBD	January 2016	October 2017	43,393	WFP
Provide TA and FA to women led-cooperatives to set up and manage food reserves to achieve food security	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have improved food and nutrition security	1,500 (1,000 women, 500 men)	TBD	January 2016	October 2017	312,431	WFP
Support rural women to access market-oriented post-harvest handling and storage infrastructure	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth		Rabobank	January 2016	October 2017	311,800	WFP
Support the establishment of processing units for food commodities	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	400 (300 women, 100 men)	INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	378,771	FAO
Training women in entrepreneurship, financial management and business plan writing	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	300 (240 women, 60 men)	IMBUTO Foundation	January 2016	October 2017	60,000	UN WOMEN

Provide TA to women-led organizations to access finance and guarantee facilities from the existing financial schemes	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth		IMBUTO Foundation	January 2016	October 2017	86,400	UN WOMEN
Support rural women to participate in national and regional agricultural shows	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	195 women	WFP	January 2016	October 2017	34,378	WFP
Support vulnerable households headed by women to develop tree nurseries for natural resources management and link them to existing market opportunities	Kirehe, Kayonza	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	400 women headed households	TBC	Jan. 2016	Oct. 2017	68,224	IFAD
Linking women led cooperatives to WFP/P4P and other structured markets	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	2,499 (1,666 women, 833 men)	WFP	January 2016	October 2017	34,715	WFP
Support rural women for more involvement in agro-dealership for agriculture inputs and products	Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	400 (300 women, 100 men)	INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	30,294	FAO
Support vulnerable rural households affected by food insecurity to have common henhouses for laying hens and broilers	Kirehe, Kayonza	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	200 women headed households	INADES Formation Rwanda	Jan. 2016	Oct. 2017	60,748	IFAD
Conduct a study on off farm employment opportunities for rural women	National coverage	Rural women have increased income to secure their livelihoods and create wealth	National coverage	MINAGRI and MIFOTRA	January 2016	October 2017	36,000	UN WOMEN
Train rural women in managerial and leadership skills for enhanced participation in decision making organs of Producer Organizations (PO)	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	300 women	Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	January 2016	October 2017	51,000	UN WOMEN
Strengthen capacity of rural women's advocacy platforms (RWAPs) in policy analysis, lobbying and advocacy to enable	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and		Farmers Organizations and Pilot Districts	January 2016	October 2017	54,000	UN WOMEN

them engage in national and regional policy processes			in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes									
Scale up Gender Action Learning System (GALS) methodology	Kirehe, Kayonza		Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	600 women headed household	TBC	Jan. 2016	Oct. 2017	57,787			IFAD	
Train producers on cooperative legislation, governance, management and market access	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru		Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	1,200 (600 women, 600 men)	TBD	January 2016	October 2017	104,144			WFP	
Support farmer cooperatives to mainstream gender into agricultural value chain (trainings, technical support).	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru		Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	600 (480 women, 120 men)	MINAGRI and Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	January 2016	October 2017	68,620			UN WOMEN	
Conduct awareness raising campaigns and community debates on women's ownership and accountability of rural development processes in the context of EDPRS2	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru		Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes		MINAGRI and Farmers Organizations	January 2016	October 2017	35,600			UN WOMEN	
Support rural women's group /associations to upgrade into formal cooperatives	Kirehe, Kayonza, Gatsibo		Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and	10 women headed associations to be upgraded into cooperatives	TBC	Jan. 2016	Oct. 2017	50,482			IFAD	

Establish partnership platforms to advocate and provide guidance and technical support to national institutions on gender, climate change and environmental programmes	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	100 (50 women, 50 men)	Rwanda Chamber of Women entrepreneur and Environment Management Agency (REMA)	January 2016	October 2017	68,000	UN WOMEN
Sensitization campaigns on gender policies and women rights in various sectors (land tenure, resource allocation, participation in decision making, access to resources)	Kayonza Kirehe Nyaruguru	Rural women have enhanced leadership and participation in their communities and in rural institutions, and in shaping laws, policies and programmes	1,800 (1,560 women, 240 men)	MINAGRI and Farmers Organizations	January 2016	October 2017	62,426	UN WOMEN
Provide technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources to implement the Agricultural Gender Strategy	National	A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	National	MINAGRI and Farmers Organizations	January 2016	October 2017	180,000	UN WOMEN
Provide technical support to the Rwanda Cooperative Agency for institutional changes in the governance of producer cooperatives with focus on gender response service delivery	National	A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	National	Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	January 2016	October 2017	90,000	UN WOMEN
Conduct a national impact assessment study on women's economic empowerment initiatives	National	A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	National	MINAGRI and MINICOM	January 2016	October 2017	55,000	UN WOMEN
Support the operationalization of the country decent work agenda with regards to women's	National	A more gender responsive policy environment is secured	National	INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	35,676	FAO

employability, through policy support, advocacy and implementation			for the economic empowerment of rural women										
Conduct assessment on gender inequalities in the beneficiary districts	Kayanza, Kirehe and Nyaruguru		A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	400 (300 women and 100 men)	INADES Formation Rwanda	January 2016	October 2017	34,000			FAO		
Build the capacities of national stakeholders, including the National Institute of Statistics and sector ministries in collecting and analyzing gender disaggregated data with regards to the economic empowerment of rural women	National and District levels		A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	90 (45 men, 45 women)	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)	January 2016	October 2017	120,000			UN WOMEN		
Conduct a study on the cost of gender gaps in agricultural productivity in the context of climate change	Nationwide		A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	National	MINAGRI and REMA	January 2016	October 2017	75,000			UN WOMEN		
Conduct a study to assess gender responsiveness of service delivery in key economic sectors such as trade, agriculture, employment and finance	Nationwide		A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	National	MINICOM	January 2016	October 2017	50,000			UN WOMEN		
Organize a regional conference on rural women farmers in September 2017, within the context of the international rural women's day and World Food Day	Kigali		A more gender responsive policy environment is secured for the economic empowerment of rural women	300 women	MINAGRI and the Chamber of Women Entrepreneur	January 2016	October 2017	93,294			UN WOMEN		