**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**

****

**NORTHERN PROVINCE**

**BURERA DISTRICT**

**P.O BOX 106 MUSANZE**

**BURERA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2018-2024**

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DDPs | District Development Plans |
| DDS | District Development Strategy |
| DIP | Decentralization Implementation Plan |
| EDPRS | Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy |
| EICV | Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey |
| EWSA | Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority |
| GoR | Government of Rwanda |
| HH | House Hold |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| JADF | Joint Action Development Forum |
| LED | Local Economy Development |
| LG | Local Government |
| LGI | Local Government Institute |
| RLSDF | Rwanda Local Development Support Fund |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NISR | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| NST1 | National Strategy for Transformation |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSF | Private Sector Federation |
| PSC | Province Steering Committee |
| RGB | Rwanda Governance Board |
| SACCO | Savings and Credit Cooperative |
| TVET | Technical and Vocational Educational Training |
| 7YGP | Seven Year Government Program |

# Executive Summary

“Vision 2020 aspires for Rwanda to become a modern, strong and united nation, proud of its fundamental values, politically stable and without discrimination amongst its citizen."**(Vision 2020)".** To achieve this, Vision 2020 set out the aim for Rwanda to become a middle-income country by the year 2020. As a major tool for pursuing Rwanda’s growth and development agenda, EDPRS2 defines five guiding principles: Innovation; Strong focus on emerging priorities; inclusiveness and engagement; District-led Development; and Sustainability.

Vision 2050 aspires to take Rwanda beyond high income to high living standards by the middle of the century. Its Income Targets are to attain upper middle income country status by 2035 and high income status by 2050 with the intention of providing high quality livelihoods and living standards to Rwanda citizens by mid-century by focusing on five priorities, which underpin the design, policies and actions of NST1.

1) High Quality and Standards of Life;

2) Developing Modern Infrastructure and livelihoods;

3)Transformation for prosperity (developing high value and competitive jobs and sectors;

4) Values for Vision 2050;

5) International cooperation and positioning.

The objective of decentralization is to shift the decision-making power and the power for development initiatives to local entities so that they make decisions in their local economic development. This should lead to more participation and effectiveness as well as efficiency and ownership and hence sustainability. In this respect, the Districts have been called upon to make strategic choices and design their own DDS and LED strategy, in line with the potentialities, felt needs, vision and aspiration of the District’s population and stakeholders and in line with the National Strategy for Transformation ( NST1) and LED Strategy where possible.

In the Rwandan context, DDS is a mechanism for achieving:

* Creation of jobs, new employment opportunities and reduction of youth unemployment to alleviate poverty;
* Promoting economic transformation and reducing the population share in subsistence agriculture;
* Increasing income levels, thereby enabling people to pay for services;
* Broadening the tax and revenue base of municipalities;
* Improving municipal services and facilities;
* Promoting women’s economic empowerment;
* Development of human resources;
* Building new institutions for sustainable development;

1. **The Purpose of the District Development Strategy**

District Development Strategy (DDS) offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy.  It focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive.  DDS encompasses a range of disciplines including physical planning, economics and marketing.  It also incorporates many local overnment and private sector functions including environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance.

The DDS will promote the engagement of the Burera community in actions to:

* Analyze their environment;
* Define their individual and collective needs and problems;
* Define their individual and collective potentials;
* Design individual and collective plans to meet their needs and solve their problems in a prioritized manner;
* Implement those plans by drawing from the resources of the community;
* Add to those resources if necessary, with support services and resources from government or
* private organs or any other stakeholders outside the community;
* Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plans;
* Sustain the activities and make them productive.

1. **The District in terms of achievements**

The key economic sectors, achievements and the main barriers as challenges in achieving the targets set so far was highlited. The achievements and challenges have been described referring to different sectors.

The population under poverty is evaluated to be 50.4% while at National level the poverty rate is 39.1% (EICV4). The population under extreme poverty is 23% at district level while at national level the percentage is 16.3 (EICV4).

1. **Key economic sectors**

The key economic sectors in Burera district are agriculture, livestock, land, tourism and mining, however the sectors are not well developed and have low levels of production and productivity.

1. **Key social sectors**

The key social sectors in Burera district are social protection, health and eductation. About 35% of the active population is completely illiterate in Burera district, which consists in a serious obstacle to economic transformation and off-farm jobs creation. This issue needs to be tackled and the adult literacy program deserves to be strengthened.Regadless, the achievements made in the district is still facing some challenges such as lack of equipment in science schools, the equipment of ICT are not sufficient within schools and lack of infrastructures, no high school as well as a modern TVET.

1. **Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Orders**

Despite the determined steps that have been taken to rebuild and modernize Rwanda’s justice system, major challenges remain within Burera district. Twenty years after the genocide, the process of reconciliation continues, with fears that genocide ideology continues to have influence at the community level. There is clearly need for a high degree of cooperation, communication and coordination at both the policy and the operational level for effective service delivery.

Within the district, community claims have been resolved at 100% and judgments executed at 100% but the district is still facing some challenges such as population mind set (*Low skills of people in human rights and Laws*), fraud and drugs traffics, the conciliators committees as well as people not enough skilled in laws and land conflict , succession and inheritance.

1. **Poverty level of the District and associated challenges**

Burera District is committed to ensure that all poor and vulnerable people are guaranteed a minimum income and access to core public services, those who can work are provided with the means of escaping poverty, and that increasing numbers of people are able to access risk sharing mechanisms that protect them from crisis and shocks.

Within Burera district, 8% live with major disabilty while 20. 5% of households are headed by disabilty persons, 4.8% received cow through Girinka cow program and 17.2% received cows through other different programs. Also 78.1% are covered by health insurance while 2.5% of people aged 16 and over are covered by formal social security. The District made an effort in strengthening capacity of its population regarding the social protection, as 4425 Vulnerable people have been employed under different programs, 65 people with disabilities supported with sewing machines and 2,202 vulnerable pupils supported with school fees. Despite achievements made, the district is still facing some challenges such as households headed by people with disabilities are somewhat more likely to be poor, lack of enough income generating activities to satisfy needs of different groups of vulnerable and the population throughout Ubudehe categories are not well classified.

1. **Alignment with national policy framework and methodology.**

Burera District Development Strategy is inspired by various national policies including Decentralization Policy, the National LED and Community Development Strategy leading to National flagships contained in Vision 2020 and EDPRS 2, NST1, Vision 2020 and 2050.

1. **Brief description of the process and methodology undertaken to elaborate the DDS**

The process required greater attention to the critical aspects such as; stakeholder participation and engagement, ambition and evidence based planning, sense of urgency and enhanced coordination across multiple stakeholders. The key aspects of emphasis in the elaboration of DDS include the following elements: the formulation of priorities, alignment of DDSs and sector strategies, citizens’ engagement, consolidation of district priorities, DDP and district performance reviews.

District profiles has been developed with all information relating to current status of the District in various categories i.e. economic, social, governance. NISR website has a lot of information that have been used for this purpose ranging from surveys to thematic and District profile reports(EICV4, DHS5,etc). The district LED strategies recently elaborated already contain a district economic profile informed the development of the DDS .The Districts priorities have been shared with MINECOFIN, MINALOC and feedback to Districts.

1. **Methodology**

The progress of Burera District Development elaboration was a process which started withtraining workshops from MINECOFIN in collaboration with MINALOC, REMA, LGI, LODA…

As a result, DDS methodological approach was principally done through consultative meetings with District Senior Management, District Council, District staff responsible for different sectors and Stakeholders. The process of DDS elaboration was managed by a District Planning Staff and Facilitator.

Participatory approach was used to involve the population and stakeholders in order to create a spirit of ownership especially at district level. Participatory approach was also useful to capture views of Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), Province Steering Committee (PSC) and District Council (President of Committees) as well.

The different sessions were organized at district level to discuss and validate the 1st draft and give inputs. The joint technical working sessions organized by the province (Steering committee) were constructive as the entire sector and district priorities were aligned together with the district challenges, all the sector outcomes and indicators were harmonized. Technical support from MINECOFIN were provided to get compromise on harmonized priorities.

1. **Implementation of Burera District Development Strategy**

In order to ensure effective implementation of Burera District Development Strategy the following areas were addressed:

1. Inform the public, disseminate information and mobilize stakeholders.

2. Burera District stakeholders and JADF will be coordinated for joint planning and for joint implementation.

3. The Roles and responsibilities will be defined in order to be understood and accepted.

There are two levels of stakeholder:

* Local stakeholders include the community, the private sector, the Civil Society, Local Authorities and JADF and are central to the processes of Burera DDS implementation.
* National Stakeholders include Sector Ministries and their Agencies, and Development Partners/ NGOs which require the full commitment and buy-in for a successful implementation of the Burera DDS.

To ensure effective and efficient DDS implementation some projects activities will be done through Home Grown Solutions like Umuganda, Ubudehe, Kuremera, Itorero, Urugerero and other unconventional means.

1. **Sequencing of interventions**

Regarding sequencing of interventions, the DDS implementation will be started by implementation framework and programs design, then the top district priorities will be implemented once the resources funds are secured especially the resources from the central government. Different principles have been considered to categorize the top priorities and these will help in accelerating the achievement of other priorities, the typic example here is private sector development on off farm jobs creation. Also some activities related to those top priorities will be implemented and thereafter, different projects designed will be undertaken. Nevertherless, infrastructures improvement are needed to implement this DDS.

**xii. Monitoring and Evaluation of Burera District Development Strategy**

Maintaining comprehensive, comparable,reliable and up-to-date monitoring and evaluation (M&E) statistics, photoes and other supporting documents is a widely recognized best practice to build on. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of DDS outcome and impact indicators is required for the measurement of DDS trends . It is in this regard that Burera District Developments Strategy requires a rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, supplying some key indicators for measurement under the EDPRS 2 and NST 1.

The monitoring and evaluation framework has been structured in a way that facilitates progress monitoring of the contribution of stakeholders, thematic and foundational areas to EDPRS 2 and NST1. Such structure will provide for outcomes at the thematic and foundational areas level.

The regular and inclusive monitoring and evaluation plan will provide a framework for management to obtain relevant information that can be used to access progress of implementation of each of the DDS activities planned and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule.

The overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the 6 year District Development Plan lies with the EDPRS2, NST1 objectives.

All planning efforts will be result-oriented, and the aim of this is to improve the well being of the population. The evaluation plan on the other hand will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented activities and projets are being achieved.

# Chapter 1: General introduction

## Context and purpose

“Vision 2020 aspires for Rwanda to become a modern, strong and united nation, proud of its fundamental values, politically stable and without discrimination amongst its citizen."**(Vision 2020)".** To achieve this, Vision 2020 set out the aim for Rwanda to become a middle-income country by the year 2020. As a major tool for pursuing Rwanda’s growth and development agenda, EDPRS2 defines five guiding principles: Innovation; Strong focus on emerging priorities; inclusiveness and engagement; District-led Development; and Sustainability.

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* + High Quality and Standards of Life;
  + Developing Modern Infrastructure and livelihoods;
  + Transformation for prosperity (developing high value and competitive jobs and sectors;
  + Values for Vision 2050;
  + International cooperation and positioning.

The Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) is ensures the coordination of good governance and high quality territorial administration programs that promote economic, social and political development throughout the nation formulated the National Strategy for Community Development and Local Economic Development. The strategy contributes to the effective implementation of Vision 2020/2050, EDPRS II, NST1, DIP and the Community Development Policy by reinforcing coordination among actors, enhancing focus on Community Development and Local Economic Development and putting communities and businesses at the forefront of addressing local issues that affect their needs in terms of development, local resource management, and achieving tangible and sustainable results.

The objective of decentralization is to shift the decision-making power and the power for development initiatives to local entities so that they can play a central role in their local economic development. This should lead to more participation and effectiveness as well as efficiency and ownership and hence sustainability. In this respect, the Districts have been called upon to make strategic choices and design their own DDS and LED strategy, in line with the potentialities, felt needs, vision and aspiration of the District’s population and stakeholders and in line with the National Strategy for Transformation ( NST1) and LED Strategy where possible.

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* Increasing income levels, thereby enabling people to pay for services;
* Broadening the tax and revenue base of municipalities;
* Improving municipal services and facilities;
* Promoting women’s economic empowerment;
* Development of human resources;
* Building new institutions for sustainable development;
* Linking developed and undeveloped areas of the country.

## Context and Purpose of the DDS

District Development Strategy (DDS) offers local government, the private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy.  It focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive.  DDS encompasses a range of disciplines including physical planning, economics and marketing.  It also incorporates many local government and private sector functions including environmental planning, business development, infrastructure provision, real estate development and finance.

Vision 2020 finishes at the end of 2020. EDPRS2 and its associated Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and District Development Plans ( DDPs) end in June 2018.It is in this context that Burera District Development Strategy (DDS) is elaborated and Running in alignment and in parallel with NTS1, they cover the six year period starting July 2018

The DDS will promote the engagement of the Burera community in actions to:

* Analyze their environment;
* Define their individual and collective needs and problems;
* Define their individual and collective potentials;
* Design individual and collective plans to meet their needs and solve their problems in a prioritized manner;
* Implement those plans by drawing from the resources of the community;
* Add to those resources if necessary, with support services and resources from government or
* private organs or any other stakeholders outside the community;
* Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plans;
* Sustain the activities and make them productive.

## Elaboration Process of DDS

The process required greater attention to the critical aspects such as; stakeholder participation and engagement, ambition and evidence based planning, sense of urgency and enhanced coordination across multiple stakeholders. The key aspects of emphasis in the elaboration of DDS include the following elements: the Formulation of priorities, alignment of DDSs and Sector Strategies, Citizens’ engagement, Consolidation of District priorities, DDP and District Performance Reviews.

District Profiles has been developed with all information relating to current status of the District in various categories i.e. economic, social, governance. NISR website has a lot of information that have been used for this purpose ranging from surveys to thematic and District profile reports(EICV4,DHS5,etc). The District LED strategies recently elaborated already contain a District Economic Profile informed the development of the DDS .The Districts priorities have been shared with MINALOC and feedback to Districts.

## Short Description of the Contents of each Chapter of the DDS

This DDS has seven chapters : Chapter One, which is an general introduction chapter, chapter two which deals with the overview of the District, chapter three which details out the alignment of the DDS with national policy frameworkand methodology used to elaborate the DDS, chapter four which covers the strategic framework of the District, chapter five which discusses the implementation framework of the DDS, chapter six which looks at the monitoring and evaluation of the DDS and chapter seven which deals with the costing aspect of the DDS. The contents of each chapter are briefly explained below**:**

Chapter 1: This is an general introduction chapter which covers general information the DDS, the linkage between the DDS and NST1, EDPRS 2 and its associated Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and District Development Plans ( DDPs) end in June 2018and the main objective of NST1 and Vision 2050. The chapter looks its purpose trying to link the DDS with strategic documents that preceded it and elaboration process that constitute the whole DDS document.

Chapter 2: This chapter deals with the over view of the District, its geographical position, the social economic environment of the District, its achievements, District potentialities, SWOT analysis of the District and the analysis of its stakeholders.

Chapter 3: In general, the chapter discusses alignment of the DDS with National policy framework, more specifically looking at DDS elaboration methodology, the main issues at the District level and the actual alignment of the DDS with NST.

Chapter 4: This chapter covers the strategic framework of the District, looking at the vision and mission of the District, main priorities of the District, the results chain presented in a log frame and integration of cross cutting areas in the DDS.

Chapter 5: The chapter deals with implementation framework of the DDS, looking at the sequencing of intervention, implementation strategy, i.e. the roles and responsibilities of partners in development, mechanisms for coordination and information sharing, risk mitigation strategies and coordination and marketing strategy for the DDS.

Chapter 6: This chapter deals more specifically with the monitoring and evaluation aspects of the DDS explaining how M&E will be done and the preparation and submission of M&E reports.

Chapter 7: This chapter deals with costing and financing of the DDS. The principle to be used here shall be “per unit and whole project costing” principle where the costing is done based on average costs for different inputs where possible but again giving room to considering a project as single entity that cannot be broken into small units and costing it as one entity.

# Chapter 2: Oveview of Burera District

## 2.1. District Profile

Burera District lies in the Northern Province of Rwanda, adjacent to the [Ugandan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda) border to the North and East, and between the cities of Musanze and Gicumbi. Within it is boarded by Gakenke and Rulindo Districts in the East and in the South by Musanze District in the West. It is home to Lakes [Burera](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Burera) and [Ruhondo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lake_Ruhondo). The district also contains the [Cyanika](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Cyanika&action=edit&redlink=1) border post, gateway to [Kisoro](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kisoro) and southwestern Uganda. The total surface area of the District is 645 km2

Burera district is divided into 17 [Sectors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sectors_of_Rwanda) (*imirenge*): Bungwe, Butaro, Cyanika, Cyeru, Gahunga, Gatebe, Gitovu, Kagogo, Kinoni, Kinyababa, Kivuye, Nemba, Rugarama, Rugendabari, Ruhunde Rusarabuye and Rwerere with a total of 69 cells and 571 villages distributed in all sectors.

The total population according to the 2012 Census was 336,455. Therefore, given a total surface area of 645 km2, the population density is 522km2. The main economic activities in the District are Agriculture (crops and livestock), Tourism, Fishing, Mining, Commerce & Trade and Arts.

With a total area estimated at 664.5 km2 Burera District is one of the five Districts of Northern Province. It is boarded by the Republic of Uganda in the North and East, by Gakenke and Rulindo Districts in the South and by Musanze District in the West. seventeen administrative Sectors make up Burera District namely Bungwe, Butaro, Cyanika, Gahunga, Gitovu, Kagogo, Kinoni, Kinyababa, Kivuye, Nemba, Rugarama, Rugengabari, Ruhunde, Rusarabuye and Rwerere.

### 2.1.1. The flora and Fauna of the District.

In terms of flora and fauna, the natural vegetation of the District is dominated by hills. The natural vegetation of the District has progressively changed leaving behind crops and man- made forests which are mainly Eucalyptus. While there is a nearby volcanoes park,Burera and Ruhondo Lakes ,Rugezi marshland and other historical places, there is only a small number of Hotels and guest houses and few that meet international standards. The wider infrastructure relating to tourism likewise remains underdeveloped

### 2.1.2. Socio-Economic Environment

#### **2.1.2.1. Health**

**Health insurance among adult women and men**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Global % | CBHI/MUSA % | RAMA/RSSB % | MMI % | OTHERS % |
| Burera | Women | 82 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 | - |
| Men | 83.7 | 95.4 | 3.6 | 0 | 1 |
| National | Women | 73.2 | 96.3 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Men | 72.8 | 96.1 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Source: EICV4

**Fertility by background characteristics**

Total fertility rate for the three years preceding the survey, percentage ofwomen age 15-49 currently pregnant, and mean number of children ever born to women age 40-49, by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total fertility rate | Percentage of women age  15-49 currently pregnant | Mean number of children ever born to women |
| National | 4.3 | 7.5 | 5.6 |
| Burera | 4.0 | 7.4 | 6.0 |
| Variance | 0.3 | 0.1 | (0.4) |

Source: EICV4

**Need and demand for family planning among currently married women**

Percentage of currently married women age 15-49 with unmet need for family planning, percentage with met need for family planning, the total demand for family planning, and the percentage of the demand for contraception that is satisfied, by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Unmet need for family  Planning | | | Met need for family planning  (currently using) | | |
|  | For  Spacing | For  limiting | Total | For  spacing | For  limiting | Total |
| Burera | 9.8 | 7.8 | 17.6 | 24.5 | 30.2 | 54.7 |
| National | 10.7 | 8.6 | 19.3 | 24.9 | 27.6 | 52.5 |

Source: EICV4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Total demand for family  planning1 | | | Percentage of demand satisfied2 | Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods3 |
|  | For  Spacing | For  limiting | Total |
| Burera | 34.3 | 38.0 | 72.3 | 75.7 | 61.1 |
| National | 35.6 | 36.3 | 71.9 | 73.2 | 75.0 |

Source: EICV4

**Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, post neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality rates for the 10-year period preceding the survey, by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Neonatal  mortality | Post-neonatal  Mortality | Infant mortality | Child mortality | Under-5  mortality |
| Burera | 17 | 9 | 26 | 27 | 52 |
| National | 20 | 13 | 32 | 19 | 50 |

Source: EICV4

**Use of mosquito nets by persons in the household**

Percentage of the de facto household population who slept the night before the survey under a mosquito net (treated or untreated), under an insecticide-treated net (ITN), under a long-lasting insecticidal net (LLIN), and under an ITN or in a dwelling in which the interior walls have been sprayed against mosquitoes (IRS) in the past 12 months, and among the de facto household population in households with at least one ITN, the percentage who slept under an ITN the night before the survey, by district, Rwanda 2014-2015.

**Percentage of household with at least one mosquito net**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Any mosquito net | insecticide-treated net | long-lasting insecticidal net |
| Burera | 61.0 | 61.0 | 61.0 |
| National | 85.1 | 85.1 | 85.1 |

Source: EICV4

**Nutritional status of children**

Percentage of children under age 5 classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight for-height, and Weight for age by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Height-for-age | | |
|  | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD2 | Mean Z-score (SD) |
| Burera | 10.8 | 42.9 | (1.7) |
| National | 14.7 | 40.6 | (0.7) |

Source: EICV4

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Weight-for-height | | |  |
|  | Percentage below -3 SD | Percentage below -2 SD2 | Percentage above +2 SD | Mean  Z-score  (SD) |
| Burera | 00 | 1.8 | 8.5 | 0.5 |
| National | 0.6 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 0.4 |

Source; EICV4

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Weight-for-age | | |  |
|  | Percentage  below  -3 SD | Percentage  below  -2 SD2 | Percentage  above  +2 SD | Mean z-score |
| Burera | 0.9 | 9.4 | 2.0 | (0.6) |
| National | 2.3 | 10.0 | 0.7 | (0.7) |

Source: EICV4

The % of women and men between 15-49 using modern contraceptive methods is 46%, the % of PW delivered at health facilities is 98%, Maternal mortality ratio is 210/100, 000, Infant mortality rate is 27/1,000, Child mortality rate is 52/1,000, % of under 5 children stunted is 42.9% (EICV4).

#### **2.1.2.2. Education**

About 35% of the active population is completely illiterate in Burera District, which consists in a serious obstacle to economic transformation and off-farm jobs creation. This issue needs to be tackled and the adult literacy program deserves to be strengthened. Regadless, the achievements made in the table below, the district is still facing some challenges such as lack of equipment in science schools, the equipment of ICT are not sufficient within schools and lack of infrastructures, no high school as well as a modern TVET.

The attending of Pre-school-age (3-6 years) is 36.8%, no longer attending is 0.6; never attended is 69.6%. The attending Primary school-age (7-12 years) at district level is 92.5 %, no longer attending is 0.9%; never attended is 6.6%. The attending Secondary school-age (13-18 years) at district level is 72.5 %, no longer attending is 21.9 %; never attended is 5.7 %. The % of literate adults from 15-85+ at district level is 81% and the net and gross attendance rate in secondary education are below 50% (EICV 4).

**Educational attainment of the household population**

Percent distribution of the de facto female household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, by district, Rwanda 2014-15

Percent distribution of the de facto male household population age 6 and over by highest level of schooling attended or completed and median years completed, by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | No  education | Some  primary | Completed  primary1 | Some  secondary | Completed  secondary2 | More than  secondary | Median  years  completed |
| Burera | Women | 21.4 | 58.1 | 10.8 | 8.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.3 |
| Men | 9.9 | 66.8 | 12.2 | 7.9 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 |
| National | Women | 14.0 | 45.8 | 22.2 | 13.9 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Men | 10.1 | 47.6 | 21.8 | 14.5 | 3.8 | 2.1 | 4.4 |

Source: EICV4

**School attendance ratios**

Net attendance ratios (NAR) and gross attendance ratios (GAR) for the de facto household population by sex and level of schooling; and the gender parityindex (GPI), by district, Rwanda 2014-15

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **PRIMARY SCHOOL** | | **SECONDARY SCHOOL** | |
|  |  | Net attendance ratio1 | Gross attendance ratio2 | Net attendance ratio1 | Gross attendance ratio2 |
| Burera | Women | 97.9 | 162.2 | 20.6 | 25.3 |
| Men | 92.9 | 151.1 | 17.6 | 26.2 |
|  | Total | 95.1 | 156.1 | 19.3 | 25.7 |
|  | Gender  parity index3 | 1.05 | 1.07 | 1.17 | 0.97 |
| National | Women | 92.8 | 135.7 | 29.9 | 40.8 |
| Men | 90.9 | 136.6 | 24.1 | 33.7 |
|  | Total | 91.8 | 136.2 | 26.9 | 37.2 |
|  | Gender  parity index3 | 1.02 | 0.99 | 1.24 | 1.21 |

Source: EICV4

### 2.3.9. Social protection

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CATEGORY 1** | | **CATEGORY 2** | | **CATEGORY 3** | | **CATEGORY 4** | | **TOTAL HHS**  **SECTOR** | **%** |
| **SECTOR NAME** | **TOTAL HHS** | **%** | **TOTAL HHS** | **%** | **TOTAL HHS** | **%** | **TOTAL HHS** | **%** |
| **Bungwe** | 877 | **25.25%** | 1690 | **48.66%** | 906 | **26.09%** | **0** | **0%** | 3473 | **100.00%** |
| **Butaro** | 1378 | **19.41%** | 2424 | **34.15%** | 3292 | **46.38%** | 3 | **0.04%** | 7097 | **100.00%** |
| **Cyanika** | 1827 | **20.72%** | 2382 | **27.02%** | 4605 | **52.23%** | 2 | **0.02%** | 8816 | **100.00%** |
| **Cyeru** | 742 | **24.79%** | 1551 | **51.82%** | 700 | **23.39%** | **0** | **0%** | 2993 | **100.00%** |
| **Gahunga** | 1088 | **19.12%** | 1612 | **28.33%** | 2984 | **52.45%** | 5 | **0.089%** | 5689 | **100.00%** |
| **Gatebe** | 977 | **24.09%** | 1217 | **30.02%** | 1859 | **45.86%** | 1 | **0.025%** | 4054 | **100.00%** |
| **Gitovu** | 514 | **21.33%** | 522 | **21.66%** | 1374 | **57.01%** | **0** | **0%** | 2410 | **100.00%** |
| **Kagogo** | 922 | **20.09%** | 1342 | **29.25%** | 2323 | **50.63%** | 1 | **0.02%** | 4588 | **100.00%** |
| **Kinoni** | 966 | **23.31%** | 975 | **23.53%** | 2202 | **53.15%** | **0** | **0%** | 4143 | **100.00%** |
| **Kinyababa** | 997 | **21.27%** | 1669 | **35.62%** | 2020 | **43.11%** | **0** | **0%** | 4686 | **100.00%** |
| **Kivuye** | 780 | **21.33%** | 1001 | **27.37%** | 1876 | **51.30%** | **0** | **0%** | 3657 | **100.00%** |
| **Nemba** | 1155 | **25.47%** | 1686 | **37.18%** | 1693 | **37.34%** | **0** | **0%** | 4534 | **100.00%** |
| **Rugarama** | 1166 | **21.65%** | 1629 | **30.26%** | 2589 | **48.09%** | **0** | **0%** | 5384 | **100.00%** |
| **Rugengabari** | 853 | **19.39** | 1021 | **23.21%** | 2525 | **57.40%** | **0** | **0%** | 4399 | **100.00%** |
| **Ruhunde** | 1438 | **34.57%** | 1101 | **26.47%** | 1619 | **38.93%** | 1 | **0.02%** | 4159 | **100.00%** |
| **Rusarabuye** | 1357 | **33.79%** | 1062 | **26.45%** | 1595 | **39.73%** | 1 | **0.02%** | 4015 | **100.00%** |
| **Rwerere** | 1193 | **27.41%** | 1001 | **23%** | 2155 | **49.52%** | 3 | **0.07%** | 4352 | **100.00%** |
| **Grand Total** | 18230 | **23.23%** | 23885 | **30.45%** | 36317 | **46.30%** | 17 | **0.02%** | 78449 | **100.00%** |

Source:District report, 2017

### VUP/cPW Beneficiaries supported 4479HHs; VUP/ePW Beneficiaries supported 440HHs;VUP/FS Beneficiaries supported 607 people for 356 Projects; VUP/ DS Beneficiaries support 2707HHs; Support provided in VUP/Minimum package for graduation for 460 Families; Genocide survivors Supported by 17 Houses Constructed and 15 HHs were given Direct Support; 4285 PWDs were identified and 36 were supported; Support to 1142 Ubudehe projects every year\*4=4568 for 615,757,264 Frw ;Inkeragutabara supported by 19 Houses constructed; 257 HHs of HMPs Supported with 1004 member; Disaster management support provided to 22HHs (1530000Frw);17764 HHsSP Household profiling;50 Iwawa Graduants were given Technical Toolkits so that they are running productive off farm projects.Among challenges we noted that low skills in micro -finance management and in development concepts. Pursue and strengthen the social protection schemes for the poor and vulnerable in all sectors and VUP sectors is a plan for next period (Burera Admin Data 2017 and Loda MEIS 2017).78 449 HHs in Ubudehe, in category 1 there are, 18230; category 2: 23885; 36317 in Ubudehe category3 and 17 HHs in Ubudehe category 4 :17

#### **2.1.2.4. Youth**

For every young person, a job offering decent work is an important step in completing the transition to adulthood, a milestone towards independence and self-reliance.

For children and young people living in poverty and in other disadvantaged situations, employment is often the main means for attaining a better life, though such employment is often informal with poor or exploitative working conditions. For more fortunate youth, prospective employment influences their choice of education and training, and increasingly, their decisions regarding marriage, kinship and cohabitation.

Across the District even the countrywide; the youth are making an important contribution as productive workers, entrepreneurs, consumers, citizens, members of civil society and agents of change. Their energy and capacity for innovation are priceless resources that no country can afford to squander.

Within the District, 117 youth trained in entrepreneurship and 5 youth cooperatives have been supported financially but there is limited access to Finance for young entrepreneurs, limited employability skills and lack of youth center.

### 

#### **2.1.2.5. Employment**

Employment status: Women

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Employed in the 12 months  preceding the survey | | Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey |
| Currently  employed | Not currently  employed |
| Burera | Women | 82.3 | 4.6 | 13.1 |
| Men | 80.7 | 0.6 | 18.7 |
| National | Women | 81.0 | 7.8 | 11.1 |
| Men | 86.4 | 1.6 | 11.9 |

Source: EICV4

The agricultural sector occupies a very large part of the labor force (above 90%), of which most is subsistence agriculture. The unemployment rate is lower than the country’s average, as well as the inactivity rate. However, off-farm jobs need to be created, e.g. in the mining or tourism sectors.

Occupation:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | | Professional/  technical/  managerial | Clerical | Sales and  services | Skilled  manual | Unskilled  manual | Domestic  service | Agriculture |
| Burera | Women | 2.7 | 0 | 4 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 87.3 |
| Men | 4 | 0 | 5.6 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 75.9 |
| National | Women | 1.8 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 86.5 |
| Men | 3.5 | 0.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 1.6 | 69.3 |

Source: EICV4

#### **2.1.2.6. Water and sanitation**

By including water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the MDGs, the world has acknowledged the importance of their promotion as development interventions and has set a series of goals and targets. Within the District, 10 springs have been constructed and 100 water tanks distributed. Nyabizi and Nyirantarengwa water supplies are under construction. Despite these achievements, the District is still suffering for insufficient access to clean water supply, poor management of existing water supplies, insufficient public latrines, also no single solution has been identified that completely answers the question of what to do with solid waste. Every community has its own unique profile regarding solid waste. The attitudes of people in different villages, cells and sectors vary regarding waste management practice.

Main drinking water source/ access to improved drinking water

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **% use improved** | **Improved drinking water source** | | | | | |
| **Protected spring** | **Public standpipe** | **Piped into dwelling / yard** | **Borehole** | **Protected well** | **Rain water** |
| **Rwanda** | **84.8** | **38.3** | **34.0** | **8.1** | **3.2** | **0.9** | **0.2** |
| Burera | 88.0 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 |

Source: EICV4

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Unimproved/other drinking water source** | | | | | **Total** | **Total no. of HHs (in 000s)** |
| **Surface water** | **Unprotected spring** | **Unprotected well** | **Tank truck** | **Other** |
| **5.3** | **6.7** | **0.9** | 0.1 | 2.3 | 100 | 2,493 |
| **4.9** | **6.3** | **0.8** | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 74 |

Source: EICV4

**% of HHs with access to improved sanitation facilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **Improved sanitation** | | | | | | | **Total no. Of HHs**  **(000)** |
| **Total improved Sanitation** | **% use improved type, not shared with other HH** | **Flust toilet** | **Protected latrines** | **Unprotected latrines** | **Others** | **No toilet facilities** |
| **All Rwanda** | **83.4** | **63.5** | **1.8** | **81.6** | **13.5** | **0.0** | **3.2** | **2,493** |
| Burera | 81.2 | 69.5 | 0.7 | 80.5 | 12.8 | 0.0 | 6.1 | 74 |

Source: EICV4

#### 

#### **2.1.2.7. Energy**

While the Country through EDPRS 2 is targeting 75% of households as having access to electricity. The EICV 4 reported that ,in Burera District only 10% are connected to electricity while the National average is 19.8%, 10.4% use firewood for lighting and the National level is 5.5. The District is facing different challenges as some of houses are built in risky sliding conditions because of the high mountain and its very difficulty for them to access to electricity, 63% of population are located in agglomeration (District report) and the low number of households and institutions with connectivity to the electricity.

Primary fuel used for lighting

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **Main source of lighting** | | | | | | | | **Total** | **Total No of HHs (000s)** |
| **Electricity distributor** | **Oil Lamp** | **Firewood** | **Candle** | **Lantern** | **Batteries** | **Solar panel** | **Other** |
| **Rwanda** | **19.8** | **5.0** | **5.5** | **7.4** | **13.2** | **44.2** | **1.7** | **3.2** | **100** | **2,493** |
| Burera | 10.0 | 5.3 | 10.4 | 5.5 | 7.5 | 59.4 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 100 | 74 |

Source: EICV4

#### **2.1.2.8. Environment and Natural resources**

Minerals found in Burera District include coltan, tin, wolfram all of which are exported. Quarries contain stones; sand which are mined for construction proposes and clay for pottery. BURERA district faces different environmental issues/disasters at different periods. Among them we can mainly list the following: Flooding and landslides. Flooding is mainly observed during the heavy rainy periods in April, May, September and October. In this case, Burera District has rivers overflowing their banks, lakes which overflow their shores and the wetlands which are inundated with water. According to the landslides, they are also observed in the periods of rainfall and they are especially found in Rusarabuye, Kinyababa, Gitovu, Butaro, Nemba, Rwerere, Rugengabali Kivuye and Cyeru Sectors. Regarding the drought, the District is not seriously affected but in some months of the year (July and August), the District experience drought, but insignificantly.

Regarding the managements of different disasters, the District is committed to protect the watersheds of wetlands, lakes by radical terraces, progressive terraces & agro forestry also by planting glasses to protect the riverbanks and lakeshores to avoid drought. The district encourages also its population to increase the forest cover and the proper management of the existing one.

**Forestation and mine area**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Achievement** |
| Forestation area planted | 14 565.22 ha |
| Bambou planted area | 68km2 |
| Schools greening initiative | 20,000 plants (beautification and forestation species) |
| Kagogo mine area | 910.41 ha (Wolfram) |
| Rugengabari mine area | 90 ha (Wolfram) |
| Ruhunde | 4.8ha (Gold) |
| Kivuye | 65.5362 ha (Wolfram+Gold) |
| Bungwe | 11.8192 (Wolfram+Gold) |

***Source: District reports***

**% of HHS received information about environmental issues, and main sources of information by district**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **% of HHs received information about environmental issues, and main source s of information** | | | | | | | | **Total n0. of HHs (000s)** |
| **EICV4** | **% of HHs receiving any info on environmental issues** | **Total number of HHs(000s)** | **Meetings / Trainings** | **School** | **Radio / TV** | **Other type of media** | **Others** | **Total** |
| **All Rwanda** | **84.9** | **2493.0** | **56.2** | **0.6** | **42.9** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **100** | **2,115** |
| Burera | 93.2 | 74.0 | 60.4 | 0.9 | 38.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100 | 69 |

Source: EICV4

## 

#### **2.1.2.9. Poverty level of the District and associated challenges**

Burera District is committed to ensure that all poor and vulnerable people are guaranteed with minimum income and access to core public services. People who can work are provided with means to alleviate poverty. There is also a need to increase numbers of people able to access risk and mechanisms that protect them from crisis and shocks.

Within Burera District, 8% live with major disabilty while 20. 5% of households are headed by disabilty persons, 4.8% received cow through Girinka cow program and 17.2% received cows through other different programs . Also 78.1% are covered by health insurance while 2.5% of people aged 16 and over are covered by formal social security. (EICVIII report). The District made an effort in strengthening capacity of its population regarding the social protection, as 4425 Vulnerable people have been employed under different programs, 65 people with disabilities supported with sewing machines and 2,202 vulnerable pupils supported with school fees. Despite achievements made, the District is still facing some challenges such as households headed by people with disabilities are somewhat more likely to be poor, lack of enough income generating activities to satisfy needs of different groups of vulnerable and the population throughout Ubudehe categories are not well classified.

## 2.2. Overview of District Achievements during DDP Implementation

## Key economic sectors

The key economic sectors in Burera district are Agriculture, Tourism and Mining, however the sectors are not well developed and have low levels of production and productivity.

### 2.2.1. Agriculture

Agriculture is the main activity of the district although it is still subsistence farming. It is practiced by 87.3% of women and 75.9% of men ( DHS 2015)in Burera district.The total area of ​​marshland usable for agricultural purposes is around 1300 ha.

Rugezi marshaland , the largest in terms of area ( 6736 hectares) is currently protected from exploitation, since it has a special protection status (Ramsar site), because of its importance in terms of hydrological and ecological. It was found that organic fertilizers are used to fertilize farmland. Burera’s comparative advantage lies in potato production as the volcanic climatic zone is particularly favorable to Irish potatoes. As achievements, 14.5% agricultural households purchased organic fertilizers, 55.1% agricultural households purchased chemical fertilizers(EICV4).

Below table illustrates comparative analysis of the facts:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EICV4 | % of HHs incurring expenditure on fertilisers (inorganic and organic) | | Total no. of HHs cultivating land for crop production (000s) |
| Chemic fertiliser | Organic fertiliser |
| All Rwanda | 36.4 | 11.9 | 2,178 |
| Burera | 55.1 | 14.5 | 72 |

Source: EICV4

### 

### 2.2.2. Livestock

Livestock as the second main economic activity for people in the District after agriculture. It was found that livestock is practiced in all areas of Burera District, 68% of all households in Rwanda own some type of livestock. In the district, an achievement is of 78.5% of all households owning some type of livestock. This shows that Burera District is above the national average in terms of households raising livestock. However, the numbers are more important in some sectors such as Cyanika, Bungwe, Rugarama, Butaro, Kagogo and Kinyababa. Although the difference among species seems important, animal husbandry is relatively low. This is due to the dominance of local breeds which are genetically less productive. Fishing is done in lakes Burera and Ruhondo and fishery in ponds is practicised by the local population organized in associations of fishermen or farmers. Some challenges are about the lack of food and treatment capacity of diseases in livestock. Veterinary related infrastructures operational (chutes, clinics, pharmacies, slaughter houses, warehouses, drying skins, etc..) are also insufficient. This situation means that the livestock is currently suffering from lack of basic medical care. No enough vets within the District administratives entities such as sectors and cells as well as veterinary pharmacies within the District. Business performance is low and fish fry is still a problem due to the lack of nutrients, especially in the lake Burera.

### 2.2.3. Land

In Burera District 93.9% of HHs cultivating any parcel by District that was Inherited, 59.2% was purchased, 9.6 % was received as gift, 11.9% was received for free use or as loan , 27.1% was sharecropped, 5.6% was leased,and 72% is the total number of HHs cultivating land for crop production (000s) (EICV4).

The following table compare the discribed situation to the National one:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EICV4 | % of HHs cultivating any parcel by District that was | | | | | | | Total number of HHs cultivating land for crop production (000s) |
| Inherited | Purchased | Received as gift | Received for free use or as loan | Appropriated | Sharecropped | Leased |
| All Rwanda | 68.4 | 45.6 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 0.6 | 23.7 | 15.0 | 2,178 |
| Burera | 93.9 | 59.2 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 0.0 | 27.1 | 5.6 | 72 |

Source: EICV4

At district level the % of land irrigated is around 0.3 and 4 at National level, the % of land protected against soil erosion at district level is around 81.7 and 73 at national level, the % of land affected by land consolidation is around 27.2 and 15.7 at National.Total of cultivated land area (000s) at district level is 36 and 1310 at national level (EICV4).

The following table summarizes the described status:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| EICV4 | % of land irrigated | % of land protected against soil erosion | % of land affected by land consolidation | Total cultivated land area(000S) |
| All Rwanda | 4.0 | 73.0 | 15.7 | 1,310 |
| Burera | 0.3 | 81.7 | 27.2 | 36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Source: EICV4

### 

### 2.2.4. Private sector

Small and medium enterprises and cooperatives are more vibrant in promoting trade and commerce. The District has well distributed enterprises in the following categories: formal and informal, micro enterprises, small enterprises, medium and large enterprises. The larger ones are informal enterprises and micro enterprises. Working in a group improves the quality standards and the production capacity whereby experienced producers train upcoming apprentices. The tables indicate the small and medium enterprises and cooperatives operational in Burera District.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S/N** | **CATEGORY** | **NUMBER** |
| 1 | Formal enterprises | 114 |
| 2 | Informal enterprises | 3,649 |
| 3 | Micro enterprises | 3,535 |
| 4 | Small enterprises | 344 |
| 5 | Medium enterprises | 51 |
| 6 | Large enterprises | 8 |

SMEs and their sizes in Burera District. *Source: Establishment Census, NISR 2014*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Main Activity** | **Number of Cooperatives** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Livestock | 56 |
| Agriculture | 101 |
| Businesses | 71 |
| Carpentry | 2 |
| Bicycle | 4 |
| Craft Industry | 5 |
| Pottery | 11 |
| Handicraft | 5 |
| Sewing | 3 |
| Transport cooperatives | 1 |
| Motor cycle | 3 |
| Fishing | 12 |
| Water and sanitation | 1 |
| General Mechanics | 0 |
| Hygiene | 15 |
| Traditional Medicine | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **290** |

Cooperatives which are active in Burera District.  *Source: Business Development Unity, 2017*

### 2.2.5. Tourism

Tourism in Burera remains mostly underdeveloped. While there is a nearby volcanoes park,Burera and Ruhondo Lakes ,Rugezi marshland and other historical places, there is only a small number of Hotels and guest houses and few that meet international standards. The wider infrastructure relating to tourism likewise remains underdeveloped (roads, electricity, educated workforce, etc..

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Revenues** | **2014/15** | **2015/16** | **2016/17** | **2017/18** |
| Own Revenue | **530,601,791** | **613,898,625** | **518,303,919** | **708,693,580** |
| Revenue sharing funds | **0** | **37,627,370** | **53,146,692** | **77,344,028** |
| **Percentage(%)** | 0 | 6.1 | 10.2 | 10.06 |

**Different District source of revenues from 2014-2015 *Source: Burera DDP (2014-2015,2015-2016,2016-2017,2017/2018)***

### 2.2.6. Urbanization

The community settlements commonly known as Imidugudu, is a GoR policy to accelerate rural development, by organizing residents together where they can easily access infrastructure. Many of people are hesitant in resettling in village settlements; these are the same individuals who are against the initiative. However, there are residents who lack the means to relocate to the new established residential sites. Regrading achievements, 918 new households joined imidugudu but the District has some challenges such as low number of developed layout plans as well as plots, lack of proper urban planning and development tools, lack of decent houses to live in due to expensive building materials and no compliance with sustainable environment development. The table below shows the type of habitat within Burera District.

25.6 % stay in unplanned clustered rural housing while 43.2 % stay in Imidugudu, and within Burera district there is no modern planned area, it has been realized that most of people who stay in imidugudu don’t have access to electricity.

### 2.2.7. Transport

The quality road network and in Burera District shows: 17 Km of paved road that connect Musanze District to Burera District up to Cyanika Border to Gisoro town of Uganda; 220 Km of Murrum road constructed under Feeder road program and 153.7 Km of Murrum road constructed and maintained. Other roads continue to be constructed under VUP to connect different sectors and cells.One helpad have been constructed in Butaro Sector with the technical support of RDF.

The challenge encounted is the limited amount (Budget) allocated on the Roads rehabilitation.The topographical terrain in Burera district increase the Cost of Roads rehabilitation and maintenance , so the Budget to be allocated on these infrastrucrures should be increased more.

Usage rates for public transport stage

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **Usage rates for public transport stage** | | | | | **Total** | **Total no. of HHs (in 000s)** |
| **Regularly** | **Often** | **Sometimes** | **Not at all** | **Don't know about this service** |
| **All Rwanda** | **31.8** | **18.3** | **36.5** | **13.4** | **0.1** | **100** | 2,493 |
| Burera | 54.3 | 12.8 | 20.8 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 100 | 74 |

### 

### 2.2.8. Information, Communication and Technology

Regarding ICT achievements, 131 persons have been trained in ICT, 87 lap top,16 camera and 16 GPS have been distributed at sector and cell level. Different challenges identified which will be adressed during next five years are limited skills in ICT, note enough infrastructures because only two BDC are operationnal within the District but even though those BDC are not well exploited and teachers are not well trained in ICT in order to transfer ICT skills to the pupils. The tables below describe show the District situation in ICT.

The users of Mobile phone at district level is 60.1% (EICV4) and 54.3% at National level, Computer at district level is 0.6 % (EICV4) and 2.4% at National level, for the Radio at district level is 57.84% (EICV4) and64.2% at National level, TV set at district level is 1.7% (EICV4) and 7.8 % at National level and Video/DVD player at district level is 0.6 % (EICV4).

Computer literacy

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **Don't know to use computer** | **Confident to use computer (i.e: computer literate)** | **Total** | **Total no. of persons 10+ years (in 000s)** |
| **All Rwanda** | **92.9** | **7.1** | **100** |
| Burera | 94.3 | 5.7 | 100 | 252 |

Source: EICV4

Usage rates for internet service facility

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EICV4** | **Usage rates for internet service facility** | | | | | **Total** | **Total no. of HHs (in 000s)** |
| **Regularly** | **Often** | **Sometimes** | **Not at all** | **Don't know about this service** |
| **All Rwanda** | **0.9** | **1.0** | **3.4** | **48.4** | **46.2** | **100** | 2,493 |
| Rusizi | 0.5 | 0.4 | 7.1 | 58.6 | 33.4 | 100 | 89 |
| Burera | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.9 | 63.8 | 29.8 | 100 | 74 |

Source: EICV4

### 

### 2.2.9. Mining

Two mining companies operate in Burera. Bugarama Mining Company LTD in Bugarama and Wolfram Mining and Processing LTD. Bugarama Mining Company currently employs 769 people while Wolfram Mining and Processing employs 981. These two companies employ 1,750 people, nearly 1% of the entire working age population.

### 2.2.10. Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Orders

Despite the determined steps that have been taken to rebuild and modernize Rwanda’s justice system, major challenges remain within Burera District. Fourteen years after the genocide, the process of reconciliation continues, with fears that genocide ideology continues to have influence at the community level. There is clearly need for a high degree of cooperation, communication and coordination at both the policy and the operational level for effective service delivery.

Within the District, community claims have been resolved at 100% and judgments executed at 100% but the District is still facing some challenges such as population mind set(*Low skills of people in human rights and Laws*), fraud and drugs traffics, the conciliators committees as well as people not enough skilled in laws and land conflict , succession and inheritance.

### 2.2.11. Finance

Burera District encourage its population on the role of saving and mobilize them to work with financial institutions. So far 574,048,778 Frw given loans and one selling point has been constructed in Cyanika sector but the District is sill facing challenges as illustrated in the table below.

## 2.3. Key District economic potentialities

## Detail Potentialities in Burera District

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector** | **Potentiality** | **Production** |
| Bungwe | Wheat production | 5775Tones /year |
| Beans production | 3740 Tones /year |
| Maize production | 2912 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 20100 tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
| Boarder with Uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Forestry resources | 967MT |
| Butaro | Wheat production | **3960Tones /Year** |
| Beans production | **6120tones /Year** |
| Maize production | **5200Tones /year** |
| I.Potatoes production | 57000Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
| Boarder with Uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Mining and quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries production |
| Butoro hospital and University of Global Equity | Business related investment |
| Forestry resources | 5,056MT |
| Cyanika | Wheat production | 2805Tones /year |
| Beans production | 4590 Tones /year |
| Maize production | 4498 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 108 000 tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Volcanoes National park | Tourism development |
| Baodrer with Uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Amakoro stones | Amakoro stones |
| Pythreum production | 46.7MT/HA |
| Forestry resources | 1,044MT |
| Cyeru | Forestry resources | 2,824MT |
| Maize production | 4576tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 30 000Tones |
| Milk production | 7000l/day |
| Burera Lake | Tourism development |
| Quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries production |
| Wheat production | 66Tones/year |
| Beans production | 5780 Tones /year |
| Gahunga | Pythreum production | 46.7MT/HA |
| Forestry resources | 148MT |
| Maize production | 4420 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 108 000Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Lakes and Volcanoes National park | Tourism development |
| Amakoro stones | Amakoro stones |
| Wheat production | 2475Tones/year |
| Beans production | 3570 Tones /year |
| Gatebe | Forestry resources | 1,706MT |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
|  |  |
| Wheat production | 4983 Tones /year |
| Beans production | 5610 tones /year |
| Maize production | 3588Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 18000Tones |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Gitovu | Forestry resources | 9,806MT |
| Beans production | 4590Tones /year |
| Maize production | 4940 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 9 000Tones /year |
| Lakes | Tourism development |
| Kagogo | Boarder with Uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Forestry resources | 9,696MT |
| Wheat production | 594Tones /year |
| Beans production | 4930tones/year |
| Maize production | 4420 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 12 000Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Lakes | Tourism development |
| Mining and quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries production |
| Amakoro stones | Amakoro stones |
| Kinoni | Amakoro stones | Amakoro stones |
| Beans production | 5270Tones /year |
| Maize production | 4940Tones/year |
| I.Potatoes production | 7500Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Lakes | Tourism development |
| Forestry resources | 5,205MT |
| Kinyababa | Boarder with Uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Forestry resources | 8,645MT |
| Wheat production | 3465Tones /year |
| Beans production | 5440Tones/year |
| Maize production | 7020Tones/year |
| I.Potatoes production | 29400Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Lakess | Tourism development |
| Kivuye | Urugezi marshland | Tourisme development |
| Forestry resources | 1,350MT |
| Boarder with uganda | Cross boarder trade |
| Wheat production | 5940Tones/year |
| Beans production | 4930Tones/year |
| Maize production | 3744Tones/year |
| I.Potatoes production | 19 000Tones/year |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Nemba | Forestry resources | 3,288MT |
| Wheat production | 1221Tones/year |
| Beans production | 4590Tones/year |
| Maize production | 4264Tones/year |
| I.Potatoes production | 27 000Tones/year |
| Rugarama | Wheat production | 3300Tones/year |
| Beans production | 4080Tones/year |
| Maize production | 4940 tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 108 000Tones/year |
| Mining and quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries |
|  | Forestry resources | 69MT |
|  | Volcanoes National Park | Tourism development |
|  | Amakoro stones | Business related investiment |
|  | Lakes | Tourism development |
|  | Pythreum production | 46.7MT/HA |
| Rugengabali | Beans production | 3740Tones |
| Maize production | 6084 Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 3 000Tones |
| Forestry resources | 8,857MT |
| Mining and quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries production |
| Ruhunde | Beans production | 4080Tones |
| Wheat production | 3366Tones /year |
| Maize production | 4160Tones /year |
| I.Potatoes production | 30 000Tones /year |
| Milk production | 7 000l /day |
| Forestry resources | 1,575MT |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
| Mining and quarrying exploitation | Mines and quarries production |
| Rusarabuye | Maize production | 4212Tones/year |
| I.Potatoes production | 16 500Tones/year |
| Milk production | 70000l/day |
| Wheat production | 1980Tones/year |
| Beans production | 5100Tones/year |
| Forestry resources | 7,698MT |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
| Lakes | Tourism development |
| Rwerere | I. Potatoes production | 27 000Tones |
| Milk production | 7 000l/day |
| Wheat production | 2970Tones/year |
| Beans production | 5440Tones/year |
| Maize production | 4082Tones /year |
| Urugezi marshland | Tourism development |
|  | Forestry resources | 5,923MT |

*Source: "District potentialities assessment for the integrated and self -centered local Economic Development".55-57 pp.*

## 2.4. SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis was conducted mainly from the existing literature to identify the areas within the current environment which require immediate attention and areas that can be strengthened and focused on. The analysis shows that in spite of the weaknesses and threats, there are a number of opportunities,and sthrengths that exist which are necessary to bring about expected changes for the next six years. Table below highlights the SWOT analysis:

The logical framework in chapter 4 should flow from what is highlighted in the SWOT, please revise this section accordingly!

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Pillar** | **Sector** | **Strength** | **Weakness** | **Opportunity** | **Threats** |
| **ECONOMIC** | Agriculture | Hard and high % of  working farmers | 1.Poor agronomic practices  2. Low level of Private sector development  3.Lack of coordination of the agricultural value chain | 1.Limited land but very fertile soil and favorable climate conditions  2.Program supports in place | 1.Insuficient agricultural inputs;  2.Climate change;  3.Low purchassing power of farmers |
|  | Livestock | High level of willingness of farmers to invest in the field. | 1.Low livestock production  2. Lack of coordination of the livestock value chain  3.Lack skilled veterinaries | 1.Program supports in place  2.Favorable climate environment conditions  3.Available markets for products | 1.Livestock diseases |
|  | Energy | High level of HHs demand for energy | 1.Low level of connectivity to HHs  2.Low level of productive activities using electricty.  3.Low capacity of energy suppliers | 1. Availability of sources energy.  2. Program supports in place | 1.Scattered settlements |
|  | Transport | 1. High level of transport demand | 1.Roads in critical conditions  2.Lack of transport companies  3.Lack of water transport opportunities; | 1.Program supports in place | 1.The district topography  2.Soil erosion |
|  | Urbanization and settlement | High need for urbanization and settlement. | 1.Low level of implementation of developped plans;  2.Lack of skilled staff in urban and settlement and ressettlement implementation works/practices. | 1.Program supports in place  2.Urbanization and settlement developped plans | 1.The district topography  2.High number of poor HHs in scarttlered settlement and HRZs  3.Mind set change |
|  | Water infrastructure | High level of water demand | 1.Low level of water supply systems management; | 1.Program support in place  2.Availability of undegroung water | 1.Soil erosion and floods |
|  | Private sector development | 1.Internal and regional security  2.Business structure established  3.Availability of prime land sites for private and community  4. Sound regulatory frame work for private sector in place. | 1.Low business- oriented culture  2.Unkown destination by private operators | 1.Availability of Financial institutions  2.Favorable business environment policy measures  3.Business opportunities | 1.Inadequate infrastructures and connectivity facilities  2.Limited entrepreneurial drive  3. Lack of market information about local and regional market trends and prices.  4.Poor linkange between products and market; |
|  | Environment protection and management | 1.Environment policy in place  2.Environmental protection clubs  3.Low level of environmental polution | 1.Low level of using renewable energy  2.Lack of environmental infrastructures management for sustainability.  3.Lack of climate data and projections | 1.Programs support in place  2.Environmental protection stakeholders;  3.Eco- tourism development measures | 1.Soil erosion  2.Deforestation  3.Conflicting land use planning |
| **SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT** | Social protection | 1.Comprehensive policies on social protection  2.Social cohesion and unit and reconciliation | 1.Pro-poor projects management  2.Mindset change of people  3.Income generating projects management issues. | 1.Pro -poor program supports in place  2.Home grown solutions in use | 1.High level of poverty rate |
| Education | 1.Education for all policy  2.Comitment of stakeholders to support Education | 1.Poor and inadequate instructional materials and equipment.  2.Insufficient adequate infrastructures | 1.Qualified teachers | 1.High rate of vulnerable people |
| Health | 1.Health structures in places at all levels  2.Health centers all sectors and health posts | 1.Low qualified staff  2.Mindset change | 1.Security insurance  2. Health facilities | 1.High rate of vulnerable people |
| **GOVERNACE** | Gender and family promotion | 1.Gender and family promotion policy  2.Gender responsive policies | 1.High level of GBV  2. Gender inequalities  3.High illiteracy rate among women and low of formal levels of education and trainning.  Limited technical and vocational training skils  Limited knowledge about their legal rights. | 1.Gender meanstreaming machinaries structures  2.Program support in place | 1.Mindset change  2.Cultural bacground  3 .Lack of skilled and specialised professionals including limited skills in gender. |

## 2.5. Stakeholder analysis

### 2.5.1. Roles and responsibilities of key actors

#### **2.5.1.1. JADF responsibility**

The role of Development partners in DDP implementation is crucial. They will play an important role in increasing the flow of funds , funding different District programs and projects, and providing technical assistance where necessary. Civil society organizations will play a major role in ensuring the engagement and participation in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring of strategies for District development. Civil society will be keen on education provision, awareness and advocacy campaigns as their key focus areas, Etc. Civil society through its umbrella organization called Rwanda civil society platform with over 15 member organizations would be expected to actively participate in advocating, supporting and promoting economic activities. The District is consistently to advocate for quick service delivery to the citizens.

#### **2.5.1.2. Role of private sector**

As the future engine of growth , the private sector will play an important role in DDP implementation. The government priority has been on job creation; training; and human resource development. Private sector and civil society need to follow similar strategy. In addition, Public Private Partnership (PPP) at all levels must be considered since it serves as a booster to the private sector to run different projects. Financial institutions and development partners have a critical role to play in the DDP implementation. The financial institution and development partners will enable investors and entrepreneurs to access funding to start and expand their businesses.

They will also provide financing and technically assisting to support policy in place and strategy implementation process especially in terms of capacity building as well as improved project management expertise.

Partners are expected to play the following roles:

* Provide access to foreign investors;
* Offer reasonable guarantees and risk insurance to potential investors
* Require reasonable guarantees on loans, and provide flexibility for new entrants into the market;
* Provide reasonable and low interest loans where returns on investment take relatively minimum time to generate

#### **2.5.1.3. Role of central government**

Central government through different ministries and public agencies will ensure the setting up of relevant policies. Most part of budget will also be provided by central government and managed by the district executive committee jointly with district council. The Province, as a representative entity of central government jointly with MINECOFIN and MINALOC will ensure the monitoring and evaluation of performance contracts set by the district.

#### **2.5.1.4. Management and Coordination of partners interventions**

Securing the Rwandan economy and working towards a middle-income economy over the next five years requires sustained, collective action by all stakeholders having interest in any aspect of District development. Burera District is committed to ensuring that every effort is made to work collaboratively to deliver on the expected outcomes and outputs of this DDS. Burera District and all partners will be involved in stakeholder mapping to ensure all activities are well coordinated and implemented. Such a collaboration will be monitored on regular basis and its effectiveness evaluated.

# Chapter 3: Alignment with national policy framework and methodology.

Burera District Development Strategy is inspired by and aligns well with various national policies ,more specifically, the Decentralization policy, the National LED and Community Development Strategy leading to National flagships contained in Vision 2020 and EDPRS 2 as illustrated below.

## 3.1. DDS, EDPRS 2 /NST1 and Vision 2020/2050.

Rwanda has committed to shift from a low to middle income country by 2020. The aim of EDPRS 2 was to make a giant economic step toward as per the goals set in Vision 2020. Increased poverty reduction, creation of more off-farm jobs and private sector as engine of growth are some of the goals set (MINECOFIN, 2013). DDS is aligning with these goals as it targets inclusive social economic development, it makes an economic impact by creating both farms and off-farm jobs with specific attention on poor people for Ubudehe I&2 categories. DDS will enhance local working economy, business development and avail a comprehensive support system that sparks the districts economic growth stabilizing both local and national economy.

Vision 2020 finishes at the end of 2020. EDPRS2 and its associated Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and District Development Plans ( DDPs) ends in June 2018.It is in this context that Burera District Development Strategy (DDS) is elaborated and Running in alignment and in parallel with NTS1 as they cover the six year period starting from July 2018.

Creating a multiplier effect due to money circulation as figure 2 below illustrates.

The DDS philosophy seeks to value the local potentialities to maximize the development benefits of each target localities. For DDS implementation to succeed, well-chosen approaches should be used according to the local potentialities and specific needs of the target areas.

DDS and LED strategy in local government is an active implementation arm of not only decentralization policy but also other national policy namely employment policy, business development policy and skills development among others.

## 3.2. DDS and Decentralization Policy

The Decentralization Policy of Rwanda aims to enhance citizens’ participation and empowerment. The local economic development is among the key tenets and initial policy objectives of the Decentralization Policy. The policy expects to fast-track sustainable and equitable local economic development taking into consideration the local potentialities. The Policy states the initiatives to reduce poverty and improve people’s livelihoods by directly providing basic needs, creating jobs and increasing incomes of poor people through decentralized entities. In this regards, the DDS objectives align well with the Decentralization Policy by focusing on job creation and business development in Districts. As Districts are made responsible for LED through the Decentralization Policy, DDS documents are elaborated by Districts themselves embedding their strategic choices to make it more comprehensive and fully owned.

The Policy action stated that LGs are to:

(1) identify their resource endowments and profile,

(2) develop their DDS, program and Projects,

(3) promote local entrepreneurship and youth employment and

(4) build local infrastructure capacity including ICT.

The policy actions expect to spearhead improved citizen’s participation, sustainable local economic development, improve local autonomy, gender integration and social inclusion among other outcomes (MINALOC, 2013).

The DDS document therefore is the strategic document to guide the future development agenda of the districts which is a powerful tool for development decision and initiatives, which is the real decentralization.

## 3.3.Methodology

The progress of Burera District Development elaboration was a process which started with training workshops from MINECOFIN in collaboration with MINALOC, REMA, LGI, LODA…

As a result,DDS methodological approach was principally done through consultative meetings with DistrictSenior Management, District Council, District staff responsible for different sectors and Stakeholders. The process of DDS elaboration was managed by a District Planning Staff and Facilitator.

Participatory approach was used to involve the population and stakeholders in order to create a spirit of ownership especially at the district level. The participatory approach was also useful to capture views of Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), Province Steering Committee (PSC) and District Council (President of Committees) as well.

The different sessions were organized at district level to discuss and validate the 1st draft and give inputs. The joint technical working sessions organized by the province (Steering committee) were constructive as the entire sector and district priorities were aligned together with the district challenges, all the sector outcomes and indicators were harmonized. Technical support from MINECOFIN were provided to get compromise on harmonized priorities.

### 3.3.1. Documentary research

The consultant will conduct an extensive review of major national documents to be taken into account namely Vision 2020, EDPRS2, SDGs, IDP document, DDP, National Decentralisation Policy, LED, Community Development Policy and Strategy, Social Protection Policy, MINALOC annual work plans and reports, evaluation reviews of programs as well as existing policies and regulations and other various documents and reports in the area of socioeconomic development, capacity development and public service delivery.

### 3.3.2. Data analysis

The primary and secondary gathered data will be compiled and analysed in order to be used as starting point for the DDS document drafting.

### 3.3.3. Findings Restitution to District

After data analysis and collection of ideas on the future DDS, main findings will be presented to BURERA District as well as to MINALOC for validation and new inputs from BURERA District representatives before DDS document drafting.

### 3.3.4. Drafting of the report

The data collected and analysed, after restricted restitutions,will serve as basis for DDS document drafting. The Facilitator reported on deliverables to the BURERA District, MINECOFIN and MINALOC who was overall responsible for this assignment. The Facilitator worked closely with MINALOC and BURERA District core staff on any strategic issues regarding the assignment.

# 4. The Strategic Framework

## 4.1. The district Vision, Mission, Goals and Objectives

The vision of Burera District is that, by 2018 Burera District will reach a high level of socio-economic development based ont he modern agriculture, healthy and literate population, tourism and private sector development.

**Mission**

The District’s mission is to ensure its development through the facilitation of access, self-generation and good use of financial resources by its population, through:  
● Promoting the culture of unity, reconciliation and peaceful coexistenceof the population;  
● The implementation of government policies and programs;  
● Thepolicy of good governanceand decentralization;  
●The promotion ofeconomic and technological development;  
●Sustainable developmen tand poverty reduction;  
●Maintaining the safety of personsand property.

**Goals**

The following goals were identified to achieve the vision:

* Increase sustainable production, productivity and value addition in key primary growth potentials in Agriculture, Tourism and Mining
* Increase the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to facilitate the exploitation of the primary growth potentials.

**Objectives**

The goals are to be achieved through the following objectives:

1. To develop the food value chains of milk, maize, beans, cassava and increase production by 50% by2024
2. To develop the tourism value chain starting with a master plan focusing on various sites such as Kabona, Kabazungu, Ruhanga and make tourism contribute up to 30% of District revenue by 2024.
3. To explore and develop the mineral value chains so as to develop Burera mines and quarries
4. To expand the infrastructure and improve investment environment for the identified value chain development
5. To equip the people with skills so as to facilitate production in the selected value chains and also for self-employment

## 4.2 District main priorities

Burera Distric has several prioroities but top priorities have been chosen as follows:

1. Mobilize Private sector in tourism development by Constructing three hotels on hills overlooking Ruhondo and Burera lakes: Private sector is not well developped within Burera District. To overcome this challenge, different training will be organized towards private sector and will be sensitized on different tourism opportunities which they can invest in . Burera and Ruhondo lakes will be considered as potentialities where private sector will be mobilized to build hotels overlooking these lakes. Once the private sector is mobilized on these opportunities, others will also be mobilized to make use of the beach of afore mentioned lakes.
2. Modernizing agriculture by increasing Wheat and Irish potatoes production as priority crops to food security: Burera District’ s agriculture is still subsistence farming, the District will modernize agriculture by improvement of the quality of the soil, land use consolidation, facilitating access to mineral and organic manure. The soil erosion will be prevented by terraces construction and once these different techniques have been put in place, the crop production will be increased especially wheat and irish potatoes. Other strategies, for the wheat the District will incentivize wheat production by supplying farmers with improved seeds produced locally, pesticides and fertilizes. The surface cultivated will be increased and flour friendly services will be introduced. Moreover, feeder roads across potatoes producing area will be constructed for linking farmers to market .
3. Well being of the population (social protection, education, health, water and sanitation, energy and settlement): The strategy is to increase the access to social well being, education, heath, energy, settlement, sanitation and clean water by constructing the sources of water and rehabilitating the existing ones. Also population will be mobilised to join the literacy and numeracy centers and number of children who join ECDs centers will be increased by constructing the new centers.
4. Improvement of infrastructures: The District will improve transport facilities by constructing car parking, petrol stations,Etc. The District will also maintain and rehabiltate roads. The district’s master plan and existing layouts plans will be implemented
5. Tourism development : The Private sector will be mobilized on different tourism opportunities within the District and Burera District will be marketed as tourism destination through meetings and conferences. In order to create fovarable tourism environment, the District will build roads to existing tourists sites and the marketing plan for tourism will be developped.

## 4.4. Strategic Logframe

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **INDICATOR including Unit of Measurement** | **BASELINE** | **OVERALL TARGETS**  **2018/2024** | **TARGET**  **2018/2019** | **TARGET**  **2019/2020** | **TARGET**  **2020/2021** | **TARGET**  **2021/2022** | **TARGET**  **2022/2023** | **TARGET**  **2023/2024** | **Means of verification** | **Asumptions** |
| **PILLAR: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SECTOR: AGRICULTURE** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Modernize and increase productivity and livestock** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Increased agricultural production and productivity** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outup: 73000 Ha of Land consolidated under CIP (Maize, beans, wheat, I.Pototoes) every year** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ha of Land use consolidation for Priority crops (maize, beans, wheat, I. Pototes) | 73,000Ha | 73,000Ha | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | 73000ha of land consolidated and maintained | District Report | Erosion and Disaster, |
| **Output 1.2: 11 Seeds ware houses rehabilitated and constructed for Irish Potatoes (I.P)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of I. pototoes seeds,grain seeds ware houses rehabilitated and constructed | 6 on I.P | 11 | 6 for I.P, 5 for grain seeds | Feasibility study conducted | 6 I.P; 5 for grain seeds warehouse | Construction and rehabilitation | Maintainance of exting facilities | Maintainance of exting facilities | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 1,300 Metric Tonnes (MT) wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MT produced | 1,300 MT Wheat,, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat,, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat,, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | 1,300 MT Wheat, 1,440 MTof beans, 42,000 MT of Irish Potatoes, 375MT of maize are locally seeds produced | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Climbing beans yields MT/ha (average A+B) | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.53 | 3.56 | 3.59 | 3.63 | 3.70 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Cooking Banana yields MT/ha (average A+B) | 5.1 | 6.4 | 5.3 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 6.4 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Dessert banana yields MT/ha (average A+B) | 4.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Fruits yields MT/ha (average A, B) |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Irish potatoes yields MT/ha (average A, B) | 32 | 30.1 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 27.6 | 28.3 | 29.7 | 30.1 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Maize yields MT/ha (average A, B) | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 6.18 | 6.22 | 6.27 | 6.29 | 6.3 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Vegetables yields MT/ha (average A, B) |  | 10.3 | 5.4 | 6.0 | 6.7 | 7.5 | 8.3 | 9.3 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Wheat yields MT/ha (average A, B) | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.55 | 3.60 | 3.67 | 3.69 | 3.70 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| **Output 1.4: 5 Green houses are opertationalize** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of Irish P. green houses operationalized | 1 | 5 | Study conducted | 1 I.P green house constructed and oprationalized | 1 I.P green house constructed and oprationalized | 1 I.P green house constructed and oprationalized | 1 I.P green house constructed and oprationalized | 1 I.P green house constructed and oprationalized | Report, Fied visit | Budget |
| Green houses (vegetables and flowers) PPP arrangement | 0 | 17 | Study conducted | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Report | Budget |
| Hydroponics (vegetative crops: Irish potatoes,) PPP arrangement | 0 | 1 | Study conducted |  |  |  | 1 |  | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 1 banana screan house-Macropropagation instaled and 50,000 plantlets developed** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of improved Banana plantlets Produced | 0 | 50000 | Feasibility Study | Construction of banana sceen house | 10,000 banana plantlets | 10,000 banana plantlets | 15,000 banana plantlets | 15,000 banana plantlets | Report | Budget |
| **Output1.6: Fertilizer inputs to farmers used** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kg of Fertiliser used/Ha | 31.3Kg/Ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atleast at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atleast at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atlest at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atlest at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atlest at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atlest at 75 kg/ha | Fertilizer input usage increased atlest at 75 kg/ha | Report | Budget |
| **Output 1.7: 22 Production collection points and 17 storages facilities established.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Production collection points and 17 storage facilities established. | 2 Production collection points of I.Potatoe | 22 | 10 I.potatoes production collection points constructed, 10 grains storages constructed | 12 I.potatoes production collection points and 7 grains storages maintained | 22 I.potatoes production collection points and 17 grains storages maintained | 22 I.potatoes production collection points and 17 grains storages maintained | 22 d | 22 | Report | Budget |
| **Output 1.8:15 drying ground rehabilitated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of ground rehabilitated | Drying gounds:15 | 15 | Feasibility study conducted | 3 drying ground rehabilitated and operationalized | 3drying ground rehabilitated and operationalized | 3drying ground rehabilitated and operationalized | 3drying ground rehabilitated and operationalized | 3drying ground rehabilitated and operationalized | Report | Budget |
| **Output 1.9:** 947 new Ha of marshland  **irrigated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "Ha of marshland under irrigation developed | 317 HA | 947 new ha of marshaland irrigated | 60 new ha of marshland under irrigation | 96 new ha of marshland under irrigation | 142 new ha of marshland under irrigation | 192 new ha of marshland under irrigation | 219 new ha of marshland under irrigation | 238 new ha of marshland under irrigation | Report | Budget |
| Development of small scale irrigation and water infrastructures (water harvesting) | 334 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | Field visit and Report | Budget |
|  | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.11: 3 Plants clinics established** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of plants clinics established | 0 | 3 | Feasibility study | 1 Plants clinic established and operationalized | 1 Plants clinic established andoperationalized | 1 Plants clinic established and operationalized | 3 Existing Plants clinics operationalized | 3 Existing Plants clinics operationalized | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME: Enhanced innovation and extension** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 98% of Farmers are reached with extension services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of farmers reached with agricultural extension services | 82.5% | 100% | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | 100% of Farmers are reached with extension services | Report | Budget |
| Capacity building for gender responsiveness and targeting in extension (FPs and FFSFs, district/RAB extension staff) | 34 000 | 51 390 | 13,890.0 | 20,835.0 | 27,780.0 | 34,725.0 | 41,667.0 | 51 390 | Report | Budget |
| Capacity building of crop frontline extension agents (FFS Facilitators) and their cooperatives | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | 674 | Report | Budget |
| Build capacities of Farmer Promoters | 571 - | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | Report | Budget |
| Build capacities of Livestock Farmer Promoters | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | Report | Budget |
| Capacity building for improving veterinary extension services (Promoters) | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | Report | Budget |
| Training of Master trainers (Training of trainers) for livestock | - | 72.0 | 144.0 | 216.0 | 288.0 | 360.0 | 430.0 | 430.0 | Report | Budget |
| Training of Master trainers (Training of trainers) for crop | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | Report | Budget |
| Capacity building for developing leadership and management skills for women | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | Report | Budget |
| Capacity building for developing skills and promoting increased involvement of women in agribusiness | - | 10.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | Report | Budget |
| Training of cooperatives on fish production technologies | - | 10.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 40.0 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 | Report | Budget |
| Training/business development support to assist youth in accessing suitable financial products | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Report | Budget |
| Training/mentoring for business incubation (Youth who did agriculture and livestock related programs at University or secondary school) | - | 5.0 | 10.0 | 15.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 | Report | Budget |
| Water management training | - | 1.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME: Improved livestock sector** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 34000 pigs, 34000 goats 34000 sheeps ,51,000 poultry or 51,000 rabbits provided to HHs in Cat1$2** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of pigs provided. | 346 | 34,035 | 5670 | 5671 | 5672 | 5673 | 5674 | 5675 | Report | Budget |
|  |  | 41,667.0 | 6,945.0 | 13,890.0 | 20,835.0 | 27,780.0 | 34,725.0 | 41,667.0 |  |  |
| Number of goats provided | 0 | 34,035 | 5670 | 5671 | 5672 | 5673 | 5674 | 5675 | Report | Budget |
| Number of sheeps provided. | 500 | 34,035 | 5670 | 5671 | 5672 | 5673 | 5674 | 5675 | Report | Budget |
| Number of poultry provided. | 0 | 51,015 | 8500 | 8501 | 8502 | 8503 | 8504 | 8505 | Report | Budget |
| Number of rabbits provided. | 0 | 51,015 | 8500 | 8501 | 8502 | 8503 | 8504 | 8505 | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 6000 cows distributed to poor famillies under Girinka Program** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cows distributed | 10958 | 6000 | 914 Cows distributed | 1086 Cows distributed | 1000 Cows distributed | 1000 Cows distributed | 1000 Cows distributed | 1000 Cows distributed | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 19 200 artificially cows inseminated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of cows inseminated | 13,387 | 19,200 | 4000 cows artificial inseminated | 3200 cows artificial inseminated | 3000 cows artificial inseminated | 3000 cows artificial inseminate | 3000 cows artificial inseminated | 3000 cows artificial inseminated | Report | Budget |
| **Output 3.4: 69 Cell Paraveternaries are well equiped and skilled** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of cell paraveterinaries trained and equipped | 0 | 69 cell paraveterinaries | 69 cell paraveterinaries are trained. | 69 cell paraveterinaries are well equiped and skilled | 69 cell paraveterinaries are well equiped and skilled | 69 cell paraveterinaries are well equiped and skilled | 69 cell paraveterinaries are well equiped and skilled | 69 cell paraveterinaries are well equiped and skilled | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 12 ha of multiplication sites of folder plants** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ha of multiplication sites of folder plants | 12 ha | 600 | 100ha | 100ha | 100ha | 100ha | 100ha | 100ha | Report | Budget |
| **Output 3.6: Acquafarming production increased** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tones of acquafarming production produced | 150Tones/year | 1230 tones of acquafarming production | 180tones | 190 | 200 | 210 | 220 | 230Tones | Report | Budget |
| **Output 3.7: Beekeeping production increased** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tones of honey production produced | 20 Tones | 330 Tones of Honey production | 30tones | 40tones | 50tones | 60tones | 70tones | 80tones | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME 4: Promotion of agro-processing units and management** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 4.1: 2 Milk Collection centers ( MCCs) and 17 Milk Collection Points( MCPs) established** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Milk Collection Centers (MCCs) established | 7 | 2 | Feasability study | 1MCC established, equiped and operationalized | 1MCC established, equipedand operationalized | 9MCCs maintained and operationalized | 9MCCs maintained and operationalized | 9MCCs maintained and operationalized | Report | Budget |
| Number of Milk Collection Points ( MCPs) established | 0 | 17 | Feasibility study | 3MCPs established, equiped and operationalized | 3MCPs established, equiped and operationalized | 3MCPs established, equiped and operationalized | 4MCPs established, equiped and operationalized | 4MCPs established, equiped and operationalized | Report | Budget |
| **Output 4.2: 3 Small butcheries constructed** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of small butcheries constructed | 0 | 3 | Study and design developed | 1butchery constructed | 1butchery constructed | 1butchery constructed | 3 small butcheries maintained | 3 small butcheries maintained | Report | Budget |
| **Output 4.3: 4 Agro processing units constructed and managed** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Agro processing units constructed and managed | 1 | 4 | Study conducted | 1new Agro processing unit constructed | 1new Agro processing unit constructed | 1 new Agro processing units constructed | 1 new Agro processing units constructed | Ago processinhg units maintained | Report | Budget |
| **Output 4.4: 4 Fruit processing unit established** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of small Fruit processing unit established | 0 | 4 | Study conducted | 1 Fruit selling point established | 1 Fruit selling point established | 1 Fruit selling point established | 1 Fruit selling point established | Fruits processing units maintained | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME: Cash crop value chain** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 600 Metric Tones Pyrethrum produced** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Metric Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 85Tones produced | 600 | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | 100Tones of Pyrethrum produced | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 204,000 of fruit seedlings produced and planted** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area of vegetable production | 30 | 630 | 50 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 130 | 150 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Area of flower production |  |  | 0.5 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 12.0 | 17.0 | Field visit and Report | Budget |
| Area of fruit production | 18 | 260 | 30 | 35 | 40 | 45 | 50 | 60 | Field visit and Report | Budget |

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| **SECTOR: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA:Create 26, 868 decent and productive jobs for economic development** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Increased labour productivity in off-farm sectors** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1.1: 2 Hotels, (1 Hotel at Butaro urban area and 1 Guest houses in Kiramboc) constructed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Hotel construct | 3 | 2 | **0** | **0** | **0** | **1** | **0** | **1** | available report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output 1.2: 2 Centers for local producers and handicrafts operational** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Centers for local products and handicrafts operational | 1 | 2 |  | **1** |  | **1** |  |  | Available report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output 1.4: 3 camping sites around RUGEZI Marshland developped** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of camping sites around RUGEZI Marshland (Musenda), Burera (Birwa 2) and Ruhondo Lakes, Kabona developped | 0 | 3 | Study conducted | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  | available report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output 1.5: 3 Tourism products selling points on Base-Kidaho road** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of selling points constructed | 0 | 3 | Site identification | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | Report |  |
| **Output 1.6: 3 Touristic sites developped and equiped** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of touristic sites developped and equiped | 0 | 3 |  | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | Field visit report | Availability of needed budget |
| Number of suspended bridges constructed on Rugezi Marshland | 0 | 2 | Study conducted | Tender Rrocurement | 1 |  | 1 |  | report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output 1.7: 4 new mines and 51 new quarries development exploited and regular monitored** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of new mines development exploited and regular monitored | 2 | 4 mines and 45 quarries | Study conducted | 1 new mines and 5 new quarries development exploited and regular monitored | 1 new mines and 10 new quarries development exploited and regular monitored | 1new mines and 15 new quarries development exploited and regular monitored | 1 new mine and 10 new quariees development exploited and regular monitored | 10 new quariees development exploited and regular monitored | available report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output 1.8: 300 SMEs empowerded and supported to access finance through BDF guarantee and grant scheme** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of SMEs supported to access finance through BDF guarantee and grant scheme | 65 | 300 | **50** | **50** | **50** | **50** | **50** | **50** | Field visit report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output: Infrastructure market established** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Mini market constructed | 0 | 3 | Study | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Visit field report | Availability of needed budget |
| Number of market relocated | 0 | 1 | Study | 1 |  |  |  |  | Field visit | Budget constraint |
| Number of super market constructed | 0 | 1 | Study |  | 1 |  |  |  | Field visit | Budget constraints |
| **Output: 480 TVET graduates who recieved start up toolkit loan facility** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 480 TVET graduates who recieved start up toolkit loan facility. | 160 | 480 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Visit field report | Availability of needed budget |
| **OUTCOME: Increased productive jobs for women and youth** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 26,868 off-farm jobs (Non NEP Interventions) created** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 480 TVET graduates who recieved start up toolkit loan facility. | 160 | 480 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | Field visit report | Availability of needed budget |
| Construct transformation plant of AMAKORO | 0 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | Field visit report | Budget |
| Promote tailoring cooperatives and companies /Textile and garments | 1 | 17 | **3** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **3** | **2** | Field visit report | Equipment |
| Number of ICPC constructed | 2 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Field visit report | Availability of needed budget |
| Number of Youth friendly centers created and developped | 1 | 3 | Extension study of existing youth center | Upgrading existing youth center and study for 3new youth centers | Tender process | 1 | 1 | 1 | Field visit report | Availability of needed budget |
| **Output: 30 of agribusiness projects for graduates which received start up capital** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of agribusiness projects for graduates which received start up capital | 2 | 28 | **2** | **3** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **8** | Visit field report | Availability of needed budget |

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| **SECTOR: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment to Transition Rwanda towards a Carbon Neutral Economy** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Increased sustainability of land use system** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output : 2418 Ha of Radical and progressive terraces constructed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ha of Radical terraces constructed | 5582ha (68,76%) , Radical terraces | 2418ha | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | 403 ha of Radical terraces constructed | Report | Budget and disaster |
| Ha of progressive terraces constructed | 2347 ha of progressive terraces | 2418ha | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | 403 ha of progressive terraces constructed | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME: Integrated water resource management ensuring availability of renewable water resources for sustainable development** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Water from Volcano National Park managed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km of Gullies from volcanoes national park protected | 15 Km protected with bamboo | 46 | Study | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 185 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km of Buffer zones of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 63km on Burera lake | 185km | 35 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 35 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 35 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 35 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 35 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | 10 km of Burera and Ruhondo lakes protected | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 195 km of Urugezi protected** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km of Buffer zones of of Urugezi protected | 161km on RUGEZI marshland | 195km | 32 km of Urugezi well protected | 32 km of Urugezi well protected | 32 km of Urugezi well protected | 32 km of Urugezi well protected | 32 km of Urugezi well protected | 35 km of Urugezi well protected | Report | Budget |
| **OUTCOME: Sustainable and productive forest management ensured** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: New ha of forestry planted and maintained** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ha of forestry planted and maintained | 13,478/19,972 ha planted(67.5%) | 600ha | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | 100 new ha of foresrty planted | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 6960 ha of agroforestry planted and maintained** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ha of agroforestry planted and maintained | 1.160 for Agro-forestry | 6960 | 1200 new ha of agroforestry planted | 1200 new ha of agroforestry planted | 1200 new ha of agroforestry planted | 1200 new ha of agroforestry planted | 1200 new ha of agroforestry planted | 960 new ha of agroforestry planted | Report | Budget |

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| **SECTOR: FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Create 26868 decent and productive jobs for economic development** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Increased Financial Inclusion** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 30,000Adult people financially Included** | | | | | | | | | | |
| New bank account opened and operationalized | 88751/153020 (58%) | 100% | 63,4% | 68,5% | 73,6% | 78,7% | 85,8% | 100% | Visit field report | Availability of needed budget |
| Percentage (%) of adult population financially included (formal and Informal) | 92% | 100% | 94% | 96% | 98% | 100% |  |  | Finscope survey | Picked from Finscope last survey report of 2016 |
| **Output: 3 new Commercial bank branches and MFI branches operational** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of commercial bank branches and MFI Branches | 21 | 3 | Mobilisation capmaigns | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  | Visit field report | Availability of needed budget |
| Percentege of Umurenge SACCOs automated and District SACCO set up. | 0 | 100% | 50% | 70% | 90% | 100% |  |  | Visit field report |  |
| **Output: Number of people subscribed to Long Term Saving Scheme** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of subscribers to Long Term Saving Scheme | 0 | 22,401 | 3,734 | 7,467 | 11,201 | 14,934 | 18,668 | 22,401 | Report |  |

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| **SECTOR: TRANSPORT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization from 17.3% (2013/14) to 35% by 2024** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Improved and sustained quality of road network** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 220.3 Km of murrum roads rehabilitated** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km murrum road rehabilitated | 354.5Km | | | 220.3 Km | | New 54Km | 50Km | 50Km | 25Km | | 25Km | 16.3Km | Report Road network in Good Condition | Heavy rainfall and Soil erosion |
| Km of feeder roads constructed | 153.5Km | | | 74 Km | | 16 | 16 | 25 | 10 | | 5 | 12 | Road network in Good Condition | Heavy rainfall and Soil erosion |
| **Output: Tarmac road Butaro –Bungwe –Gicumbi constructed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km of Tarmac road constructed | 15Km | | | 33 Km | | Study | Study | Procurement | 10 | | 15 | 8 | Reports | Budget constraints |
| **Output: Tarmac road Gahunga-Kirambo-Rwerere –Ruhunde –Miyove constructed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Km of tarmac road constructed (Bicouche) | 0 | | | 65.2 km | | study | study | Procurement | 25 | | 25 | 15.2 | Reports | Budget constraints |
| **Output: Improved public transport services and reduce traffic congestions in urban areas** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construct 3 Car parks **(**Kidaho,Butaro and Kirambo) | 0 | | | 3 | | Study | 1 Car park constructed in Butaro Sector | 1 Car park constructed in Kirambo Sector | 1Car park constructed in Cyanika Sector | | 0 | 0 | Awell functional Car park | Budget constraints |
| **SECTOR: ENERGY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization from 17.3% (2013/14) to 35% by 2024** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Productive user access to electricity increased to 100%** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Households connected to electricity grid** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Households connected to electricity grid | | | 23% | 52% | | 35% | 38% | 42% | 45% | | 49% | 52% | REG electrification report | Lack of electrical materials |
| % of Households accessing electricity through off-grid solutions | | | 9% | 48% | | 17% | 23% | 30% | 36% | | 42% | 48% | REG electrification report | Lack of electrical materials |
| Number of electrical lines constructed | | | 17 | 16 | | 8 | 8 |  |  | |  |  | REG Electrification report and field visit | Budget constraints |
| **OUTCOME: Street lighting expanded to all national and District roads** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Ouput: Roads with street lighting provided** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construct Public lighting (Gahunga-Cyanika-Butaro-Kirambo-Nemba Nemba) | | | 0 | 77Km | | N/A | Study | 20 | 20 | | 25 | 12 | REG electrification report | Budget constraints |
| **OUTCOME: Improved Energy Efficiency** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Households using modern cooking technologies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Households using modern cooking technologies | | | 60% | 100% | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | | 100% | 100% |  |  |
| Number of bording schools using digester biogaz | | | 0 | 20 | | Study | 4 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | Field visit report | budget |
| **SECTOR: WATER AND SANITATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Moving towards a Modern Rwandan Household** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Improved and Sustained urban and rural households access to safe drinking water** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 100% of HHs with access to drinking water** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of households with access to drinking water | | 83.2% | | | 100% | 86.70% | 89.30% | 91.70% | 92.30% | | 95.80% | 100% | Report on HHs feaching water in 200m from home | None |
| **Output: 13 Nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of non function rural water supply system rehabilitated | | 13 | | | 13 | 1 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | 2 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | 3 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | 2 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | | 2 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | 3 nonfunctional rural water supply systems rehabilitated | Report on HHs using the facility |  |
| **Output: Public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operator** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of public rural water supply systems managed by a contracted private operator | | 9 | | | 13 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | Contracts | None |
| **OUTCOME: Improved and Sustained household access to basic sanitation Services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Improved collective Sanitation** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of landfill constructed | | 0 | | | 4 | Study | Tender process | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | Reports | Budget constraints |
| **SECTOR: URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization from 17.3% (2013/14) to 35% by 2024** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Liveable, well-serviced, connected, compact, green and productive urban and rural settlements with a cultural identity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Rural households settled in IDP Model Villages and planned Villages** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of households settled in planned settlement (IDP Model villages, layout plans) | | | 3000 HHs | | 7437HHs | 444 HHs | 1390 | 1390 | 1390 | 1390 | | 1433 | Report on HHs settled in planned settlement | Mindset of the population |
| Number of Layout plans implemented | | | 34 | | 35 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | 5 | Report on layoutplans implemented | Budget constraints |
| Number of Houses areas without asbestos | | | 4 334 | | 2 394 |  | 471 | 480.75 | 480.75 | 480.75 | | 480.75 | Field visit | Budget constraints |
| **OUTCOME: Integrated human settlement planning and coordination** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Development of urban planning areas well–managed** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Master plan in Bukamba, Kivuye and Butaro implemented | | | 2Master  Plans elaborated(Bukamba and Butaro) | | 3 | 2 |  | 1 |  | |  |  | Report on master plan implementation | Budget constraints and Mindset of the population |
| Study and Implementation of Master plan in Kirambo Conducted | | | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |  |  | Report on master plan implementation | Budget constraints and Mindset of the population |
| Detailled Physical master plans revised and elaborated | | | 3Master plans | | 3 master plans with detailled pysical plans |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | |  |  | Report | Budget |
| Building permit management Information system operationalized 100% | | | 0 | | 100% |  |  | 100% |  | |  |  | Report | Budget |

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| **SECTOR: ICT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA:** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Establishing Self-reliant local government** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Public institution connected to 4G internet** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Cell offices | 10 | 59 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | Field visits Reports |  |
| Number of schools | 12 | 38 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |  | Field visits Reports |  |
| Number of Health centers | 0 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Field visits Reports |  |
| Number of smart Villges | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Field visits Reports |  |
| School with SMART classroom | 0 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Report |  |

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| **INDICATOR including Unit of Measurement** | **BASELINE** | **OVERALL TARGETS**  **2018/2024** | **TARGET**  **2018/2019** | **TARGET**  **2019/2020** | **TARGET**  **2020/2021** | **TARGET**  **2021/2022** | **TARGET**  **2022/2023** | **TARGET**  **2023/2024** | **Means of verification** | **Asumptions** |
| **PILLAR: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **SECTOR: SOCIAL PROTECTION** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Enhancing graduation from extreme poverty and promoting resilience** | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **OUTCOME 1: Increased access to social security and income support programmes,** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outpput: 100% of older people, Pw Ds and children covered by social protection** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% of extremely poor people supported under direct support scheme | 100% extremely poor older people, people with disabilities and child headed household | 100% | 100% of extremely poor people | 100% of extremely poor people | 100% of extremely poor people | 100% of extremely poor people | 100% of extremely poor people | 100% of extremely poor people | MEIS\_  LODA |  |
| **Output : All targeted extremely poor households receiving short-term VUP public works employment** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of extremely poor households with labour supported under VUP Classic Public Works | 100% extremely poor households with labour | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | MEIS\_  LODA |  |
| **Output: All targeted population with health insurance (disaggregated by quintile, sex and disability)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) with health insurance | 100% | 100% | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | 100% of all eligible households and individuals (PwDs) | RSSB reports | Coordination and Reporting challenges |
| **Output: 100% of workers in fixed or permanent employment enrolled in a contributory social security scheme** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% of inspection conducted for both private companies and public sector institutions | 70% | 100% | 100% of inspection | 100% of inspection | 100% of inspection | 100% of inspection | 100% of inspection | 100% of inspection | Reports from Labor inspector office | Coordination and Reporting challenges |
| **Output: 100% of core social protection programme payments delivered on-time** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW are paid directly and electronically through MEIS | 100% | 100% | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | 100% of beneficiaries of FARG DS, VUP DS and c&e PW | MEIS\_LODA, FARG\_MIS | Network problem and shortage of IT facilities |
| 100% of LG staff equipped in IT | 100% | 100% | 100% of LG staff | 100% of LG staff | 100% of LG staff | 100% of LG staff | 100% of LG staff | 100% of LG staff | Reports from G.G unit | Zero IT skills for certain staff at Cell level |
| **Output: 100% of disaster victims assisted** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Availability of District Disaster Management plan at District headquarter | 1 | 1 | One DDMP | One DDMP | One DDMP | One DDMP | One DDMP | One DDMP | DDMP | Shortage of logistics and financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Strengthened provision of high quality Social Care Services and sensitization for the most vulnerable** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 100% of GBV, human trafficking and child abuse victims supported** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% health centers integrated with health care services to SGBV | 100% | 100% | 100% health centers | 100% health centers | 100% health centers | 100% health centers | 100% health centers | 100% health centers | Reports from Sectors and Health unit | Shortage of financial means and human resources |
| 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign conducted in all secondary schools in the Districts | 100% | 100% | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | 100% of anti-teenage pregnancy campaign | Reports from Sectors and Education unit | Shortage of financial means and human resources |
| **Output: All identified delinquent children placed in families** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of vulnerable/delinquent children identified and placed in families | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Reports from G.G unit | Shortage of financial means and human resources |
| **Output: All identified PwDs receiving assistive devices** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Pw Ds provided with assistive devices | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Reports from DDM office | Shortage of financial means and human resources |
| **OUTCOME: Extremely poor households have increased access to complementary livelihood development services for economic empowerment** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: All identified extremely poor households receiving productive asset transfers** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of households provided with small livestock | 397 | 6000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | Reports from Sectors and SD unit | Busy works along the process and shortage of human resource |
| **Output: 100% of extremely poor and vulnerable households who are members of a community savings group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100% of new community savings groups supported | 100% | 100% | 100% of new community savings groups | 100% of new community savings groups | 100% of new community savings groups | 100% of new community savings groups | 100% of new community savings groups | 100% of new community savings groups | Reports from BDF and Busines start-up development office | Busy works along the process and shortage of human resource |
| **Output: 100% of all identified SP beneficiaries receiving formal skills training** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % extremely poor and vulnerable individuals trained in TVET | 100% | 100% | 100% of all targeted trainees | 100% of all targeted trainees | 100% of all targeted trainees | 100% of all targeted trainees | 100% of all targeted trainees | 100% of all targeted trainees | Reports from BDF and Business start-up development office | Shortage of financial means and human resources |
| **Output: All identified severely malnourished infants and pregnant/breast-feeding women provided with nutrition support** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of targeted children and pregnant/breastfeeding women provided with Fortified Blended Food | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Reports from Health unit | SP Targeting errors |
| **Output: All identified poor and vulnerable households supported through HGS** | | | | | | | | | | |
| number of households supported through UBUDEHE community projects | 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households supported through UBUDEHE community projects | 571 | number of households supported through UBUDEHE community projects | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | all 571 villages and talented 571 Extremely poor and vulnerable households | SP Targeting errors and cash flow management |
| **Output: All identified poor and vulnerable households receiving Shelter** | | | | | | | | | | |
| number of houses constructed or rehabilitated for Genocide survivors and other extremely poor and vulnerable households | 19 houses for genocide survivors and 327 houses for other extremely poor and vulnerable household | 25 | 25 | Rehabilitation of old houses | Rehabilitation of old houses | Rehabilitation of old houses | Rehabilitation of old houses | Rehabilitation of old houses | Reports from RF/ MINADEF and School construction Engineer | SP Targeting errors, challenges in BoQ elaboration and cash flow management |
| **SECTOR: HEALTH** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality Health for all** | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **PRIORITY AREA: Eradicating malnutrition** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Reduced malnutrition among children** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Used community/village based ECD as an entry point for education/provision of health services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of ECDs constructed and operationalized | 1 | 69 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | | Field visit | Budget constraint |
| **OUTCOME: Increased contraceptives prevalence** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **0utput: Modern family planning uptake increased** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of married women up taking modern contraceptive methods | 44 | 60% | 46 | 48 | 50 | 52 | 54 | 60 | | RDHS | Mindset |
| **OUTCOME: Infrastructure and medical equipment norms and standards strengthened** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Butaro District Hospital is extended to the level of Referral hospital hospital** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of District hospital extended to the level of referral hospital | 0 | 1 | study | 1 |  |  |  |  | Construction report | | Budget constraint |
| **Output: Burera District hospital is constructed and functional** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of District hospital constructed | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | |  | Budget constraint |
| **Output: Health centers are renovated and equipped (Gitare, Mucaca, Nyamugali, Gahunga, Cyanika, Rwerere, Bungwe and Rusasa)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of health centers renovated | 5 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Construction report | Budget constraint |
| **Output: Health posts are upgraded to the level of HC (Nyamicucu and Gaseke health posts)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of health posts upgraded | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | Construction report | Budget constraint |
| **Output: Health Posts are constructed and functional** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of health posts constructed | 37 | 18 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  | | Construction report | Budget constraint |
| **OUTCOME: Increased coverage of Community Based Health Insurance** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Mutuelle de santé campaigns conducted** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of mutuelle de santé campaigns conducted and citizens satisfaction with health services increased | 77.4 | 85% | 79 | 80% | 82% | 84% | 85% | 85% | | Citizen Report Card | Budget constraint |
| **OUTCOME: Improved WASH services within the community-and public places** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Community hygiene clubs are functional** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of functional community hygiene clubs | 50 | 100 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | District report | Budget constraint |
| **OUTCOME: Improved Leadership and Governance in health facilities** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Improved referral system** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Health Facilities have ambulances to ease referral system** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of ambulances (number of ambulances per population) | <1/50,000 | 1/50 000 | <1/50,000 | <1/50,000 | <1/50,000 | <1/50,000 | <1/50,000 | <1/50,000 | | District report | Budget constraint |
| **SECTOR: EDUCATION** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Enhancing the Demographic dividend through improved access to quality education** | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **OUTCOME: Increased equitable access to fee-free and compulsory pre-primary, primary and lower secondary schooling for all children, and expanding access to upper secondary.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: All schools have sufficient, well-maintained, disable-friendly facilities and equipment to meet target PCR and infrastructure standards** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of classrooms have sufficient, well-maintained, disable-friendly facilities and equipment to meet target PCR and infrastructure standards. | 1060 classrooms | 247 | 25 primary Classrooms constructed | 30 primary Classrooms constructed | 33 primary Classrooms constructed | 35 primary Classrooms constructed | 40 primary Classrooms constructed | 42 primary Classrooms constructed | Reports from School Engineer and field visit | Financial means |
| **Output: All School health, nutrition and hygiene education programme implemented in all schools.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of School health, nutrition and hygiene education programme implemented in all schools. | 37 Schools have clean water | 22 | 3 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | 2 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | 3 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | 3 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | 3 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | 3 primary and 1 secondary school are connected to the clean water | Reports from OSC and field visit | Financial means |
| **Output: SGACS strengthened to address the issue of out of school children and drop-out** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nbr of SGACS strengthened to address the issue of out of school children and drop-out | 39 SGAC Trained | 98 | 98 SGACS Trained | 98 SGAC trained | 98 SGAC trained | 98 SGAC trained | 98 SGAC trained | 98 SGAC trained | Reports From Education Unit , Sectors and field visit | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Increase equitable access to early education** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: ECD center constructed and connected to clean water** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of ECD Center constructed and connected to clean water | 1 | 68 | 1 ECD centers constructed and connected to clean water | 5 ECD centers constructed and connected to clean water | 10 ECD centers constructed and connected to clean water | 12 ECD centers constructed and connected to clean water | 20ECDcenter constructed and connected to clean water | 20 ECD center constructed and connected to clean water | Reports from Sectors , School Engineer and Field visit | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME 2: Increased equitable access to education for students with special educational needs within mainstream and special schools.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Number of children with disabilities enrolled in school (primary and secondary)** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of children with disabilities enrolled in school(Primary and Secondary) | 5100% Students enrolled | 100% | All Children with disabilities enrolled | All Children with disabilities enrolled | All Children with disabilities enrolled | All Children with disabilities enrolled | All Children with disabilities enrolled | All Children with disabilities enrolled | Reports from Schools , Education Unit and Field visit | Financial means |
| **Output: school with disable-friendly facilities for children with special needs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of school with disable-friendly facilities for children with special needs | 0 | 98 | 10 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | 13 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | 15 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | 20 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | 20 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | 20 Schools with disable-friendly facilities | Reports from School Engineer and Field visit | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Enhanced use of ICT in teaching and learning to support the improvement of quality across all levels of education in Burera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Number of school using ICT in teaching and learning to support the improvement of quality across all levels of education in Burera** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of schools using ICT in teaching and learning to support the improvement of quality across all levels of education in Burera | 1 | 28 | 4 smart Classroom Provided | 4 smart Classroom Provided | 4 smart Classroom Provided | 4 smart Classroom Provided | 6 smart Classroom Provided | 6 smart Classroom Provided | Reports from sectors, Eduvcation Unit and Field visit | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Number of Schools with OLPC program** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Number of Primary Schools with OLPC Program** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of primary Schools using OLPC program | 12 | 27 | 4 Schools provided with OLPC | 5 Schools provided with OLPC | 6 Schools provided with OLPC | 4Schools provided with OLPC | 4 Schools provided with OLPC | 4 Schools provided with OLPC | Reports from Schools, Education Unit and REB | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Increased equitable access to relevant, high-quality, demand-driven TVET programmes** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: TVET providers have adequate facilities, infrastructure and equipment to ensure a locally relevant implementation of competency-based curricula.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of TVET and VTC providers have adequate facilities, infrastructure and equipment to ensure a locally relevant implementation of competency-based curricula. | 1 TVET with infrastructure and equipment | 6 | 1 TVET with infrastructure and equipment | 1 TVET with infrastructure and equipment | 1 VTC with infrastructure and equipment | 1 TVET with infrastructure and equipment | 1 VTC with infrastructure and equipment | 1 VTC with infrastructure and equipment | Reports from Schools and Education Unit | Financial means |
| Output:TTC Kirambo upgraded at higher education level: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Teaching Traing center upgraded | 0 | 1 | Study and parteners consultation | 1 |  |  |  |  | Reports | budget |
| **OUTCOME: Improved access to school readiness programmes by 2018/2024, accompanied by expanded access to three-years of early learning** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Increased number of schools with pre-primary section.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of schools with pre-primary section. | 45 Schools with pre-primary section | 45 | 4 pre-primary School increased | 6 pre-primary Schools increased | 8 pre-primary Schools increased | 8 pre-primary Schools increased | 9 pre-primary Schools increased | 10 pre-primary Schools increased | Reports from Schools and Education Unit | Financial means |
| **OUTCOME: Increased access to Adult Basic Education to improve adult literacy and numeracy.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Adults illiterate trained** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of adults illiterate trained | 10468 adults illiterate trained | 27500 | 5500 illiterates trained | 5200 illiterates trained | 4800 illiterates trained | 4500 illiterates trained | 4000 illiterates trained | 3500 illiterates trained | Reports from Education Unit | Financial means |
| **Output: Adult illiterate centres supported** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | 241 Adult illiterate centres supported | Reports from Education Unit | Financial means |

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| **INDICATOR including Unit of Measurement** | **BASELINE** | **OVERALL TARGETS**  **2018/2024** | **TARGET**  **2018/2019** | **TARGET**  **2019/2020** | **TARGET**  **2020/2021** | **TARGET**  **2021/2022** | **TARGET**  **2022/2023** | **TARGET**  **2023/2024** | **Means of verification** | **Asumptions** |

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| **PILLAR:TRANSFORMATIONAL GOVERNANCE** |
| **SECTOR: GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION** |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Strengthen Capacity, Service delivery and Accountability of public institutions** |

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| **OUTCOME: Increased Citizen Participation, empowerment and inclusiveness in transformational governance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Enhanced citizen participation and inclusiveness for transformation at 85%.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of citizen participation and inclusiveness for transformation | 40% | 85 % | Enhanced citizen participation at 60% (Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation | Enhanced citizen participation at 65% (Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation | Enhanced citizen participation 70% (Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation | Enhanced citizen participation at 75 % (Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation | Enhanced citizen participation at 80%(Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation at | Enhanced citizen participation at 85 % (Governments programs, in preparation of budget, District Action plan, in preparation in performance contrat) and inclusiveness for transformation | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: Increased satisfaction of service delivery including online services in all sectors** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Strengthened cell to serve as the Centre of service delivery at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of cells serve as the Centre of service delivery | 40% | 100% | 70% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | 80% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | 90% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | 100% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | 100% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | 100% cells are rehabilitate and equiped . | Report |  |
| **Output: Increased satisfaction in public service delivery at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of satisfaction on service delivery | 72.5% | 100% | 75% of satisfaction on service delivery | 80% of satisfaction on service delivery | 85% of satisfaction on service delivery | 100 % of satisfaction on service delivery | 100 % of satisfaction on service delivery | 100 % of satisfaction on service delivery | Report |  |
| Number of building office constructed | 37 cell office, 12 sectors co nstructed | 1 District office, 32 cell office and 5 sectors | 1District office | 1 District ofiice, 2 sectors (Cyeru, Kinyabab)  10 cell offices | 3 sectors (Rwerere, Kagogo, Gatebe) 10 cell office | 12 cell office |  |  | Report | Budget |
| **Output: 100%CRVS framework strengthened and monitored** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of CRVS framework strengthened and monitored | 95%CRVS framework strengthened and monitored | 100% | 100 % of CRVS transactions recorded timelly | 100% of CRVS transactions recorded timely | 100% of CRVS transactions recorded timelly | 100% of CRVS transactions recorded timelly | 100% of CRVS transactions recorded timelly | 100% of CRVS transactions recorded timelly | Monthly Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: Capacity Development strategy designed and implemented to meet the transformation agenda** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Capacity building plan strategy designed for transformational governance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity building plan strategy designed for transformational governance. | 1 capacity building plan strategy designed for transformational governance | 6 | 1 capacity building plan strategy designed and implemented | 1 capacity building plan strategy updated and implemented | 1 capacity building plan strategy updated and implemented | 1 capacity building plan strategy updated and implemented | 1 capacity building plan strategy updated and implemented | 1 capacity building plan strategy updated and implemented | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: Values, home grown solutions and innovations for streamlined into all institutions for transformational governance** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Local awareness of Rwandan Values and HGSs raised** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Local awareness of Rwandan Values and HGSs raised through Itorero at Village level | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | 571 | Report |  |
| **SECTOR: JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Strengthen Justice, Law and Order** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUCOME: Improved Universal access to quality justice** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Improved Access to Quality Justice for vulnerable people** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of vulnerable people accessed to Quality justice | 85% | 100% | 100% | 100%l | 100%l | 100%l | 100%l | 100%l | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: improved public service delivery through universal access to quality justice** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi solved** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi committees | 90% | 100% | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi 100% solved | Report |  |
| **SECTOR: JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Reinforce Rwandan culture and values as a foundation for peace and unity** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME : Maintained Safety , Security and Peace** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Unity and Reconciliation Preserved and Reinforced & Steadfast Rwandan Identity Fostered** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Unity and Reconciliation dialogues organized and conducted | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Report |  |
| **Output: Genocide memorial sites preserved** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Genocide memorial sites preserved | 1 | 2 | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | 2 Genocide memorial sites rehabilitated and preserved | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: Improved Control of Corruption, Transparency and Accountability** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Anti-corruption Clubs operationalised , supported and empowered** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Anti-corruption Clubs supported and empowered | 17 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | Report |  |
| **Output: Mechanisms to fight injustice and corruption strengthened** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of services that require IT tracking | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME: Enhanced adherence to human rights** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Compaigns for Awareness and respect of human rights organised and conducted.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of awareness Compaigns for human rights organised and conducted. | 12 Compaigns for Awareness and respect of human rights organised and conducted. |  | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Report |  |
| **SECTOR: SPORT AND CULTURE** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Increase supporting sports infrastructure** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: A more active community with access to quality sports facilities and programs** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 72 Sport activities organised and conducted** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Sport activities organised and conducted | 72 Sport activities organised and conducted |  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Report |  |
| **Output: Play ground facilities constructed.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Play ground facilities constructed. | 3 | 3 Playing grounds | Study | 1 playgounds constructed |  | 1 playgoundsconstructed | 6 playgounds constructed | 1 playgound constructed | Report |  |
| **Output: 3 Multipuposse Halls constructed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Gymnasium constructed | 0 | 3 | study | 1 Multipuposse Halls constructed | 0 | 1 Multipuposse Halls constructed | 0 | 1 Multipuposse Halls constructed | Report |  |
| **Output: Different and inclusive athletics sport centers established** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of athletics and cultural academy developed | 0 | 1 | Study |  | 1 |  |  |  | Report | budget |
| **OUTCOME: Cultural heritage at District and community level conserved and promoted** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 6 Cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | 6 Cultural heritage identified | 6 cultural heritage to be developed | Study | 1cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | 1cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | 1cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | 1cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | 1cultural heritage conserved, developed and managed | Report |  |
| **Output: Arts and cultural industry developed** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of arts related centers/houses developed | 0 | 3 | Study conducted | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | Final report | Availability of needed budget |
| Number of cultural related centers/houses developed | 0 | 2 | Study | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | Report | Budget constraints |
| **OUTCOME: Awareness of the Genocide against the Tutsi, its impact and process of sustainable reconciliation for all Rwandans** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 6 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted | Report |  |
| **OUTCOME : Enforcement of transparency and accountability at individual and institutional level strengthened** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output: Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 90% | 100% | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | 100% of Citizen Grievances received and addressed and court judgments timely executed | Report |  |
| **Output: Feedback mechanisms and access to information enhanced at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 85% | 100% | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | 100% of Feedback mechanisms and access to information reacherd the population | Report |  |
| **Output: Citizen and non-governments actors accountability enhanced at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Citizen and non-government actors’ are accountable | 86% | 100% | 100% of JADF activities organi sed and conducted | 100% of JADF activities organised and conducted | 100% of JADF activities organised and conducted | 100% of JADF activities organised and conducted | 100% of JADF activities organised and conducted | 100% of JADF activities organised and conducted | Report |  |
| **Ouput: Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved at 100%** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 85% | 100% | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | 100 % Citizens issues/complaints recorded and resolved | Report |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **PRIORITY AREA: Establishing Self-reliant local government** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **OUTCOME: Enhanced core PFM knowledge and skills** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output : District own revenue increased** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of District own revenue collected | 708,693,580 | 5 718 000 000 | 778,000,000 | 848,000,000 | 918,000,000 | 988,000,000 | 1,058,000,000 | 1,128,000,000 | Financial report | Budget |
| **Output: Auditor General Recommendations implemented** | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of Auditor General Recommendations implemented | 78% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Report | Capacity |
| **Output: Non Budget Agencies trained** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of NBAs trained | 161 | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | 161 NBAs trained | Report | Capacity |
| **Output: Public Financial Management Peer learning operations organised and conducted** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of PFM Peer learning operations organised and conducted | 12 PFM Peer learning operations organised and conducted | 12 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Report | Capacity |

## 4.5.**Cross Cutting Areas**

Burera District considers integration of cross-cutting areas in DDS as very critical in the development effort. The following major cross-cutting issues have been identified and considered for analysis: Capacity Building, Gender and Family Promotion, HIV/AID and non-communicable diseases, Environment and Climate Change, Disaster Management, Disability and Social Inclusion, Technology (ICT) and Reginal Integration.

Considering the EICV4 data, the percentage of Households headed by a female is 27.1% and the average number of people in female-headed households is 3.6%.

Female are more engaged in farm activities than Male; whereas male who are engaged in farming are 9.4% the percentage of female stands at 10.1%.

The percentage of Male in off-farm activities is 41.7% against the Female percentage of 6.1%. The big number of female is in Small Scale Farming with a percentage of 73.3% against 36.9% of Male.

### 4.5.1. Gender and youth

The aspects of gender and youth in Burera District are to be addressed.

Eight core elements of a gender and youth-integrated interventions include:

* Specific gender/youth equity/equality objectives and indicators for measuring success.
* Equity participation and involvement at all levels by women and adolescent program design, decision making and priority setting. Gender and youth integrated programs will address many factors that discriminate against women, men and youth in development initiatives and interventions.
* Fostering equitable relationships by promoting equal power relationships between sex partners, among members of the community and between clients and providers.
* Advocacy: Gender and youth integrated programmes incorporate processes that enable women, youths and men across all segments of society to advocate for their rights. Advocacy activities promote empowerment of women, youths and men in negotiations with service providers and policy makers, inform beneficiaries about their rights, develop organizational, public speaking and lobbying skills in participants.
* Coalition building: through coalitions, diverse groups, especially those historically excluded, join together through a participatory process to pursue systematically a targeted set of actions in support of a specific objective. The efforts of coalition are strategic and directed to decision makers in support of specific initiative/intervention/policy change
* Multispectral linkages: multispectral approach promotes synergy between different sectors through an integrated service delivery mechanism. This addresses barriers that confront women’s disempowerment and the complex factors that lead to poor service delivery in general.
* Community support for informed individual choice: Gender and age relations extend beyond the household into many social contexts such as extended families, community groups and beyond the community to relationships with services, employment and political leadership.
* Institutional commitment to gender/youth integration: An institutional commitment to gender and youth equity/equality ensures that gender and youths integration in programs receives high priority at all levels of program administration. Gender and youth integration programs address gender and youth imbalances within the institutional structures, leadership and management.

The Government of Rwanda has demonstrated exceptional commitment to gender promotion and equality. Women have been promoted to positions of visibility and responsibility at all levels. This commitment has been incorporated into the Constitution, the Rwanda Vision 2020 strategy.

### 4.5.2. Environment and Climate Change

The livelihood of Burera District relies heavily on environment and natural resources, like land, fish from water bodies, livestock, wetlands, forests, wildlife, water, minerals and climate. Natural resources of the District contribute more than 90% of the household energy requirements in terms of charcoal and firewood for domestic use. Green Economy is a concept whose growth in income and employment is driven by public and private Investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services. It is an economy which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially Inclusive. Green economy Mainstreaming covers the following areas; Environment and Natural Resources issues, Climate change issues and Energy issues. Green economy mainstreaming is an informed inclusion of relevant environmental concerns into the decisions of institutions that drive national, local and sectoral development policy, rules, plans, investment and action. It results in a better understanding of the capabilities of environmental assets, the consequences of environmental hazards, and the real or potential impacts of development on the environment.

#### **4.5.2.1. Mainstream the Green Economy**

A large proportion of the wealth of the District and poor people is comprised of environmental assets. These provide the foundations for sustainable development. Fertile soils, clean water, biomass and biodiversity produce a range of goods and services that yield income, offer safety nets for the poor, maintain public health, and power economic growth. Poor management of environmental assets, poor control of environmental hazards such as pollution, and inadequate response to environmental challenges such as climate change do threaten development hence mainstreaming will be a mitigation approach.

Environmental policies are a requirement for Burera District to attain economic and social gains on several fronts, e.g. deployment of cleaner energy technologies and improved access to energy services; improved resource efficiency through investments in cleaner production approaches; increased food security through the use of more sustainable agricultural methods; and access to emerging new markets for their green goods and services. Protection of biodiversity through the preservation and protection of ecosystems is at the heart of the green economy agenda and green investments also aim at reducing the negative externalities caused by the exploitation of natural capital. Preserving the forest cover will preserve 80% of terrestrial species.

**Mainstreaming the Green Economy and Dimensions of Development**

* Poverty alleviation
* Gender issues
* Participation
* Equity issues
* Empowerment
* Environmental pollution and toxicology control
* Natural resource management
* Inter and intra generational equity in the use of NR
* Biodiversity Conservation
* Economic growth
* economic stability,
* effectiveness,
* efficiency.

### 4.5.3. Disaster Management

Siltation of water bodies particularly through floods and soil erosion induced and recurrent water related natural disasters. It has been realized that climate change impacts (floods, landslides and droughts) pose economic losses within the District.

### 4.5.4. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Burera District Strategy initiative is designed to respond positively to the ICT policy which is anchored on digital technology. A digital strategy sits alongside the District communications strategy and looks specifically at how the Burera District can build its online presence. This includes having an effective website, utilising social media, running online campaigns, and identifying what resources should be uploaded online and for web marketing. The District will have the WI-FI facilities spread in all parts of the District to facilitate e-commerce in the value chain management strategy. The ICT supervising agency will carry out all approvals of ICT facilities to avoid any further development of isolated systems in all Districts of Rwanda. The capacity of local community will be built in e-governance.

Information and Communication Technology is a central engine to driving Rwanda’s transformation to a knowledge-based economy. Rwanda continues to be one of the fastest growing African countries in ICT and there are several avenues for growth for the ICT sector from e-commerce and e-services, mobile technologies, applications development and automation to becoming a regional center for the training of top quality ICT professionals and research.   Consequently, different sectors especially Financial Institutions and Utilities are increasingly digitizing and mobilizing their products and services, reducing costs and providing compelling new experiences for consumers.

### 4.5.5. HIV/AIDS and non-communicable disease

The prevalence of HIV within Burera district is 3.5 %. This rate could be improved by the increase of follow-up regarding sexual active groups. Moreover, physical exercises are not improved by the lack of adequate facilities; and expansion of drug use as risk factors of NCDs

### 4.5.6. Disability and Social inclusion

Within Burera District, 8% live with major disability while 20. 5% of households are headed by disability persons. The District also has genocide survivors who are psychologically and materially vulnerable

### 4.5.7. Capacity building

The district capacity building has been developed but not yet implemented, also the need of qualified staff still prevails

### 4.5.8. Regional integration

The Cyanika boarder is operational, but this border is mostly used by people from other districts or countries. The District population presents a low level of awareness in common market strategies.

# Implementation District Development Strategy

## Introduction

In order to ensure effective implementation of Burera District Development Strategy the following areas must be addressed:

1. Inform the public, disseminate information and mobilize stakeholders.

2. Burera District stakeholders and JADF will be coordinated for joint planning and for joint implementation.

3. The Roles and responsibilities will be defined in order to be understood and accepted.

There are two levels of stakeholder.

* Local stakeholders include the community, the private sector, the Civil Society, Local Authorities and JADF and are central to the processes of Burera DDS implementation.
* National Stakeholders include Sector Ministries and their Agencies, and Development Partners/ NGOs which require the full commitment and buy-in for a successful implementation of the Burera DDS.

To ensure effective and efficient DDS implementation some projects activities will be done through Home Grown Solutions like Umuganda, Ubudehe, Kuremera, Itorero, Urugerero and other unconventional means.

## Sequencing of interventions

Regarding sequencing of interventions, the DDS implementation will be started by implementation framework and programs design, then the top District priorities will be implemented once the resources funds are secured especially the resources from the central government. Different principles have been considered to categorize the top priorities and these will help in accelerating the achievement of other priorities, the typic example here is private sector development on off farm jobs creation. Also some activities related to those top priorities will be implemented and thereafter, different projects designed will be undertaken. Nevertherless, infrastructures improvement are needed to implement this DDS.

# Monitoring and Evaluation

## 6.1. Introduction

Maintaining comprehensive, comparable, reliable and up-to-date monitoring and evaluation (M&E) statistics, photoes and other supporting documents is a widely recognized best practice to build on. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of DDS outcome and impact indicators is required for the measurement of DDS trends . It is in this regard that Burera District Developments Strategy requires a rigorous monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, supplying some key indicators for measurement under the EDPRS 2 and NST 1.

The monitoring and evaluation framework has been structured in a way that facilitates progress monitoring of the contribution of stakeholders, thematic and foundational areas to EDPRS 2 and NST1. Such structure will provide for outcomes at the thematic and foundational areas level.

The regular and inclusive monitoring and evaluation plan will provide a framework for management to obtain relevant information that can be used to access progress of implementation of each of the DDS activities planned and to take timely decisions to ensure that progress is maintained according to schedule.

The overall responsibility of monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects in the 6 year District Development Plan lies with the EDPRS2, NST1 objectives.

All planning efforts will be result-oriented, and the aim of this is to improve the well being of the population. The evaluation plan on the other hand will enable management to determine most especially, whether the expected impacts of implemented activities and projets are being achieved.

## 6.2. The role of the JADF in DDS’s Monitoring and evaluation

The JADF will be having the responsibility of bringing together District Development Stakeholders for participatory planning assessment achievement, dialogue, dissemination of information and increase synergy among key stakeholders for effective citizen participation and community development. The JADF in collaboration with District authorities and staffs will also be engaged in guiding and managing the DDS and they will manage the cascading of DDS activities to lower administrative layers and citizens within the District. The JADF’s role will also be as bringing representatives from civil society, private and public sector, local and international NGOs, local authorities, faith-based organisations and cooperative in order to assess progress made regarding DDS activities and which challenges different stakeholders are facig with through dialogue and meetings/JADF Stateholders Consultative Forum.

## 6.3. Data storage and retrievement

There is no point storing data in a database if they cannot be easily retrieved, the District will need to install new data management softwares such as Microsoft Access software which enables simple summaries of data stored in the system to be viewed, reported or summarised. Currently the District needs to consider ahead of time the information that it needs to see.

## 6.4. Reporting system

The DDS reporting will be done at several levels. A quarterly District report will be prepared to enable assessment of District achievements towards sector priorities and outcomes. A semi-annual report will also be produced on the sector outcomes and their accompanying key priority/policy actions. It is expected that an annual report will be generated on progress against thematic outcomes, while Sector reports will reflect (aggregated) activities from the Umurenge to the District level. As usual the reporting sytem will be from the bottom to the Ditrict level up to the central level, the District after receiving reports from administrative sectors and other partners will compile them and send them to the province level but the District can also send some reports to the central level, the reports can be submitted electronically or by hard copy. With the training in e-filing for District staff, they will be able to store reports.

There is a Management Information System in place in the District and their linkage to the different systems as mentioned below:

1. MEIS:Monitoring &Evaluation information System
2. UMIS:Ubudehe data base Monitoring information System
3. CRVS: Civil RegislationVital Statistics
4. GIS Mapping System
5. FMIS:Financial Management Information System
6. E-MBONI
7. TMIS:Teacher management Information System
8. RBM-IPPS:Integrated Payroll and Personnel Information System
9. I-Rembo

## 6.5. DDS Evaluation plan

In accordance with Districts management process, the implementation of the DDS will be monitored every six months, to assess the level of achievement of the targets set in the District. A mid-term evaluation is conducted in the middle of the fiscal year, and a final evaluation at the end of fiscal year. The mid-term evaluation will help to review the status of implementation of the plan of action and, where necessary, it will result in a re-planning of activities, in consultation with the MINECOFIN.

Within the District all staff will be involved in implementing, monitoring and evaluating the DDS, but for the evaluation external evaluators will also play an important role.

The District has disigned different projects which will play a key role in economiv growth, District development also these projects will help in job creation.

# Cost and Financing of the District Development Strategy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Burera District Development Strategies (DDS): Costing Template (2018 - 2024)** | **Yr1** | **Yr2** | **Yr3** | **Yr4** | **Yr5** | **Yr6** |  |
| **DDS Outcome**  **DDS Output**  **Activity**  **Sub-activity** | **2018/2019** | **2019/2020** | **2020/2021** | **2021/2022** | **2022/2023** | **2023/2024** | **Total** |
| **Total** | **60,391,095,927** | **154,783,812,920** | **169,039,723,101** | **164,031,564,062** | **157,929,444,993** | **156,837,277,317** | **863,012,918,320** |
| **Pillar1: Economic Transformation** | **56,684,281,263** | **146,627,684,740** | **159,704,676,557** | **152,866,582,277** | **151,655,631,652** | **151,212,316,876** | **818,751,173,365** |
| **Priority area 1.1: Create 26868 decent and productive jobs for economic development** | 371,429,203 | 1,732,227,756 | 422,868,237 | 1,503,013,038 | 373,548,722 | 524,235,729 | 4,927,322,685 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased productive jobs for women and youth** | **293,537,112** | **880,611,339** | **293,537,113** | **733,842,783** | **293,537,113** | **440,305,670** | 2,935,371,130 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased quality of and access to business development services** | **26,997,091** | **265,471,417** | **35,996,124** | **44,095,255** | **31,496,609** | **45,895,059** | 449,951,555 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased labour productivity in off-farm sectors** | **28,190,000** | **563,800,000** | **70,475,000** | **704,750,000** | **28,190,000** | **14,095,000** | 1,409,500,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved Private Sector financing** | **4,500,000** | **4,500,000** | **3,960,000** | **4,590,000** | **4,320,000** | **5,130,000** | 27,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome:Increased Financial Inclusion** | **1,800,000** | **1,440,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,260,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,440,000** | 9,000,000 |
| **Output: 30,000Adult Rwandans financially Included** | **1,800,000** | **1,440,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,260,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,440,000** | 9,000,000 |
| **Activity: To Sensitize and mobilize financial institutions** | **1,800,000** | **1,440,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,260,000** | **1,530,000** | **1,440,000** | 9,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Idenfification of financial institutions | 500,000 | 440,000 | 530,000 | 380,000 | 530,000 | 440,000 | 2,820,000 |
| Sub-activity: Conduct campaign | **1,300,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **880,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 6,180,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved hands-on skills among youth, women and PWDs outside regular education** | **16,405,000** | **16,405,000** | **17,370,000** | **14,475,000** | **14,475,000** | **17,370,000** | 96,500,000 |
| **Output: Hands-on Skills enhanced and improved through critical massive short term vocational training (MVT)** | **10,905,000** | **10,905,000** | **11,870,000** | **8,975,000** | **8,975,000** | **11,870,000** | 63,500,000 |
| **Activity: To conduct short term vocation training** | **10,905,000** | **10,905,000** | **11,870,000** | **8,975,000** | **8,975,000** | **11,870,000** | 63,500,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of Trainees and Trainers | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Preparation of training materials and training | **9,405,000** | **9,405,000** | **10,370,000** | **7,475,000** | **7,475,000** | **10,370,000** | 54,500,000 |
| **Output: Hands-on Skills enhanced and improved for ICPCs operators (Integrated Craft Production Centers)** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | 33,000,000 |
| **Activity: To conduct training** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | **5,500,000** | 33,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of Trainees and Trainers | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Preparation of training materials and training | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| **Priority area 2: Modernize and increase productivity and livestock** | 3,222,423,100 | 3,220,777,248 | 2,446,884,766 | 2,625,755,555 | 2,536,895,440 | 2,455,952,571 | 16,508,688,680 |
| **Outcome 1: Increased agricultural production and productivity** | **2,997,981,636** | **2,997,981,636** | **2,248,486,227** | **2,398,385,309** | **2,098,587,145** | **2,248,486,227** | 14,989,908,180 |
| **Outcome 2: Enhnced innovation and extension** | **50,541,464** | **55,595,612** | **61,038,539** | **66,870,246** | **73,868,295** | **80,866,344** | 388,780,500 |
| **Outcome 2: Improved livestock sector** | **101,500,000** | **81,200,000** | **64,960,000** | **60,900,000** | **56,840,000** | **40,600,000** | 406,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Promotion of agro-processing units and management** | **58,800,000** | **58,800,000** | **58,800,000** | **58,800,000** | **294,000,000** | **58,800,000** | 588,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Cash crop value chain Promoted** | **13,600,000** | **27,200,000** | **13,600,000** | **40,800,000** | **13,600,000** | **27,200,000** | 136,000,000 |
| **Output:** 600 Metric Tones Pyrethrum produced | **6,100,000** | **20,000,000** | **9,000,000** | **26,000,000** | **7,459,000** | **10,000,000** | 78,559,000 |
| **Activity: To plant Pyrethrum** | 6,100,000 | 20,000,000 | 9,000,000 | 26,000,000 | 7,459,000 | 10,000,000 | 78,559,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of land | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Sub-activity: seedling and Plantation of pyrethrum | 5,100,000 | 19,000,000 | 8,500,000 | 25,000,000 | 6,459,000 | 9,000,000 | 73,059,000 |
| **Output:** 204,000 of fruit seedlings produced and planted | **7,500,000** | **7,200,000** | **4,600,000** | **14,800,000** | **6,141,000** | **17,200,000** | 57,441,000 |
| **Activity: To availe fruit seedlings for plantation** | 7,500,000 | 7,200,000 | 4,600,000 | 14,800,000 | 6,141,000 | 17,200,000 | 57,441,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of land | 1,500,000 | 1,200,000 | 600,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 7,800,000 |
| Sub-activity: seedling and Plantation of fruit | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 13,300,000 | 4,641,000 | 15,700,000 | 49,641,000 |
| **Priority area 1.3: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment to Transition Rwanda towards a Carbon Neutral Economy** | 297,375,860 | 745,773,446 | 298,133,154 | 321,414,984 | 356,613,180 | 391,811,376 | 2,411,122,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased sustainability of land use system** | **201,775,860** | **221,953,446** | **243,683,154** | **266,964,984** | **294,903,180** | **322,841,376** | 1,552,122,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Integrated water resource management ensuring availability of renewable water resources for sustainable development** | **37,520,000** | **458,480,000** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | 496,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Sustainable and productive forest management ensured** | **58,080,000** | **65,340,000** | **54,450,000** | **54,450,000** | **61,710,000** | **68,970,000** | 363,000,000 |
| **Output: 600 New ha of forestry planted and maintained** | **30,580,000** | **30,840,000** | **25,500,000** | **25,500,000** | **30,500,000** | **37,500,000** | 180,420,000 |
| **Activity: To plant and maintain forestry** | 30,580,000 | 30,840,000 | 25,500,000 | 25,500,000 | 30,500,000 | 37,500,000 | 180,420,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of sites | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: seedling and Plantation and maintenance of forestry | 30,080,000 | 30,340,000 | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 177,420,000 |
| **Output: 6960 ha of agroforestry planted and maintained** | **27,500,000** | **34,500,000** | **28,950,000** | **28,950,000** | **31,210,000** | **31,470,000** | 182,580,000 |
| **Activity: To plant and maintain agroforestry trees** | 27,500,000 | 34,500,000 | 28,950,000 | 28,950,000 | 31,210,000 | 31,470,000 | 182,580,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of sites | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Seedling , plantation and maintenance of agro-forestry trees | 27,000,000 | 34,000,000 | 28,450,000 | 28,450,000 | 30,710,000 | 30,970,000 | 179,580,000 |
| **Priority area 1.4: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization from 17.3% (2013/14) to 35% by 2024** | 49,195,313,100 | 136,585,916,290 | 156,166,965,400 | 148,221,078,700 | 148,180,494,310 | 147,726,772,200 | 786,076,540,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved and sustained quality of road network** | **46,330,065,000** | **131,268,517,500** | **154,433,550,000** | **146,711,872,500** | **146,711,872,500** | **146,711,872,500** | 772,167,750,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Productive user access to electricity increased to 100%** | **2,296,950,000** | **2,296,950,000** | **995,345,000** | **765,650,000** | **918,780,000** | **382,825,000** | 7,656,500,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Street lighting expanded to all national and district roads** | **-** | **2,532,496,000** | **244,096,000** | **152,560,000** | **61,024,000** | **61,024,000** | 3,051,200,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved Energy Efficiency** | **998,100** | **1,452,790** | **1,774,400** | **1,996,200** | **2,317,810** | **2,550,700** | 11,090,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Liveable, well-serviced, connected, compact, green and productive urban and rural settlements with a cultural identity** | **430,500,000** | **287,000,000** | **287,000,000** | **389,500,000** | **287,000,000** | **369,000,000** | 2,050,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Integrated human settlement planning and coordination** | **136,800,000** | **199,500,000** | **205,200,000** | **199,500,000** | **199,500,000** | **199,500,000** | 1,140,000,000 |
| **Output: Development of urban planning areas well–managed** | **116,000,000** | **179,500,000** | **185,200,000** | **179,500,000** | **179,500,000** | **179,500,000** | 1,019,200,000 |
| **Activity: To develop and implement master in Bukamba and Butaro** | **96,000,000** | **99,500,000** | **105,200,000** | **99,500,000** | **99,500,000** | **99,500,000** | 599,200,000 |
| Sub-activity: Implementation of Bukamba and Butaro master plan | **96,000,000** | **99,500,000** | **105,200,000** | **99,500,000** | **99,500,000** | **99,500,000** | 599,200,000 |
| **Activity: To conduct study and implement Kirambo and Kivuye master plan** | **20,000,000** | **80,000,000** | **80,000,000** | **80,000,000** | **80,000,000** | **80,000,000** | 420,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: study | 20,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: expropriation | - | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 80,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| **Output: Upgraded informal settlements** | **20,800,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | 120,800,000 |
| **Activity: To upgrade informal setllements** | **20,800,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | **20,000,000** | 120,800,000 |
| Sub-activity: demarcation | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: servicing plots | 12,800,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 72,800,000 |
| **Priority area 1.5: Moving towards a Modern Rwandan Household** | 3,592,220,000 | 4,339,150,000 | 366,225,000 | 191,720,000 | 204,240,000 | 109,945,000 | 8,803,500,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved and Sustained urban and rural households access to safe drinking water** | **3,545,270,000** | **4,323,500,000** | **345,880,000** | **172,940,000** | **172,940,000** | **86,470,000** | 8,647,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved and Sustained household access to basic sanitation Services** | **46,950,000** | **15,650,000** | **20,345,000** | **18,780,000** | **31,300,000** | **23,475,000** | 156,500,000 |
| **Output: Households with improved sanitation facilities** | **21,450,000** | **15,650,000** | **11,000,000** | **18,780,000** | **31,300,000** | **13,475,000** | 111,655,000 |
| **Activity: To Construct public latrines in different centers.** | 21,450,000 | 15,650,000 | 11,000,000 | 18,780,000 | 31,300,000 | 13,475,000 | 111,655,000 |
| Sub-activity: sits identification | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,300,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,300,000 |
| Sub-activity: construction of publis latrines | 20,450,000 | 14,650,000 | 10,000,000 | 17,780,000 | 30,000,000 | 12,475,000 | 105,355,000 |
| **Output: Improved collective Sanitation** | **25,500,000** | **-** | **9,345,000** | **-** | **-** | **10,000,000** | 44,845,000 |
| **Activity: To Construct 3 land fills in Bukamba, Kirambo and Butaro zones** | 25,500,000 | 0 | 9,345,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000,000 | 44,845,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of sites | 500,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 500,000 |
| Sub-activity: Construction of land fills | 25,000,000 |  | 9,345,000 |  |  | 10,000,000 | 44,345,000 |
| **Priority area 1.6: Enabled vibrant, competitive, and innovative ICT private sector** | 5,520,000 | 3,840,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,840,000 | 3,600,000 | 24,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: ICT penetration promoted** | **5,520,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | 24,000,000 |
| **Output: Public institution connected to 4G internet** | **5,520,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | 24,000,000 |
| **Activity: to connect 4G to public institutions** | **5,520,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,600,000** | **3,840,000** | **3,600,000** | 24,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identication of public institution | 800,000 | 890,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | 890,000 | 750,000 | 4,830,000 |
| Sub-activity: Supplying and connection with 4G to public institutions | 4,720,000 | 2,950,000 | 2,850,000 | 2,850,000 | 2,950,000 | 2,850,000 | 19,170,000 |
| **Pillar 2: Social Transformation** | 3,451,350,664 | 7,513,024,180 | 8,954,998,544 | 10,923,169,785 | 5,916,525,341 | 5,346,476,441 | 42,105,544,955 |
| **Priority area 2.1: Enhancing graduation from extreme poverty and promoting resilience** | 1,488,263,428 | 2,202,807,164 | 1,838,367,384 | 2,169,189,208 | 1,952,301,252 | 2,043,867,164 | 11,694,795,600 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased access to social security and income support programmes** | **918,293,428** | **1,342,121,164** | **988,931,384** | **1,271,483,208** | **1,200,845,252** | **1,342,121,164** | 7,063,795,600 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of key social protection programmes** | **118,920,000** | **372,616,000** | **372,616,000** | **372,616,000** | **372,616,000** | **372,616,000** | 1,982,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Strengthened provision of high quality Social Care Services and sensitization for the most vulnerable** | **146,250,000** | **213,750,000** | **202,500,000** | **281,250,000** | **135,000,000** | **146,250,000** | 1,125,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Extremely poor households have increased access to complementary livelihood development services for economic empowerment** | **304,800,000** | **274,320,000** | **274,320,000** | **243,840,000** | **243,840,000** | **182,880,000** | 1,524,000,000 |
| **Output: All identified extremely poor households receiving productive asset transfers** | **54,000,000** | **54,000,000** | **54,000,000** | **44,000,000** | **44,000,000** | **24,880,000** | 274,880,000 |
| **Activity: To assess and monitor SP programs** | **54,000,000** | **54,000,000** | **54,000,000** | **44,000,000** | **44,000,000** | **24,880,000** | 274,880,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification and profiling | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 84,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: providing the assets transfers for socio economic development | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 10,880,000 | 190,880,000 |
| **Output: 100% of extremely poor and vulnerable households who are members of a community savings group** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | 63,000,000 |
| **Activity: To support new community savings of extremely poor and vulnerable households who are members of a community savings group** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | **10,500,000** | 63,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of vulnerable HHs | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: training of vulnerable HHs in savings | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 48,000,000 |
| **Output: 100% of all identified SP beneficiaries receiving formal skills training** | **16,800,000** | **16,320,000** | **16,320,000** | **16,840,000** | **16,840,000** | **6,000,000** | 89,120,000 |
| **Activity: To train extremely poor and vulnerable individuals in TVET** | **16,800,000** | **16,320,000** | **16,320,000** | **16,840,000** | **16,840,000** | **6,000,000** | 89,120,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of beneficiaries | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: organization of training and monitoring | 15,800,000 | 15,320,000 | 15,320,000 | 15,840,000 | 15,840,000 | 5,000,000 | 83,120,000 |
| **Output: All identified poor and vulnerable households supported through HGS** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | 93,000,000 |
| **Activity: To support identified poor and vulnerable households through HGS** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | **15,500,000** | 93,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification of beneficiaries and projects proposals | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: providing support to identified 571 poor and vulnerable households through UBUDEHE community projects | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| **Output: All identified poor and vulnerable households receiving Shelter** | **208,000,000** | **178,000,000** | **178,000,000** | **157,000,000** | **157,000,000** | **126,000,000** | 1,004,000,000 |
| **Activity: To construct Houses of Vulnerable HHs** | **208,000,000** | **178,000,000** | **178,000,000** | **157,000,000** | **157,000,000** | **126,000,000** | 1,004,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification of HH snebeficiaries | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: construction of houses of beneficiaries | 206,000,000 | 176,000,000 | 176,000,000 | 155,000,000 | 155,000,000 | 124,000,000 | 992,000,000 |
| **Priority area 2.2: Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality health for all** | 1,186,350,436 | 4,273,245,216 | 5,802,995,560 | 7,296,400,377 | 1,579,085,289 | 1,218,872,477 | 21,356,949,355 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased coverage of maternal, neonatal and child health services** | **591,427,936** | **768,856,316** | **827,999,110** | **1,123,713,077** | **1,478,569,839** | **1,123,713,077** | 5,914,279,355 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased contraceptives prevalence** | **48,442,500** | **23,252,400** | **21,314,700** | **36,816,300** | **31,003,200** | **32,940,900** | 193,770,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Infrastructure and medical equipment norms and standards strengthened** | **440,580,000** | **3,377,780,000** | **4,846,380,000** | **6,021,260,000** | **-** | **-** | 14,686,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased coverage of Community Based Health Insurance** | **6,232,500** | **6,648,000** | **6,855,750** | **7,063,500** | **7,271,250** | **7,479,000** | 41,550,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved WASH services within the community-and public places** | **8,007,000** | **6,594,000** | **8,949,000** | **8,478,000** | **8,007,000** | **7,065,000** | 47,100,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased coverage of health Products management** | **6,480,000** | **7,200,000** | **5,400,000** | **4,680,000** | **6,480,000** | **5,760,000** | 36,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved Leadership and Governance in health facilities** | **22,165,500** | **11,610,500** | **22,165,500** | **11,610,500** | **22,165,500** | **15,832,500** | 105,550,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved referral system** | **52,440,000** | **60,306,000** | **52,440,000** | **70,794,000** | **13,110,000** | **13,110,000** | 262,200,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved and decentralized NCD services** | **10,575,000** | **10,998,000** | **11,491,500** | **11,985,000** | **12,478,500** | **12,972,000** | 70,500,000 |
| **Output: NCDs services integrated in all health centers** | **10,575,000** | **10,998,000** | **11,491,500** | **11,985,000** | **12,478,500** | **12,972,000** | 70,500,000 |
| **Activity: To integrate NCDs services in all health centers** | 10,575,000 | 10,998,000 | 11,491,500 | 11,985,000 | 12,478,500 | 12,972,000 | 70,500,000 |
| Sub-activity: Identification of health centers | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: training of health centers staff on NCDs | 10,075,000 | 10,498,000 | 10,991,500 | 11,485,000 | 11,978,500 | 12,472,000 | 67,500,000 |
| **Priority area 2.3: Eradicating malnutrition** | 51,840,000 | 52,488,000 | 53,460,000 | 54,432,000 | 55,404,000 | 56,376,000 | 324,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Reduced malnutrition among children** | **51,840,000** | **52,488,000** | **53,460,000** | **54,432,000** | **55,404,000** | **56,376,000** | 324,000,000 |
| **Output: Nutrition campaigns conducted** | **13,340,000** | **13,988,000** | **14,960,000** | **15,932,000** | **16,904,000** | **17,876,000** | 93,000,000 |
| **Activity: To conduct nutrition campaign** | **13,340,000** | **13,988,000** | **14,960,000** | **15,932,000** | **16,904,000** | **17,876,000** | 93,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: mobilisation of people | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: organization of nutrition campaigns | **12,840,000** | **13,488,000** | **14,460,000** | **15,432,000** | **16,404,000** | **17,376,000** | 90,000,000 |
| **Output: Kitchen garden promoted** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | 225,000,000 |
| **Activity: To construct kitchen garden for vulnerable HHs** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | **37,500,000** | 225,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification of HHs | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: construction of kitchen garden | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 37,000,000 | 222,000,000 |
| **Output: Used community/village based ECD as an entry point for education/provision of health services** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 6,000,000 |
| **Activity: To promote ECD in villages as provision of health services** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 6,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: mobilisation of people | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| **Priority area 2.4: Enhancing the Demographic dividend through improved access to quality education** | 724,896,800 | 984,483,800 | 1,260,175,600 | 1,403,148,200 | 2,329,734,800 | 2,027,360,800 | 8,729,800,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased equitable access to fee-free and compulsory pre-primary, primary and lower secondary schooling for all children, and expanding access to upper secondary** | **156,046,000** | **156,046,000** | **218,464,000** | **156,046,000** | **624,184,000** | **249,674,000** | 1,560,460,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increase equitable access to early education** | **55,440,000** | **249,480,000** | **388,080,000** | **487,872,000** | **748,440,000** | **842,688,000** | 2,772,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased equitable access to education for students with special educational needs within mainstream and special schools** | **22,294,000** | **28,982,200** | **26,752,800** | **64,652,600** | **35,670,400** | **44,588,000** | 222,940,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Enhanced use of ICT in teaching and learning to support the improvement of quality across all levels of education in Burera** | **85,456,000** | **73,248,000** | **85,456,000** | **103,768,000** | **134,288,000** | **128,184,000** | 610,400,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased number of Schools with One Lap top Per Child program** | **170,000,000** | **170,000,000** | **255,000,000** | **255,000,000** | **425,000,000** | **425,000,000** | 1,700,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased equitable access to relevant, high-quality, demand-driven TVET programmes** | **132,600,000** | **132,600,000** | **132,600,000** | **132,600,000** | **148,200,000** | **101,400,000** | 780,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved access to school readiness programmes by 2018/2024, accompanied by expanded access to three-years of early learning** | **91,371,600** | **162,438,400** | **142,133,600** | **192,895,600** | **203,048,000** | **223,352,800** | 1,015,240,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased access to Adult Basic Education to improve adult literacy and numeracy.** | **9,180,000** | **9,180,000** | **9,180,000** | **8,100,000** | **8,100,000** | **10,260,000** | 54,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved administrative and management support services, including the management of policy, information, finances, and human resources across the education** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,214,000** | **2,804,400** | **2,214,000** | 14,760,000 |
| **Output: All schools managers trained** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,214,000** | **2,804,400** | **2,214,000** | 14,760,000 |
| **Activity: To train school managers** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,509,200** | **2,214,000** | **2,804,400** | **2,214,000** | 14,760,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification and registration of school managers | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: training and supervision | 2,009,200 | 2,009,200 | 2,009,200 | 1,714,000 | 2,304,400 | 1,714,000 | 11,760,000 |
| **Pillar 3: Transformational Governance** | **255,464,000** | **643,104,000** | **380,048,000** | **241,812,000** | **357,288,000** | **278,484,000** | 2,156,200,000 |
| **Priority area 3.1: Strengthen Capacity, Service delivery and Accountability of public institutions** | 112,680,000 | 95,520,000 | 82,080,000 | 70,920,000 | 72,120,000 | 58,680,000 | 492,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased Citizen Participation, empowerment and inclusiveness in transformational governance** | **2,040,000** | **2,040,000** | **2,040,000** | **1,800,000** | **1,800,000** | **2,280,000** | 12,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Increased satisfaction of service delivery including online services in all sectors** | **51,480,000** | **33,000,000** | **22,440,000** | **10,560,000** | **11,880,000** | **2,640,000** | 132,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Capacity Development strategies designed and implemented to meet the transformation agenda** | **12,240,000** | **12,240,000** | **12,240,000** | **10,080,000** | **11,520,000** | **13,680,000** | 72,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Values, home grown solutions and innovations for streamlined into all institutions for transformational governance** | **22,440,000** | **23,760,000** | **23,760,000** | **21,120,000** | **22,440,000** | **18,480,000** | 132,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Enhanced core PFM knowledge and skills** | **24,480,000** | **24,480,000** | **21,600,000** | **27,360,000** | **24,480,000** | **21,600,000** | 144,000,000 |
| **Output: District own revenue increased** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| **Activity: To collect revenues timely** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification and updating taxpayer database | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: supervision of district revenues collection | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | 12,000,000 |
| **Output: Auditor General Recommendations implemented** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| **Activity: to implement auditors general recommandation** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: implementation of auditors general recommandation | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | **5,000,000** | 30,000,000 |
| **Output: Non Budget Agencies trained** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | 12,000,000 |
| **Activity: to conduct training of non budget agencies** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | 12,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: inspection of budget utilisation innon budget agencies | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **2,000,000** | 12,000,000 |
| **Output: Public Financial Management Peer learning operations organised and conducted** | **12,480,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | **15,360,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | 72,000,000 |
| **Activity: to conduct and organise PFM peer learning** | **12,480,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | **15,360,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | 72,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: organization of PFM peer learning | **12,480,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | **15,360,000** | **12,480,000** | **9,600,000** | 72,000,000 |
| **Priority area 3.2: Strengthen Justice, Law and Order** | 7,140,000 | 6,120,000 | 7,980,000 | 7,200,000 | 6,420,000 | 7,140,000 | 42,000,000 |
| **Outcome 1: Improved Universal access to quality justice** | **5,100,000** | **4,200,000** | **5,700,000** | **4,800,000** | **5,100,000** | **5,100,000** | 30,000,000 |
| **Outcome 2: Improved public service delivery through universal access to quality justice** | **2,040,000** | **1,920,000** | **2,280,000** | **2,400,000** | **1,320,000** | **2,040,000** | 12,000,000 |
| **Output 1: Citizen disputes to be handled by Abunzi solved** | **540,000** | **520,000** | **780,000** | **900,000** | **300,000** | **600,000** | 3,640,000 |
| **Activity: To solve citizens issues /complaints** | **540,000** | **520,000** | **780,000** | **900,000** | **300,000** | **600,000** | 3,640,000 |
| Sub-activity: reinforcing capacity building of abunzi committees | **540,000** | **520,000** | **780,000** | **900,000** | **300,000** | **600,000** | 3,640,000 |
| **Output 2: Health insurance (MUSA) paid for Abunzi committees** | **1,500,000** | **1,400,000** | **1,500,000** | **1,500,000** | **1,020,000** | **1,440,000** | 8,360,000 |
| **Activity: to pay health insurance for abunzi committees** | **1,500,000** | **1,400,000** | **1,500,000** | **1,500,000** | **1,020,000** | **1,440,000** | 8,360,000 |
| Sub-activity: identification and updating Abunzi committes | 500,000 | 400,000 | 500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 440,000 | 2,640,000 |
| Sub-activity: payment of health insurance for abunzi committees | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **720,000** | **1,000,000** | 5,720,000 |
| **Priority area3.3: Reinforce Rwandan culture and values as a foundation for peace and unity** | 79,074,000 | 468,774,000 | 123,048,000 | 71,262,000 | 107,028,000 | 49,014,000 | 898,200,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Maintained Safety , Security and Peace** | **51,534,000** | **441,720,000** | **95,706,000** | **44,172,000** | **80,982,000** | **22,086,000** | 736,200,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Improved Control of Corruption, Transparency and Accountability** | **24,480,000** | **24,048,000** | **24,336,000** | **24,048,000** | **23,040,000** | **24,048,000** | 144,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Enhanced adherence to human rights** | **3,060,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,042,000** | **3,006,000** | **2,880,000** | 18,000,000 |
| **Output: Compaigns for Awareness and respect of human rights organised and conducted** | **3,060,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,042,000** | **3,006,000** | **2,880,000** | 18,000,000 |
| **Activity: to conduct awarness campaigns for human right respect** | **3,060,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,042,000** | **3,006,000** | **2,880,000** | 18,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: organization of awarness campaigns | **3,060,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,006,000** | **3,042,000** | **3,006,000** | **2,880,000** | 18,000,000 |
| **Priority area 3.4: Increase supporting sports infrastructure** | 56,570,000 | 72,690,000 | 166,940,000 | 92,430,000 | 171,720,000 | 163,650,000 | 724,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: A more active community with access to quality sports facilities and programs** | **34,700,000** | **69,400,000** | **69,400,000** | **69,400,000** | **34,700,000** | **69,400,000** | 347,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Cultural heritage at District and community level conserved and promoted** | **12,000,000** | **-** | **12,000,000** | **-** | **12,000,000** | **12,000,000** | 48,000,000 |
| **DDS Outcome: Awareness of the Genocide against the Tutsi, its impact and process of sustainable reconciliation for all Rwandans** | **9,870,000** | **3,290,000** | **85,540,000** | **23,030,000** | **125,020,000** | **82,250,000** | 329,000,000 |
| **Output: 1 Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tusi organised and conducted** | **3,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | 17,000,000 |
| **Activity: To organise and conduct the Remembering commeration period of Genocide against Tutsi** | **3,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | 17,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: organisation of remembering commemoration period of genocide against Tutsi | **3,000,000** | **2,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | **3,000,000** | 17,000,000 |
| **Output: Genocide memorial sites preserved** | **5,000,000** | **-** | **81,540,000** | **19,030,000** | **121,020,000** | **78,250,000** | 304,840,000 |
| **Activity: to preserve genocide memorial sites** | **5,000,000** | **-** | **81,540,000** | **19,030,000** | **121,020,000** | **78,250,000** | 304,840,000 |
| Sub-activity: assessment of need | 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 5,000,000 |
| Sub-activity: preservation of memorial genocide sites |  |  | **81,540,000** | **19,030,000** | **121,020,000** | **78,250,000** | 299,840,000 |
| **Output: Genocide ideology prevented in the community** | **1,870,000** | **1,290,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 7,160,000 |
| **Activity: To prevent genocide ideology in the community** | **1,870,000** | **1,290,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 7,160,000 |
| Sub-activity: organisation of warness campaigns of genocide ideology prevention | **1,870,000** | **1,290,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | 7,160,000 |

# Annexes

## 7.1. Stakeholders and Partners in the district (JADF BURERA DISTRICT)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ***N*** | ***Name*** | ***Intervention Area/Domain*** | ***Administrative entities of interventions(Sectors)Geographical Coverage*** | ***Implementing Partner*** | ***Beneficiaries*** | ***Source of Funds*** |
| 1 | **PARTNERS IN HEALTH** | HEALTH | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | PIH |
| 2 | **CHILDREN'S VOICE TODAY.** | CHILD PARTICIPATION | 5 SECTORS: KINONI,GAHUNGA,RUGARAMA,CYANIKA,KAGAOGO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | Children's forum commettees | Save the children /SIDA |
| 3 | **VSO RWANDA** | EDUCATION | 5 Schools | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER |  | USAID/UNICEF |
| 4 | **ASSOCIATION GENERALE DES HANDICAPES DU RWANDA** | PWDS Citizen participation | DISTRICT HEADQUATERS | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | DISTRICT HEADQUATEER | RGB |
| 5 | **SPARK MICROGRANTS** | ECONOMIC | GITOVU | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | FIGAL FAMILY FOUNDATION |
| 6 | **NORVEGIAN PEOPLE AID** | PPIMA III at District level and Ending Gender based violence and women empowerment at level | Kinyababa, Kagogo,Butaro, Kivuye, Rugarama ,Gahunga and Cyanika | TUBIBE AMAHORO | All POPULATION |  |
| 7 | African Students' Education Fund | Social Welfare | All sectors | Self-implementation | 94 STUDENTS | ASEF |
| 8 | **RCN/JUSTICE ET DEMOCRATIE** | JUSTICE | ALL DISTRICT | TUBIBE AMAHORO, ARAMA,HAGURUKA RCN JUSTICE ET DEMOCRATIE | ALL POPULATION | Swedish International Development Agency |
| 9 | **SPARK RWANDA** | ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (AGRIBUSINESS) | RUGARAMA CYANIKA GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | COOPERATIVES | Hollande EMBASSY |
| 10 | **CARE INTERNATIONAL RWANDA** | ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT(PROFIR,INDASHYIKIRWA) | ALL DISTRICT | Village Agent Network (VAN), Vision Fund Rwanda (VFR) and Wisigara Finance | VSL GROUP MEMBERS | DFID/CARE |
| 11 | **VISION FOR A NATION** | HEALTH | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 12 | **The DIANA FOSSY** | GORILLA CONSERVATION | GAHUNGA CYANIKA RUGARAMA | GORILLA CONSERVAYION PROGRAM/ RWANDA DEVELOPMENT BOARD | ALL POPULATION | The Diana Fossy |
| 13 | **INTERNATIONAL GORILLA CONSERVATIONN PROGRAM** | ENVIRONMENT | GAHUNGA CYANIKA RUGARAMA | AGRONOMISTS AND COOPERATIVE/IGCP AN LOCAL AUTHORITIES/RDB wardens rangers etc | ALL POPULATION | CAFEC/USAID WWF Sweden/ CI TEAM PROGRAM /DUTCH EMBASSY |
| 14 | **CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES** | ECONOMIC/Agriculture | ALL DISTRICT |  | ALL POPULATION | USAID |
| 15 | **MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE** | ECONOMIC | CYANIKA | PDD | ALL POPULATION | USAID |
| 16 | **GLOBAL COMMUNITY** | HEALTH,SOCIAL AND ECONOMICS | ALL DISTRICT | FXB/TWIYUBAKE PROGRAM | ALL POPULATION | USAID |
| 17 | **COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL** | SPIRITUAL,COGNITIVE,SOCIAL,EMOTION,ADMINITRATIVE AND EDUCATION | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 18 | **PEACE AND DURABLE DEVELOPMENT** | PAIX,UNIT ET RECONCILIATION AND DEVELOPMENT | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | MCC |
| 19 | **SOCIETY FOR FAMILY ,RWANDA** | HEALTH AND SANITATION | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 20 | **DURABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT** | ECONOMIE AGRICOLE | KINONI NEMBA, GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 21 | **FRANOIS XAVIER BAGNEAU** | EMPOWERS VULNERABLE FAMILIES | aLL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER |  | USAID |
| 22 | **DEVELOPMENT RURAL DU NORD** | AGRO PASTORAL | CYERU RUSARABUYE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 23 | **URUGAGA IMBARAGA** | VULGALISATION Agricole | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 24 | **CROIX ROUGE RWANDAISE** | FORMER LES SECOURISTES ET AIDER LES PAUVRES | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 25 | **CDJP RUHENGERI** | GOVERNANCE | KINONI RUGARAMA GAHUNGA CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | FOND PROPRES ,RGB |
| 26 | **National Union of the Disability Organizationin Rwanda** | Disability Rigths | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | PERSONS WITH DISABILITY | NORVEAN PEOPLE AIDS/NPA |
| 27 | **RWANDA WOMEN'S NETWORK INDASHYIKIRWA** | GBV PREVENTION | KIVUYE GATEBE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | WOMEN | DFID/CARE |
| 28 | **BAMPOREZE ASSOCIATION** | Health | Gahunga,Kinoni,Rugarama,Cyanika | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER |  |  |
| 29 | **FONDATION ARTISANS DE LA PAIX ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT AU RWANDA** | EVIRONNEMENT PROTECTION | CYANIKA RUGARAMA GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | UK /Likano |
| 30 | **UMUHUZA** | FAMILY PROTECTION/EDUCATION | KINONI,GAHUNGA,RUGARAMA,CYANIKA,KAGOGO,KINYABABA,BUTARO,KIVUYE,BUNGWE,RUHUNDE,NEMBA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | PARENTS | save the children SWEDEN |
| 31 | **APROFADER** | LUTTE CONTRE LE VIH/SIDA | *Butaro ,Cyanika, Cyeru, Rugarama and Rusarabuye* | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | MINISANTE/SPIU |
| 32 | **RWAMREC** | GBV PREVENTION |  |  |  | DFID/CARE |
| 33 | **TUBIBE AMAHORO** | GENDER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | NORVEAN PEOPLE AIDS |
| 34 | **CARITAS DIOCESE RUHENGERI** | SOCIAL AND DEVELOPMENT | GAHUNGA KINONI | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 106 PERSONNES | The Italian partners and Liliane Foundation/NUDOR |
| 35 | **KITABI COLLEGE OF CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT** | EVIRONNEMENT PROTECTION | BUTARO KIVUYE GAEBE RWERERE RUHUNDE RUSARABUYE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | INTERNATIONAL CRANE FOUNDATION (ICF) |
| 36 | **PROGRAM HYDROLIC** | WATER AND SANITATION |  | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 550 HH | MISEREOR |
| 37 | **GIFURWE MINING** | MINERAIS | RUGENGABARE SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 38 | **BUGARAMA NEW MINING** | MINERAIS | KAGOGO SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | aLL POPULATION |  |
| 39 | **BANK OF KIGALI** | BANKING | BUTARO SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | aLL POPULATION |  |
| 40 | **BANQUE POPULAIRE DU RWANDA** | BANKING | KIRAMBO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 41 | **UNGUKA BANK** | BANKING | KIRAMBO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 42 | **UMWARIMU SACCO** | BANKING | KIRAMBO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | TEACHERS |  |
| 43 | **PRIVAT SECTOR FEDERATION** | ITERAMBERE RY'UBUKUNGU | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | business persons | members |
| 44 | **DELAGUA HEALTH/TUBEHO NEZA** | HEALT,WATER ENERGY | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | CHWs |
| 45 | **BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT FUND** | ACCESS | ALL DISTRICT | FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS | ALL POPULATION | GOR |
| 46 | **CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE** | ITERAMBERE RY'URUBYIRUKO | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | youth | GOR |
| 47 | **CONSEIL NATIONAL DES FEMMES** | ITERAMBERE RY'ABAGORE | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | WOMEN | GOR |
| 48 | **CONSEI NATIONAL POUR LES HANDICAPES** | ABAFITE UBUMUGA | ALL DISTRICT | PERSONS WITH DISABILITY | PERSONS WITH DISABILITY | GOR |
| 49 | **RWANDA AGRICULTURAL Board** | UBUHINZI | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | GOR |
| 50 | **PHARMACY OF DISTRICT** | UBUZIMA | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | GOR |
| 51 | **HOPITAL DE BUTARO** | UBUZIMA | BUTARO SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | GOR, PIH |
| 52 | **BBOX CAPITAL RWANDA LTD** | ENERGY | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | members |
| 53 | **ENERGY UTILITY CORPORATION LIMITED** | AMASHANYARAZI | BUTARO SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION | GOR |
| 54 | **IKIGO GITOREZWAMO UMUCO N'UBUTORE** | ITORERO RY'IGIHUGU | NKUMBA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | aLL POPULATION |  |
| 55 | **EGLISE CATHOLIC** | EVANGELISATION /SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTERVENTION:EDUCATION HEALTH | 6 PARISH(BUNGWE,CYANIKA,GAHUNGA,KINONI,RWERERE,BUTARO) | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 109000 Population |  |
| 56 | **ADEPR** | EVANGELISATION | 11 Parish | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 12000 POPULATION |  |
| 57 | **ISLAM** | EVANGELISATION |  | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 200 POPULATION |  |
| 58 | **EGLISE METHODISTE LIBRE AU RWANDA** | EVANGELISATION | 3 PARISHES | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 200 POPULATION |  |
| 59 | **ASSOCIATION DES EGLISES BAPTISTE AU RWANDA** | EVANGELISATION | 3PARISHES | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 60 | **EGLISE ANGLICAN AU RWANDA** | EVANGELISATION/EDUCATION | 11 PARISHES | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 61 | **EGLISE ADVENTIST** | EDUCATION | 8 REGIONS | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | 2840 Popuration,4800,4041,1673 |  |
| 62 | **TEMOINS DE JEHOV** | EDUCATION | 9 CHURCHES(KIRAMBO,BUNGWE,GISOVU,KINYEFURWE,RUBYINIRO,GASHUSHURA,GATARE,RWERERE,KINONI | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 63 | INKURU NZIZA | EVANGELISATION | BUNGWE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 64 | EGLISE PRESPITERIENNE AU RWANDA | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 65 | BETAN | EVANGELISATION | KIDAHO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 66 | EGLISE DES AMIS | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 67 | ITORERO RY'ABAVANDIMWE MURI AFRIKA | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 68 | PENTECOTE IVUGURUYE | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 69 | UMUCYO W'URUKUNDO | EVANGELISATION | RUGARAMA CYANIKA GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 70 | AMIZERO | EVANGELISATION | BUNGWE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 71 | EPAR | EVANGELISATION | BUNGWE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 72 | EGLISE DE PENTECOTE DES ASSEMBLE DE DIEU AU RWANDA | EVANGELISATION | BUTARO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 73 | CFR | EVANGELISATION | RUGARAMA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 74 | CECA | EVANGELISATION | GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 75 | A B W R | EVANGELISATION | GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 76 | ABABATISTA BAVUGURUYE | EVANGELISATION | BUTARO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 77 | ACCR | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 78 | CEPTL /MCC | EVANGELISATION | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 79 | KOPERATIVE GIRAMATA | EVANGELISATION | GATEBE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 80 | KOPERATIVE INKA NI URUGANDA | EVANGELISATION | RUSARABUYE | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 81 | BURERA DAIRLY Ltd | CHEESE-YOURGHT | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 82 | KAUKO Ltd | BANANA-SUGARCANE WINE | RUGARAMA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 83 | SAMAPROMI | MAIZE PROCESSING | BUTARO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 84 | FERME NDONGOZI | CHEESE MAKING | CYERU | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 85 | UNICOPAV | HONEY PROCESSING | RUGARAMA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 86 | CAEG-UMUGENDE | MUSSHROOM PRODUCTION | KAGOGO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 87 | SANIT WING GROUP | LIQUID SOAP | RUGARAMA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 88 | NDAGIJIMANA Emmanuel/ | GUKORA AMAPAVE MU MAKORO | GAHUNGA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 89 | NIBISHAKA Thadee | MAIZE PROCESSING | GAHUNGA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 90 | **Regroupement des entreprises de gestion de l'eau potableBurera** | WATER | 12 SECTORS | self-implementation | aLL POPULATION |  |
| 91 | Icyerekezo kizimasacco | SAVING and LOAN | KIVUYE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 92 | Iyungure sacco | SAVING and LOAN | CYANIKA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 93 | Ndorwa sacco | SAVING and LOAN | BUTARO | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 94 | Umurunga w’iterambere sacco | SAVING and LOAN | CYERU | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 95 | Kavi sacco | SAVING and LOAN | KAGOGO | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 96 | Akabando Sacco | SAVING and LOAN | GAHUNGA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 97 | Duhoranijabo sacco | SAVING and LOAN | Nemba | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 98 | Umurage sacco | SAVING and LOAN | RUGENGABARE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 99 | Indorerwamo kinyababa sacco | SAVING and LOAN | KINYABABA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 100 | Gitovu sacco | SAVING and LOAN | GITOVU | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 101 | Rugezi sacco | SAVING and LOAN | RWERERE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 102 | Rebakure Rusarabuye sacco | SAVING and LOAN | RUSARABUYE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 103 | Dukire Gatebe sacco | SAVING and LOAN | GATEBE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 104 | Ruhunde Sacco | SAVING and LOAN | RUHUNDE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 105 | Isonga sacco | SAVING and LOAN | BUNGWE | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 106 | Kinoni sacco | SAVING and LOAN | KINONI | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 107 | Imbereheza | SAVING and LOAN | RUGARAMA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 108 | STATION OM | PETROLE | CYANIKA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 109 | STATION MEREZ | PETROLE | CYANIKA | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 110 | STATION DELTA |  | BUTARO | Self-implementation | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 111 | PARADISE MEDAL | MOTEL | CYERU | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 112 | MONTANA VISTA | HOTEL | CYANIKA | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 113 | ACTS OF HOPE FOUNDATION | SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT | RUGARAMA | **DIRECT IMPLEMNTER** |  |  |
| 114 | RWANDA BUILDERS DEVELOPMENT CONNECTION | INFRASTRUCTURE | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 115 | RWANDA NEW HOPE GENERATION |  | BUNGWE SECTOR | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | youth | RHNG |
| 116 | PRO-FEMMES | GBV PREVENTION | KINYANYABABA,KIVUYE,BUTARO | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 117 | BABYLON RWANDA | HEALTH | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |
| 118 | NGARI HOLDING LTD | FINANCE /REVENUE COLLECTION | ALL DISTRICT | DIRECT IMPLEMNTER | ALL POPULATION |  |