



# PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Increasing the Capacity of Vulnerable Rwandan communities to adapt to adverse effects of Climate change : Livelihood diversification and investment in rural infrastructures		
Country(ies):	Rwanda	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	5495
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	60
Name of parent program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	838,351
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For SGP <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• For PPP <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>		

### A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	LDCF	7,524,749	37,950,000
CCA-2 (select)	LDCF	1,300,000	7,436,000
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		8,824,749	45,386,000

### B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Increasing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Rwandan communities to adverse effect of climate change through livelihood diversification and investment in rural infrastructure						
Project Component	Grant Type <sup>3</sup>	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
Enhanced and diversified climate resilient rural livelihoods	TA	Diversified, strengthened and climate resilient rural livelihood opportunities for vulnerable women and men.	1) Improved knowledge, understanding and awareness of livelihood opportunities resulting from electrification 2) Increased capacity of target households to participate in market-oriented enterprises 3) Increased	LDCF	3,000,000	16,264,000

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

<sup>3</sup> TA includes capacity building, and research and development.

			investment in value chain development creating and linking demand to supply 4) Increased economic opportunities for women and youth.			
Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes	TA	Community driven adaptation and reduced vulnerability to climate change	1) Increased knowledge and understanding of the social dimensions of vulnerability and resilience to climate change. 2) Increased awareness of climate change impacts and promotion of gender-responsive climate adaptation. 3) Increased institutional capacity of district administrations to coordinate and support climate-resilient development planning at the local level 4) Increased capacity of communities to plan, implement and monitor adaptation programmes	LDCF	1,154,749	2,151,000
Climate resilient small-scale rural infrastructure	Inv	Increased resilience of small scale rural infrastructure to climate change	1) Increased investment in small-scale rural infrastructure designed, built and/or rehabilitated to a specification that takes into account anticipated climate risks. 2) Rural markets upgraded with at least 30% of space allocated to women and 20% to youth 3) Increased capacity of District engineers and local contractors to factor in climate risks to the design and construction of small scale rural	LDCF	4,000,000	21,685,000

			infrastructure			
Knowledge, Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	M&E management and lessons learnt are captured and appropriately disseminated	1) Compile, document and disseminate Knowledge adaptation products 2) Participation in adaptation practitioners events 3) Produce Monitoring and evaluation reports	LDCF	250,000	
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
			Subtotal		8,404,749	40,100,000
			Project Management Cost (PMC) <sup>4</sup>	LDCF	420,000	5,286,000
			Total Project Cost		8,824,749	45,386,000

**C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)**

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Hard Loan	23,471,000
GEF Agency	African Development Bank	Soft Loan	17,983,000
National Government	Government of Rwanda	In-kind	3,932,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Cofinancing</b>			<b>45,386,000</b>

**D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>**

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total (\$) c=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Climate Change	Rwanda	8,824,749	838,351	9,663,100
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>8,824,749</b>	<b>838,351</b>	<b>9,663,100</b>

<sup>1</sup> In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> To be calculated as percent of subtotal.

<sup>5</sup> On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant:

	<u>Amount Requested (\$)</u>	<u>Agency Fee for PPG (\$) <sup>6</sup></u>
• No PPG required.	-- 0--	--0--
• (upto) \$50k for projects up to & including \$1 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$100k for projects up to & including \$3 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$150k for projects up to & including \$6 million	200,000	19000
• (upto)\$200k for projects up to & including \$10 million	_____	_____
• (upto)\$300k for projects above \$10 million	_____	_____

**PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF PROJECT ONLY**

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
LDCF	AfDB	Climate Change	Rwanda	200,000	19,000	219,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
<b>Total PPG Amount</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>219,000</b>

MFA: Multi-focal area projects; MTF: Multi-Trust Fund projects.

<sup>6</sup> PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the GEF Project Grant amount requested.

## PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION<sup>7</sup>

### A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description. Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) the global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline , the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Despite being one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in the world (with 416 people per square km) with a Human Development Index ranking of 166 out of 187 (2011), Rwanda is on a positive growth trajectory. The number of people living below the national poverty line has reduced from 57% in 2005/2006 to 45% in 2010/2011.

It is a national priority to transform Rwanda's mainly agrarian economy into a middle-income country (per capita income of about US\$ 1240 by 2020, from US\$ 658 in 2012). However, with Rwanda's population projected to rise to around 16 million by 2020, its small land area and high dependence on agriculture (agriculture provides around 36% of GDP, 80% of employment and generates more than 45% of the country's export revenues) significant challenges remain particularly around food security. Rwanda's geographical location, its relief (hilly and mountainous terrain), population density (nearly 1000 people per square kilometer) and socio-economic indicators make it particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The main climatic hazards identified in the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) are intense rainfall, flash flooding, landslides, drought and low flows, extreme temperatures and heat waves.

Climate change is inflicting increasing variability and uncertainty on the lives and livelihoods of rural populations in particular through unpredictable rainfall patterns and an increasing frequency and intensity of natural hazards such as flooding and landslides. In the Northern and Western parts of Rwanda, climate data suggest that rainfall is likely to become more erratic with increasing intensity and uncertainty in the onset and cessation of rains placing agriculture which is predominantly rain fed in a vulnerable and unpredictable position. Major flood events occurred in Rwanda during 1997, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2012 where heavy rainfall resulted in infrastructure damage, fatalities and injuries, landslides, loss and damage to agricultural crops, soil erosion and environmental degradation. The increasing intensity of rainfall combined with the topography (slope gradients range between 0% and more than 70%), soil conditions and coverage of vegetation in Northern and Western parts of Rwanda make it highly vulnerable to flooding and landslides. The effects of heavy rains are compounded by population growth, unplanned settlement, deforestation, poverty (62% of waged farm workers are in poverty) and unsustainable agricultural practices (often on steep slopes) which lead to extensive runoff through narrow valleys and ravines, eroding a significant amount of land into valleys and lowlands. This results in soil erosion and declining fertility, de-stabilization of the hillsides, watershed degradation and increased risk of flooding and landslides.

The livelihoods of 80% of people living in Northern and Western parts of Rwanda are largely dependent on agriculture as opportunities for alternative livelihoods are limited by the lack of electricity, appropriate skills, inadequate infrastructure and other services such as marketing facilities. At the same time, incomes from agriculture are severely constrained by low output and productivity due to a lack of irrigation, scarcity of suitable land and other inputs (good quality seeds, fertilizer etc.) as well as inappropriate knowledge and practices and limited access to urban markets. This results in over-exploitation of soils and other natural resources,

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<sup>7</sup> Part II should not be longer than 5 pages.

high levels of poverty and a low capacity to adapt to climate change.

The rural poor, particularly women are the most vulnerable to these climatic events as they have limited resources and abilities to cope with disaster and climate change impacts. Women headed households comprise a 35% of the population in Rwanda of which 56% are widows largely as a result of the 1994 genocide. Around 62% of these women headed households are poor with 37% of them facing food insecurity. Women experience a disproportionate burden of climate change impacts due to their social roles, poverty and intra- household inequity. Men and women do not have the same adaptive capacity due to differentiated power relations and unequal access and control over assets. The project will specifically address gender inequalities related to climate change and support women's full participation in decision-making and technical activities associated with climate adaptation as well as ensuring both men and women benefit from markets, technologies and asset inputs for climate change adaptation.

Less well understood is the effect of climate change on young people in Rwanda. Opportunities for productive work are limited in rural areas as young people often enter the labour market poorly educated and lacking the necessary skills required by employers. The inability to get productive work is considered to be the main driver of youth disaffection and delinquency in Rwanda.

After the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, many children were brought up as orphans, in child headed families or lone parent families due to the death or imprisonment of their parents. Poorly educated men aged 15 to 21 years from poor and/or broken homes that lack secure attachments to adults are considered more vulnerable and prone to drifting into a life of delinquency and crime. Often these young men migrate to urban centers but are unable to find productive work. Climatic shocks and stresses have the potential to amplify this migration of disaffected young men out of rural areas. The project will increase understanding of the relationship between these social dynamics and climate change.

One of the main recommendations of a 2011 report was that local authorities especially outside of Kigali should develop programmes and projects to support young men in the school-work transition to reduce the flow of migrants to Kigali and other urban areas. The project will therefore specifically focus on generating expanding opportunities for youth. In addition, the high dependence on rain-fed agriculture has led to widespread land degradation and a loss of ecosystem services essential for climate resilience. Factors which limit opportunities for off-farm employment include a lack of electricity (only 5% of Rwandans in rural areas have access to electricity and 99% of these are located in urban areas), under-developed value chains and market linkages, low uptake of credit facilities, under-investment in infrastructure, agro-processing and other off-farm businesses and a lack of the necessary skills to develop enterprises and move into employment in other sectors. These are the limitations the project aims to overcome.

## A1.2 The baseline scenario

The African Development Bank has approved the SCALING UP ENERGY ACCESS PROJECT for a US\$ 45 million (loan+grant) on 26th June, 2013. The project, to be executed by the Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA), covers 6 districts in the Northern and Western provinces of Rwanda (Rusizi, Nyamasheke, Nyabihu and Karongi districts in the Western Province and Rulindo and Gicumbi and districts in the Northern Province). The project seeks to (i) improve access to electricity for households and priority public institutions in the proposed project area and (ii) contribute to a sustained reliable electricity supply. Project interventions include: upgrading and rehabilitating the existing supply system, installing distribution networks in both provinces to connect 25,438 households and priority institutions (179 schools, 29 health centers and 25 sector administration offices). Construction is expected to be implemented over a period of 24 months after contract effectiveness and to be completed by August 2017. The baseline project provides an opportunity for enterprise development,

livelihood diversification and has the potential to reduce the dependence on farming for an income. The provision of electricity for lighting, cooking and other domestic needs also has positive implications for local communities as it could reduce the use of biomass fuel supplies and enable study and work outside daylight hours.

This baseline project has been prepared in consideration of the Rwanda "Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (2012-2017)" which provides for the country to embark on a climate resilient path and factor in adaptation to climate change into policy and planning. In the project design there was also consideration for the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)'s "Guidelines To Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in The Energy And Infrastructure Sector" which aims to reduce the costs of infrastructure development and/ or maintenance by reducing the risk of destruction from floods, heat waves, strong winds, or secondary effects like frequent power breakdowns or road destroyed by landslides. As earlier indicated that the project entails rehabilitation and upgrading of the substations one of which is situated in a marshy area, this means climate change issues have to be considered. The Climate Change Action Plan (2010) identifies annual rainfall as increasing by up to 20% in 2050 compared to 1970 levels. This therefore makes the project susceptible to floods. However, the project design factored this in and sought to counter it by relocating the Rulindo substation to a higher ground (difference in altitude between the old and new site is 16 metres). Therefore, the substation will be located at 1: 100 year flood line. This will go a long way in making electricity supply sustainable even if adverse effects like floods happen as a result of climate change.

#### A1.3 Proposed alternative scenario, expected outcomes and components of the project

The proposed LDCF funded project (Climate Change Awareness and Rural Livelihoods Project) will ensure that this baseline investment is resilient to the impacts of climate change by providing capacity building aimed at increasing the Rwandan population's understanding of the effects of climate change and the risks they are faced with as well as how to counter such. The project would be implemented in the 3 districts (Rusizi, Nyamasheke and Karongi). Poverty rates for these three districts are in the lowest two groups - Nyamasheke and Karongi have poverty rates of 55-73% while Rusizi has poverty rates of 39-54%. Karongi and Nyamasheke are among the three poorest districts in the country. Specific intervention sites will be identified during the project preparation phase.

#### Component 1: Enhanced and diversified climate resilient rural livelihoods

Ensuring the flow of financial and technical support so climate vulnerable communities can capitalize on the supply of electricity and diversify out of farming

This component will support the transition of target households from unsustainable, low-income agriculture into economically viable and market oriented livelihoods in rural areas that are connected to the electricity-grid by the AfDB baseline project. This will reduce the exploitation of marginal lands and unsustainable farming practices and generates much needed economic growth in rural areas and increase the resilience of local communities to the impacts of climate change. The project will also support women and men farmers in the targeted areas to diversify and improve livelihood opportunities in non-farm sectors such as agro-processing, agricultural supply chains, eco-tourism and handicrafts. The project will help farmers who want to move out of farming to explore and plan for other viable alternatives. The process will involve communities identifying alternative livelihood opportunities in a participatory process with project staff and other key stakeholders. In addition, the project will also target the 38% rural population that has been resettled under the Government's Resettlement Programme for ease of rolling out essential public services (electricity, water, education etc.) for livelihood restoration means apart from agriculture.

The project will ensure the flow of both financial and technical support to local communities so that they can capitalize on the supply of electricity. The approach will be to promote off-farm livelihoods and agricultural value chain development through vocational training, support for

enterprise development, improved access to credit schemes, and employment generation. The improved access to credit schemes will piggyback/exploit synergies with Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP). VUP provides access to savings and credit for enhanced livelihoods through the Umurenge Savings and Credit Cooperatives (Umurenge SACCOs) in each sector, loans taken under VUP Financial Services are invested in enterprises that generate net income for borrowers. It also encourages the development of "appropriate" skills, handicraft, or social service activities with direct financial support for landless households with no members qualifying for public works or credit packages.

The project will also support value addition in agricultural value chains through processing and packaging to supply the market demand of a growing population with processed food items, much of which is currently imported from regional and international suppliers. Processing agricultural products also reduces post-harvest losses due to insufficient storage or cold-chain facilities, particularly with high value and perishable fruits and vegetable crops. Expansion of processed products will be achieved through the development of decentralized village-based agriculture processing centers.

#### Expanding economic opportunities for women and youth

The project will introduce measures to expand economic opportunities for women and youth and promote their participation in the labour force as this will reduce poverty, foster faster growth and increase resilience. To address specific gender inequalities that impede women's participation in enterprise development and the jobs market, the project will identify gaps in gender equality by consulting with men and women and developing skills and strategies to address these gaps. The project will specifically target vulnerable male youths (aged 15 to 21 years) from unstable family backgrounds for vocational training and other support needed to enable them to get productive employment and reduce youth disaffection and delinquency.

### Component 2: Strengthening awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes

#### Building institutional capacity for climate adaptation

Enhancing capacities for planning, coordinating and implementing climate change activities at the local level are critical to guarantee effective climate adaptation. This component will use co-operatives as an entry point to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable communities to plan and implement adaptation interventions recognizing that these processes must be founded on men and women farmers' knowledge and experiences. By also building the capacity of district administrations to support this process and integrating adaptation plans into District Development Plans, the project will ensure these interventions are properly resourced and implemented as well as being sustainable in the long term. The project will target capacity building towards key staff in the local authority at District, Sector and Cell levels and promote a climate extension service. At the District level this will include: Agronomist Officers, Environment Officers and interns, Infrastructure Officers, Lands Officers, Forestry Officers, Extension Officers and RAB CIP Officers. Agronomist Officers in each sector and Integrated Development Programme (IDP) Officers at the cell level will also be included. The project will draw on the training manuals and materials produced by the Adaptation Fund project.

#### Raising awareness and ensuring adaptation efforts are gender-responsive

The project will ensure that the adaptation efforts are gender and age responsive and consider the specific needs of men, women and youth as well as the gendered inequalities that may exacerbate the impacts of climate change for poor women in particular, or prevent women from benefitting from adaptation interventions. The project will achieve this by identifying gender and age dimensions of vulnerability to climate change as well as analyzing and addressing gender and age inequalities, risks and opportunities in the context of the planned responses to



climate change and promoting gender-aware responses to climate change. The project will work with men and women, and boys and girls to promote equal access to decision-making processes in adaptation planning by making the capacity building processes transparent and accessible, and by training women and youth organizations to take part in and lead these processes.

### Component 3: Climate resilient small-scale rural infrastructure

Investment in upgrading rural infrastructure, such as post-harvest facilities that are connected to the electricity-grid by the AfDB baseline project is envisaged as being one of the key interventions of the project under this component. Many aspects of the post-harvest chain can be adversely affected by floods and heavy rainfall ranging from the harvesting process itself to the drying, storing and processing of agricultural products as well as the packaging and marketing. Existing storage and post-harvest facilities are inadequate for coping with extreme weather events which results in reduced food reserves and poor quality of harvested crops. A lack of secure storage in particular makes farmers highly vulnerable to heavy rainfall as it can result in the loss of a whole season's crops and lead to food shortages and price fluctuations. Improved storage technologies are therefore important if farmers are to avoid losses during periods of flooding.

### Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

It is of utmost importance for the project to make use of internationally recognized results-based monitoring and evaluation frameworks during the implementation of the entire project. As REMA is the implementing agency, they will also be responsible for the monitoring with the help of course of the AfDB's country office in Rwanda and the project team. The project will also document all problems and lessons encountered during the project's implementation as a way of knowledge management. This will ensure that successes are replicated while hindrances would be avoided early for similar future projects or even other projects.

#### A1.4 Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF and co-financing

The AfDB baseline project provides improved and reliable access to electricity for households and public institutions but it does not work with the local communities in order to ensure the diversification of livelihoods that will help them to be more resilient to the effects of climate change. The proposed project is additional in this sense by providing the needed resources that will maximize the impact of the baseline project in the communities by opening up opportunities for them to pursue other electricity dependent income generating activities apart from farming. Due to the proneness of the project area to adverse impacts of climate change, the heightened awareness of climate threats and participation in adaptation planning will also enhance the capacity of local communities to adapt to climate change in future. This LDCF project will also reduce the dependency on agriculture and diversify livelihoods and hence will increase the capacity of the target communities to withstand adverse situations due non-reliance on agriculture. By expanding economic opportunities for vulnerable communities, the project will increase the incomes of households further strengthening the ability of local communities to cope with extreme weather events. The project will also secure and enhance agricultural output (and hence increase food security) through improved post-harvest facilities.

#### A1.5 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The outcomes of this project are designed to strengthen the foundational capacities required to continue implementing adaptation measures and for the ongoing replication of adaptation

strategies country-wide. This project is therefore, expected to make a lasting contribution not only to the sustainability of all adaptation projects in the country but also to broader EDPRS II objectives. The participatory approach will root ownership of the project interventions firmly in the local communities. By engaging communities in the design and implementation of the project and creating local employment and enterprise development schemes, the project will empower and build capacity of local people to continue adapting to climate change risks. Adaptation plans will be incorporated into District Performance Contracts to institutionalize and sustain community interventions.

Scaling up will be an integral part of the project planning process. During the design phase, key actors will be identified as those who will have to be convinced of the value of the planned concept and approach. These will include the actors who are important for scaling up such as key ministries (MININFRA, MINALOC, and MINICOM etc.), local authorities, NGOs as well as the private sector. The strategy is to involve them in planning, implementation and evaluation processes at an early stage and build a working relationship with them. Getting their support will be crucial in ensuring the interventions have the necessary political backing for scaling up (including incorporating the concept into their own sector programmes or policies). During the design phase, the project will develop an effective communications strategy and invest specifically in disseminating information and in awareness programmes to ensure that major stakeholders and population groups are informed, convinced and involved. This will include the production of briefing notes for policy makers to create a positive environment for scaling up utilizing websites, site visits, and the print and radio media to broadly advertise project results and foster replication and scaling up of successful interventions, provide updates on the progress and project activities, disseminate case studies and comments from the project participants, and communicate lessons learned from project activities. To make the project even more sustainable, partnerships with the private sector will have to be fostered to ensure continuity, for example, by encouraging a close exchange between businesses and vocational training centers.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and others as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation:

Farmers' cooperatives: The project design will collaborate with farmer cooperatives and associations on improving irrigation to enhance agricultural productivity.

Communities: As most of the project activities will take place at the community level, the active participation and engagement of villagers in the project design will be integral to the success of the project.

NGOs: Local NGOs are expected to serve as project partners in supporting communities to adapt to climate change and diversify their livelihoods.

FONERWA: The National Fund for Environment and Climate Change (FONERWA) is the vehicle in Rwanda through which environment and climate change finance is channeled, programmed, disbursed and monitored. It is expected to support the disbursement and monitoring of the project funds.

Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA): REMA is mandated to facilitate coordination and oversight of the implementation of national environmental policy and the subsequent legislation. It is a source of knowledge and expertise on climate change and has a number of climate change projects under its SPIU and has been instrumental in mainstreaming climate change into key Government policies and programmes. REMA is expected to execute the project through the SPIU.

Energy, Water and Sanitation Authority (EWSA) is part of MININFRA and is responsible for the provision of sufficient, safe, reliable, efficient, cost-effective and environmentally appropriate energy, Water and Sanitation services to households and to all economic sectors on a sustainable basis. It will implement the baseline project and is expected to liaise closely with the proposed project during the design phase.

**MINICOM** MINICOM has a mandate to support private sector growth and SME development so it is expected to support all private sector interventions of the project.

**Private Sector Federation (PSF):** The PSF promotes and represents the interests of the Rwandan business community. It promotes entrepreneurship and business growth and holds regular dialogues with the Government. It is expected to help the project identify important value chains and facilitate vertical linkages between private companies and project beneficiaries.

**Private companies:** Private companies are expected to be the key actors in creating a demand for and supporting the supply of new products and services generated in areas connected to the grid by the baseline project.

**MINALOC:** The Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) is responsible for the VUP and the resettlement programme and as such is expected to support the integration of livelihood interventions with these key Government programmes.

**NAWOCO:** The National Women's Council (NAWOCO) is an organ of the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion. The NAWOCO is a social forum where girls and women pool their ideas in order to solve their own problems and to participate in the development of the country. Part of their mandate includes encouraging women to participate in the development of the country. It is expected that NAWOCO will support advocacy and capacity building around gender-responsive climate adaptation and that the project will utilize NAWOCO's extensive network of women's councils which extend throughout the country from provincial to cell level. NAWOCO will also advise the project on how to ensure gender equality in delivering its outputs.

**National Youth Council** Part of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, the NTC advocates for youths, trains them in leadership, economic development and social mobilization. NYC has youth representatives at the cell, sector, district and national levels. It is expected that the NYC will support advocacy and capacity building of project interventions targeted towards the youth.

**MINRENA** MINRENA serves as Rwanda's environmental policy-making and regulatory institution. Its role is to regulate, coordinate, monitor and enforce environmental laws. MINRENA also serves as the GEF Operational Focal Point. It is expected that MINRENA will play an important role in providing strategic advice to the project design.

**RNRA** RNRA is mandated to manage and develop the Rwanda's natural resources including water. RNRA will be responsible for water infrastructure improvements such as construction of storage reservoirs, drainage canals etc.

**Gender Monitoring Office** The GMO is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of compliance with national gender indicators. It also serves as a reference point on matters relating to gender equality and equity in national development. GMO is expected to advise on how to monitor the gender dimension of the project.

**MININFRA** MININFRA is responsible for the sustainable development of infrastructure including transport networks, power and water supply. It is expected to support the rural infrastructure interventions.

**A.3 Risk.** Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

1) Low awareness and acceptance of the need to tackle climate change among key practitioners limits the support for action on climate change within key sectors. The Project will undertake detailed stakeholder analysis during the design phase and develop an effective advocacy strategy to win over influential stakeholders.

Project will engage with co-operatives during the design phase as they have been found to play an important role in creating awareness and advocating for changes in behavior and practices locally.

2) District administrations lack the resources and capacity to engage fully with the project

and integrate project outputs with development plans. Inclusion of project deliverables in the District Performance Contract where possible will also help to ensure project activities become integrated and sustainable with ongoing development at the local level.

Project implementation will be supported with a competent team of professionals that are dedicated full time to the project.

- 3) Climatic conditions (destructive rains and unpredictable seasons) hamper project interventions (planting etc.). The project will build in flexibility in terms of resource disbursement to enable communities to bring forward project interventions if necessary.
- 4) Limited capacity of partner organisations to deliver project outputs. The project will carry out capacity assessments of community institutions (co-operatives etc.) during the design phase before finalizing the implementation arrangements and incorporate capacity building where necessary.
- 5) Failure to create ownership of the project at the local level. Project design team will involve the key stakeholders in problem identification, project design, implementation and phase out activities to create ownership at the community level and build in sustainability to project interventions.
- 6) Delays in the disbursement of funds and Institutional inefficiencies (lengthy approval processes etc.) delay the resulting in delayed recruitment of project staff and hence project implementation. Government and AfDB will work closely to ensure optimum conditions for timely disbursement of funds.
- 7) High costs and insufficient supply of electricity impedes livelihood diversification (Rwanda is expensive compared to other countries in the region at \$0.24/kwh compared to Kenya's \$0.15/ kWh, Uganda's \$0.17/kwh, and Tanzania's \$0.05/kwh (EDPRS 2, 2013). Project will invest in a range of livelihood opportunities with varying power requirements.
- 8) Failure to adopt a holistic approach necessary for this type of project due to a lack of expertise within the project team or lead agency. Project team will be multi-disciplinary. Project will include provision for out-sourcing to competent third parties (NGOs, CSOs, specialized technical service providers, consultancy firms etc.) where necessary.
- 9) Lack of co-ordination with other climate change projects in Rwanda limits the capacity of implementing agency to learn from and build on the experiences of related projects. Project will review lessons from other projects during the design phase. Project will be coordinated through an SPIU, Thematic Working groups and Joint Sector Reviews
- 10) Weak capacity of coordination for concerned services in the optional choice of technical solutions and project planning for each district. Project will allocate resources for effective co-ordination

A.4. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF financed and other initiatives:

The project will link up with related initiatives to ensure that activities are complementary and that there is an exchange of experiences. At the national level, there are two ongoing UNEP/GEF projects with an explicit focus on climate change adaptation. These are; (1) Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change by Establishing Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems / Support for Integrated Watershed Management in Flood Prone Areas being executed by the REMA and aims to reduce the vulnerability of communities in the Gishwati forest and the associated Congo-Nile watershed area to climate change impacts and the (2) Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation (LAFREC) which aims to introduce and implement landscape restoration management plans and develop risk and vulnerability assessments for 4 districts around the Gishwati forest area. The project includes support infrastructure measures and the restoration of marshlands and river basins along with improved Water management practices. There is also provision for the support of alternative

energy sources and the adoption of sustainable and alternative agricultural practices and livelihoods including Climate resilient agricultural and livestock practices in the target areas.

The Government of Rwanda has also signed an MOU with the United Nations Economic Commissions of Africa/ACPC in 2012 which has committed to support Integrated Water Resources Management Development (IWRMD) through the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority for the development and implementation of the African Climate Policy Centre work programme to begin in 2013 and run through to 2015. The Results of the risk and vulnerability assessment will help to identify the most vulnerable communities and necessary interventions not only to manage disaster but also enhance adaptation capacities.

In addition to these ongoing projects, there are two pipeline projects under review by UNEP/GEF and the Adaptation Fund. These are (a) Building resilience of communities living in degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands of Rwanda through an ecosystem management approach and (b) Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in North West Rwanda through community based adaptation which t aims to increase the adaptive capacity of natural systems and rural communities living in exposed areas of North Western Rwanda to climate change impacts. Finally, in addition to the key baseline project, there are several ongoing government programs that are pertinent to the LDCF project. These include: the VUP and resettlement programme and the Rural Sector Support Programme and the Land Water Husbandry Project both implemented through MINAGRI. Where possible, the LDCF project will build upon the existing activities of these programmes and introduce climate resilience aspects in these efforts.

## **B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:**

B.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The project is aligned with several national and local strategies related to climate change and environmental management and builds on existing activities.

The NAPA articulates Rwanda's strategy to reduce vulnerability to climate change and provides a technical basis for decision makers to prioritize action areas. The plan identifies 6 priority areas for immediate adaptation action. Of these six the following are related to the project; promotion of non-agricultural income generating activities and development of energy sources alternative to firewood.

The proposed project is also consistent with Rwanda's National Development Vision and Strategic framework set out in the Vision 2020 which has been the main development roadmap for Rwanda since 2000. The relevant priority areas are: productive high value and market oriented agriculture; reducing dependency on agriculture to reduce the pressure on water resources given that agriculture accounts for nearly 70% of the total water use; developing human resources and pursuit of a knowledge-based economy to facilitate a strategic shift from agriculture and natural resources-dependent sectors to a knowledge economy; private sector-led development.

The EDPRS 2 (2013 - 2018) prioritizes economic growth, rural development and poverty reduction. Under rural development, the EDPRS emphasizes among others: connecting rural communities to economic opportunity through improved infrastructure (with an emphasis on feeder roads and linking communities to markets), creating greater access to economic opportunities and basic services in rural settlements, increasing the productivity of agriculture with a focus on irrigation and land husbandry, transitioning 50% of population from farm to off-farm jobs.

The country's National Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy also recognizes its high vulnerability to climate change due to its dependence on rain-fed agriculture both for rural livelihoods and exports of tea and coffee.

#### B.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The Government of Rwanda is a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and also meets the LDCF criteria. The project is in line with GEF-5 focal area strategy of climate change while also in line with the LDCF objectives of reducing vulnerability (CCA-1) and increasing adaptive capacity to climate change (CCA-2). With regard to CCA-1, Outcome 1.2 of reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors and Outcome 1.3 of diversified and strengthened livelihoods and source of income for vulnerable people in targeted areas are expected while for CCA-2, Outcome 2.3 of strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level is expected.

The proposed intervention is fully consistent with the LDCF Programming Strategy, the main objective of which is to address the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs of LDCs. The project, which directly responds to the top priorities identified in the NAPA, seeks to reduce livelihood vulnerability in flood-prone communities through enhancing and diversifying rural livelihood opportunities and investing in rural improved rural infrastructure. Since rainfall variability, floods and landslides present the most significant climatic hazards in Rwanda, the project will address the most pressing development needs of food and livelihood security of vulnerable communities.

#### B.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:


The AfDB boasts a portfolio comprising 20 operations in Rwanda. These include sixteen (16) sovereign loans and grants and four (4) private-sector operations. The portfolio distribution by sector shows that infrastructure (energy, transport, and water) accounts for 62% of the total commitments, followed by agriculture, 18%; private sector, 12%; human development, 5%; and multi-sector, 2%. This is indicative of the commitment the AfDB has in developing the sectors that can have the most impact on people's livelihoods given that only 4% in the rural areas in Rwanda have access to electricity. The AfDB's comparative advantage also lies in the fact that it has a Field Office in the country with staff of diverse expertise in water & sanitation, transport, social and agriculture and rural development. This makes the AfDB to have a good ability to interact well with the stakeholders and interested parties in the project thus placing them in an ideal position to support the implementation of the project. The project is also aligned to the AfDB's interventions in the country as detailed by Country Strategy Paper (CSP) for Rwanda (2012–2016) which seeks to support two strategic pillars: (i) infrastructure development through interventions to address the country's energy and transport bottlenecks, and (ii) enterprise and institutional capacity development by supporting institutions that implement Rwanda's policy on small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Moreover, the experience of the AfDB in dealing with member countries in provision of among others financial support, capacity building and technical support in relevant areas also augurs well for its advantage

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)**

- A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):** (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr. Rose Mukankomeje	GEF Operational Focal Point	<b>RWANDA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</b>	<b>06/05/2013</b>

- B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

<b>This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.</b>					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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