

Gender Assessment of Stakeholders Report for GCF National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Project on Building Flood Resilience Capacities in Rwanda

DECEMBER 2021



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Global Green Growth Institute
Jeongdong Building 19F
21-15 Jeongdong-gil
Jung-gu, Seoul 04518
Republic of Korea

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Lead Author : Roberte Isimbi (GESI Expert)

Reviewers : Liliane Uwanziga Mupende (GCF NAP Project Lead), Richard Ndicunguye (District Technical Assistant in Rusizi/Huye), Theogene Nsengiyumva (District Technical Assistant in Nyagatare) Andrew Kabera (District Technical Assistant in Musanze), Diane Umukunzi Uyambaje (District Technical Assistant in Muhanga)

Copy Editor : Pamela Birungi (Sr Officer -Communication and Knowledge Management)

Publication Coordinator and Layout : Irene Isingizwe (Amasimbi Creative Ltd)

Visual Imagery : GGGI Rwanda

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ACRONYMS

CBHI	Community-Based Health Insurance
CoK	City of Kigali
DIDIMAC	District Disaster Management Committee
E&CC	Environment and Climate Change
EDPRS	Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
FONERWA/RGF	Rwanda Green Fund
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GMO	Gender Monitoring Office
GoR	Government of Rwanda
HORECO	Horticulture in Reality Company
MIGEPROF	Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINEMA	Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE	Ministry of Environment
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
OMMIS	Operation, Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Infrastructure
REMA	Rwanda Environment Management Authority
RISD	Rwanda Initiative for Sustainable Development
RLMUA	Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority
RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
RWB	Rwanda Water Resource Board
RWN	Rwanda Women's Network
RYWP	Rwanda Young Water Professional
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

KEY DEFINITIONS

Gender	refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.
Sex	is the biological differences between women and men.
Gender Equality	involves providing an equal right to human, social, economic and cultural development for men and women and an equal voice in civil and political life. Equality does not mean treating everyone the same. However, a successful implementation of gender equality measures carries positive outcomes for all genders.
Gender Mainstreaming	is about ensuring that women's and men's concerns, and experiences are integrated into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of our strategies, policies, programmes, projects and workplace culture as a strategy to promote gender equality.
Gender inequality	is unequal treatment or perceptions of individuals based on their gender. In most of the cases, the society considers gender inequalities as a normal issue rather than a harmful matter.
Gender Analysis	identifies the types of gender differences and inequalities that might otherwise be taken for granted – such as how men and women have different access to and control over resources, carry out different social roles, and face different constraints and receive different benefits.
Gender Blind	describes policies, strategies and programmes that do not explicitly recognize existing gender differences, including in the productive and reproductive roles of men and women. This approach does not distinguish between men and women, and results in gender bias.
Gender Neutral	describes policies or strategies that use the current gender context to overcome bias, through targeting and benefiting practical gender needs. Despite appearing neutral, these policies may actually impact men and women differently and reinforce existing gender inequalities.
Gender Equity	means that the exercise of these rights and entitlements should lead to outcomes which are fair and just.
Sex Disaggregated Data	is Data that clearly show the differences in the status of women in relation to men in the various socio-economic spheres and why.
Practical Gender Needs	are the daily and immediate needs of survival, income and livelihoods, which arise from the conditions men and women experience as a result of their gender roles in society. Strategies or policies addressing practical gender needs do not aim to change existing gender roles or relationships, but rather focus on providing goods and services based on the differential needs and experiences of men and women in the current context.

KEY DEFINITIONS

Strategic Gender Interests are the desired changes in roles, relationships and responsibilities of men and women. Strategies or policies addressing strategic gender interests focus on institutional, organizational and personal change. They relate to women's empowerment and rights.

Green growth refers to economic growth that is both environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive.

Social inclusion is the process of improving the terms on which individuals and groups take part in society, including the ability, opportunity, and dignity of those who are disadvantaged based on their social and physical traits, such as their gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, age and with disability.

FOREWORD



Juliet Kabera
REMA Director General

The Government of Rwanda (GoR) is committed to the promotion of gender equality, social inclusion and women's empowerment. This commitment is demonstrated through subscribing to international normative instruments and domesticating them into national policies and laws, including those governing and regulating environment related matters.

The Ministry of Environment (MoE), the coordinating institution of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Sector in Rwanda, is responsible for ensuring that climate change mitigation and adaptation measures do not leave anyone behind. With the guidance of the National Strategy for Transformation, the MoE ensures that the ENR sector, just like other sectors, also considers gender equality promotion through annual plans and budgets for the implementation of ENR sector policy actions. In this consideration, the Environment and Climate Change Policy (2019) encourages for a meaningful participation of women in E&CC decision-making, highlighting that gender equality is central to sustainable development.

Partnerships formed to deliver on the national commitments include partnership formed through the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) -as the National Designated Authority, with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) Rwanda, as the Delivery Partner, for Green Climate Fund (GCF). The National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Readiness Support to build flood resilience capacities in Rwanda is one of the projects undertaken in this framework and which ensured gender inequities were identified and addressed.

The Gender Equality and Social Inclusion assessment is a great contribution to the promotion of gender equality in the ENR Sector. Findings from this assessment will be used to ensure that policy actions and interventions and programmes are relevant for the Rwanda we want.

FOREWORD



Okechukwu Daniel Ogbonnaya
GGGI Rwanda Country Representative

In line with the vision of “a low-carbon, resilient world of strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth”, the Global Green Growth Institute adopted a Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy (2021-2025), to provide a framework for “leaving no one behind” in the support provided by GGGI country teams in the development of enabling green policies and mobilization of funds for transformative green investments projects as relevant and on-demand by our country partners.

The partnership between GGGI and the Government of Rwanda (GoR) is aimed at ensuring that the country’s growth and development consider sustainability and green growth as core principles. Considering the great extent to which social inclusion and environment sustainability are key to the promotion of green growth, GGGI, in the capacity of a Delivery Partner, supported the integration of a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) component in the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Readiness Support project to build flood resilience in Rwanda. The NAP project is implemented in partnership with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority as the National Designated Authority for the Green Climate Fund (GCF)

From the early stages of the design of the NAP project, GGGI has recognized the strong institutional and policy frameworks underpinning the promotion of gender equality across all development sectors. GGGI is proud for the contribution to the Environment and Climate Change (E&CC) in the identification of GESI inequalities as well as the plan of action for filling the identified gaps while sustaining the good practices.

Executive Summary

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization that was established in 2010 and with headquarters in Seoul, Korea. GGGI was established to support developing countries for strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.

For Rwanda, one of the countries where GGGI has programs, GGGI is a Delivery Partner of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) - the National Designated Authority (NDA) - on a twenty-four-month project “National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness Support for Building Flood Resilience Capacities in Rwanda.” This NAP has a focus on enhancing capacity for integrated flood and landslide management in urban areas. The NAP project aims to build upon existing strategies and policies to deliver coordinated and targeted multi-stakeholder engagement between agencies for effective flood and landslide planning and prevention in the most vulnerable zones of Rwanda (NAP project sites are in Rusizi District in the Western Province, Huye and Kamonyi Districts in the Southern Province and in the City of Kigali) while being aware of how this intervention fits under the overall national adaptation development efforts.

The NAP project recognizes the importance of understanding the stakes for gender equality and social inclusion mainstreaming in the project outcomes and outputs. It is within this framework that a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) assessment was conducted to inform the NAP project on existing capacities and systems to support the mainstreaming of GESI in the project.

In general, Rwanda is prone to floods and landslides due to its geographical features and climate profile. According to the National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, 42% of the country is classified as having moderate to very high susceptibility to landslides. The same source states that among the population exposed to landslides, an average of 40% are poor, as in most cases the poorest tend to settle in hazard-prone locations due to issues of affordability for plots that are located in safe zones. Of those exposed at very high susceptibility, 86% are considered active (working) and 14% are inactive (dependent); with the population

exposed at high susceptibility considered active at 85% and inactive at 15%.

This is of paramount importance, given the commitment of the GoR to embark on a process of urbanization, making the need for information, and particularly gender related information, on environment and climate change (E&CC) risks, mitigation measures, and possible responses essential. Accordingly, in terms of gender mainstreaming, the National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development includes a particular focus on integration of gender perspectives in city planning, noting that, “the way a city is planned, designed, and governed must permit both women and men to fully exercise their citizenship, be active members of the community and conduct their daily activities. The design of urban infrastructure (such as roads, public places, parks, bus stops, water point and waste collection points) is critical and must integrate a woman’s perspective.”

In terms of national level policies and systems, building on the understanding that GESI mainstreaming is a process that requires the policy, political, and legal environment to be conducive, the assessment found strong foundations underpinning GESI mainstreaming across different areas of E&CC in Rwanda. Firstly, the principle of equality of all Rwandans is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda (Article 9), the supreme law of the country, compelling all sectors to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion in their activities. Gender and E&CC are transversal themes of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), a strategic document illustrating the Seven Years’ Government Programme for the period 2017-2024. Furthermore, gender equality is enshrined in the principles of the new E&CC Policy, which aims at fostering inclusiveness. Through its principle of inclusiveness, the Policy urges and encourages the effective involvement of women and youth in E&CC management, intervention, and decision-making as essential. Further, this policy emphasizes human rights as central to sustainable development, specifically gender equality and women’s empowerment.

In the infrastructure and urban planning sector, Rwanda adopted a National Urbanization Policy to plan ahead for economic growth that ensures

a good quality of life for its citizens. Social inclusion is one of the guiding principles of the policy, setting the scene for people-centered and gender sensitive urbanization. Recognizing that urbanization needs to take disaster management and resilience into account, this Policy highlights the role of the community. It recommends understanding specific vulnerabilities through conducting community risk assessments, while also educating the community on key areas, including the use of early warning systems. It is worth noting that this Policy recognizes the risk of floods in urban settings, sets up preventive measures and urges the inclusion of women and girls in urban planning, design and management. With support from GGGI, the Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) developed an Infrastructure Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (IGMS). In its draft form, the IGMS has provisions for urbanization. Considering the linkage of urbanization with other sectors, the implementation plan of the different pillars of the National Urbanization Policy are set to be championed by different line ministries, including the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), (MININFRA), and other key institutions like Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA). The GESI assessment also noted a number of institutional level structures supporting GESI mainstreaming including the existence of staff appointed as Gender Focal Points (GFPs) in several institutions as well as a staff responsible for gender at the district level.

At the community level, men and women residing or with livelihood activities in the project sites were engaged equally on discussions meant for understanding their experiences in relation to floods and/or landslides. They were consulted to determine acceptable levels of risk and to ensure the reflection of all members of the visited communities. This considered the inclusion of women and men facing different vulnerabilities to and impacts from hazards.

The GESI assessment highlighted how women and men differ in how they experience, respond to, and recover from disasters. Women and people from disadvantaged backgrounds living in the project sites were the most affected by floods and landslides. For instance, Rusizi District, one of the NAP sites, is in an urban and connected area.

However, due to the lack of water channels, the stormwater floods houses located downstream where the poorest live, with a constant fear carried by women for their children who are at the risk of being washed away by stormwater. For the project sites where stormwater from urban settings floods the agricultural irrigation schemes downstream, women are also the most affected. The irrigation schemes are used by cooperatives, predominately composed of women, who do not have alternative unskilled jobs to turn to when they lose their harvest due to floods. This is the case for Gihundwe in Rusizi District, Rwabayanga in Huye District, and Bishenyi in Kamonyi District.

In Kigali City on the other hand, one of the project sites is in Mpazi catchment, a high-density area inhabited by people with low income. The current situation of the existing channel carries an extra negative effect for women and children. To list only a few of the issues resulting from the current status of the channel, the destroyed sections retain water become ponds where children and other people physically weakened by health conditions, age, disability or any other reason drawn. The ponds are often infested with mosquito larvae which spread malaria and result in additional care burden for women who must take care of sick family members. In addition, consulted male and female MPAZI community members reported that women are targeted by thieves hiding in the covered sections of the channel.

The GESI assessment noted the gendered differences in men's and women's perspectives and recommends that these perspectives and experiences are recognized so that gender inequalities are not perpetuated in urban design and planning. For instance, while all the community members in Rusizi District consider that a stormwater channel will boost economic livelihoods in the site, women expressed concern that an open channel will be deadly for their children.

The GESI assessment collected recommendations from the consultations and these have been incorporated into the NAP GESI Action Plan and Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks.



Photo 1: Community Consultation in Mont Cyangugu Site/Rusizi District © GGGI

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization that was established in 2010 with headquarters in Seoul, Korea to support developing countries for strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth.¹

Rwanda is one of the countries where GGGI has programs aimed at ensuring the country's sustainable and green growth and development.² GGGI Rwanda is a Delivery Partner of the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the National Designated Authority (NDA) on a twenty-four month project on National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Readiness Support for Building Flood Resilience Capacities in Rwanda with a focus on enhancing capacity for integrated flood and landslide management in urban areas. This NAP is funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the world's largest dedicated fund set-up by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2010 for helping developing countries reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and enhance their ability to respond to climate change.³

The project aims to:

...build upon the existing strategies and policies to deliver coordinated and targeted multi-stakeholder engagement between agencies for effective flood and landslide planning and prevention in the most vulnerable zones of Rwanda while being aware of how this intervention fits under the overall national adaptation development efforts.⁴

The NAP project aims to improve coordination of key stakeholders, including engagement of the private sector, build capacity for flood and landslide management, particularly in the urban and built environment in Kigali and selected

cities in Rusizi, Kamonyi, and Huye Districts, and improve upon existing policies, guidelines and strategies. The project proposal recognizes the strong technical capacities within the Government of Rwanda and seeks to address ongoing coordination and management gaps among government institutions and between national and sub-national entities, as well as related monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of interventions.⁵ By improving coordination and capacity, the project seeks to improve climate resilience of vulnerable communities, in Kigali and at-risk urban areas.

The NAP project recognizes key stakeholders for GESI mainstreaming and they include the Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion (MIGEPROF), Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) and National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) as demonstrated by their inclusion in the coordination mechanisms for proposed activities. In addition to these stakeholders, guiding documents for gender integration in the project include the Rwanda National Gender Policy, promoting the adoption of specific policies by sector, including in disaster management and preparedness, as well as the Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, developed by the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA) (then called Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees -MIDIMAR), recommending that the integration of gender in disaster management is included in preparedness, mitigation, prevention and response initiatives, and which calls for targeted action to mainstream gender in all phases of disaster management both at national and local levels.”⁶

1 <https://gghi.org/about/>

2 <https://gghi.org/country/rwanda/>

3 <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about>

4 Rwanda Environment Management Authority and Global Green Growth Initiative, National Adaptation Readiness and Preparatory Support for Building Flood Resilience Capacities in Rwanda Proposal, January 2020.

5 Ibid.

6 Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, Kigali, 2012, page 14.

In line with the above, an assessment about the landscape of GESI mainstreaming in floods and landslides management was carried out with the following objectives:

1. Understanding the capacity that the stakeholders have for mainstreaming GESI in their functional areas of work related/relevant to floods and landslides risk management.
2. Understanding the extent to which the existing institutional system is supporting GESI mainstreaming in the areas of floods and landslides risk management.
3. Mapping where the stakeholders are on their journey towards gender equality and identifying activities to support them that can be integrated into the project's LogFrame.
4. Understanding the GESI issues faced by communities in the catchment areas of the project to inform the GESI action plan that takes into accounts the differentiated impacts of the disasters and interventions geared towards response, prevention, and protection.

Building on the provisions stipulated across the key guiding documents at the national level as well as the findings from the GESI assessment, a NAP GESI action plan was developed. The action plan is meant to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion considerations in all activities across all outcomes, including identification and implementation of specific gender sensitive and targeted interventions as well as the development of specific GESI indicators.

The current document is the GESI assessment report. After this introduction and background information on the project, the next section of this report presents the methodological approach adopted for conducting the stakeholder assessment. The report proceeds with discussing the context of natural disasters and GESI in Rwanda, followed by a description of the systems and structures underpinning GESI, presented at three levels: the national level, the stakeholder institutional level, as well as the project sites communities level. The NAP GESI Action Plan and M&E framework are attached to this report as annexes.



Photo 2: Photo description © GGGI

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for the GESI assessment was participatory and included a mix of primary and secondary data collection and analysis as outlined below:

2.1. Document Review

A review of key available background documentation and information related to gender and disaster management in Rwanda was undertaken. The document review focused on an analysis of the current policy and regulatory frameworks underpinning GESI in the E&CC sector, with an emphasis on floods and landslides in urban settings. This served the purpose of understanding the context in which the NAP project is being implemented and the extent to which the environment is conducive for GESI mainstreaming. Furthermore, the review of documents enabled identification of key relevant stakeholders to be consulted.



Photo 3: Community consultation in Kigali © GGGI

2.2. Consultations

Stakeholders were engaged through one-on-one interactions, including an online questionnaire as well as workshops. The consultations were conducted amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. To comply with the measures to curb the spread of the virus, in each location, consultations were only held with the minimum permissible number of stakeholders and this impacted on the number of people reached through the consultations.

Online questionnaire: A self-administered online questionnaire was sent to stakeholders. Despite several reminders, the response rate remained under 5% and, as a result, the survey was disregarded.

One-on-One interactions: Selected stakeholder institutions were engaged through one-on-one interactions. Where informants agreed, the interactions were video-recorded and the key messages served as a documentary of the process to engage leaders and community members on GESI matters.

Rwanda (source: Compiled using data from official announcements by the Government of Rwanda since the first announcement by Prime Minister on COVID-19).

Stories of Change:

Highlights

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=27-1gO38tm0&t=4s>

Rusizi

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jwiRGLvO6OQ&t=15s>

Kamonyi

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66VKryz7KEQ>

Huye

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9-m1TzezvyM>

City of Kigali

► <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0a2T1zBghis&t=19s>

The following is a list of participants in the one-on-one interactions.

Institution	Position of the participant
Rusizi District	Vice Mayor in charge of Social Affairs
	Vice Mayor in charge of Economic Development
	President of Cooperative Abadasigana Burunga
	Community members
Huye District	Vice Mayor in charge of Economic Development
	HoReCo Agronomist
	President of informal group cultivating in the marshland
	President of Cooperative Tuzamurane
	Community members
Kamonyi District	Mayor of Kamonyi District
	President of Cooperative Ubumwe Bugamije Iterambere
	Water and Sanitation Officer,
	HoReCo Coordinator
	Community members
City of Kigali	Vice Mayor in charge of Urbanization and Infrastructure
	Executive Secretary of Gitega Sector, Nyarugenge District, City of Kigali
	Executive Secretary of Nyanza Cell, Gatenga Sector, Kicukiro District, City of Kigali
	Community members

Workshops: Workshops to share information about the project as well as to collect data were held with different public, private, and civil society stakeholder institutions as listed below:

Date	Venue	Position	Institution
01 Dec 2020	Rusizi District	District Disaster Management Officer	Rusizi District
		Construction Permitting Officer	Rusizi District
03 Dec 2020	Huye District	District Disaster Management Officer	Huye District

Date	Venue	Position	Institution
03 Dec 2020	Huye District	Environmental Management Officer	Huye District
		Director of Agriculture Unit	Huye District
		HoReCo District Coordinator	Huye District
		Director of Social Development	Huye District
		Sector Land Managers (2)	Huye District
09 Dec 2020	CoK	Urbanization and construction planning settlements	CoK
		HoD Infrastructure	CoK
		Officer in charge of Environment,	CoK
		in charge of Construction,	CoK
		CoK GFPO.	CoK
10 Dec 2020	CoK	Environment Protection Officer	CoK
		Water Resources Regulation and Compliance Specialist	MoE
		Climate Change Adaptation Officer	REMA
		Gender Mainstreaming Officer	MIGEPROF
		Hydrology Officer	RWB
		Senior Meteorological Applications	Meteo Rwanda
		M and E	RLMUA
		GMO Officer	GMO
		Environmental Specialist	RTDA
11 Dec 2020	CoK	Not specified	Skat Consulting
		Not specified	Skat Consulting

Date	Venue	Position	Institution
11 Dec 2020	CoK	Head of the Business development Committee	RYWP
		Monitoring and Evaluation	The Green Fighters
		Not specified	RISD
27 Oct 2020	Onomo Hotel	Social Development Planning Specialist	MININFRA
		Gender Monitoring and Analysis Officer	GOM
		Head of the Business Development Committee	RYWP
		Project Analysis Specialist	FONERWA
		Project Coordinator	HORECO
		Deputy Director General	REMA
		Director of Climate Change and International Obligation	REMA
		Program Manager	REMA
		Program Manager	Rwanda Women's Network
		LG Budget Specialist	LODA
		CEO	The Green Fighter
		HR and Administration Manager	NPD Ltd
		Sector Decentralization Coordination Specialist	MINALOC

Date	Venue	Position	Institution
27 Oct 2020	Onomo Hotel	Coordinator RUDP	Kigali City
		Senior Meteorological Applications	METEO Rwanda
		HR Specialist	RLMUA
		SWC Specialist	RWB
21 Oct 2020	Rusizi District	Environment and Climate Change Policy Specialist	MoE
		Water Resources Regulation and Compliance Specialist	MoE
		Flood Risk Management Engineer	MINEMA
		Climate Change Adaptation Officer	REMA
		Mayor	Rusizi District
		Construction Permitting Officer	Rusizi District
		District Disaster Management Officer	Rusizi District
21 Oct 2020	Rusizi District	Gender and Family Promotion Officer	Rusizi District
		Sector Land Manager	Rusizi District
		DASSO	Rusizi District
		Vice Mayor in Charge of Economic Development	Huye District
23 Oct 2020	Huye District	District Disaster Management Officer	Huye District
		Environmental Officer	Huye District



Photo 4: Group interview in Kamonyi District
© GGGI



Photo 5: Water runoff in Kigali © GGGI

3. NATURAL DISASTERS AND GESI

Relations between society and the environment are not gender neutral, as gender inequalities exist in access to and control over resources, including natural resources. This is linked to environmental degradation and climate change – while gender inequalities affect the environment, in turn, environmental and climate change related impacts affect gender inequality.⁷ This is the case both globally and in Rwanda, as recognized by the Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, developed by MINEMA (then MIDIMAR).

*Gender relations in disasters reflect gender relations in society. Owing to different life occurrences, women and men differ in how they experience, respond to, and recover from disasters. When disaster strikes, men and women have different abilities and ways of responding, and, in the end, the impacts are different. It has been widely observed, researched and documented that women are more vulnerable than their male counterparts of the same social classes, races and age groups during all phases of a disaster. Gender-based social, economic, religious and cultural constructs marginalize women across all communities and groups, irrespective of class, caste, economic standing, status or age.*⁸

This section discusses GESI and floods and landslides disasters in the urban built environment in Rwanda.

3.1 Flooding

Rwanda is prone to floods and landslides among other natural disasters mainly due to its geographical features and climate profile.⁹ Floods and landslides have increased in the recent years and, population growth, land pressure and degradation are at the forefront of the prominent risks associated with these disasters.¹⁰ Disaster records over the years point to the most vulnerable households being those located in high sloped

areas in the Western and Northern provinces. Of particular importance for the NAP project, the main natural disasters affecting secondary cities are reported as floods and landslides.¹¹

Flash floods, which occur due to high intensity local rainfall leading to a quick rise of water levels, are a serious concern in urban areas.¹² Nonetheless, current documentation and interventions to mitigate floods and landslides focus on riverine floods, which are those caused by flooding of the river outside its regular boundaries. This is the main type of flooding that exists throughout the country, and in particular affects those located in flood prone areas and those engaged in the agricultural sector.¹³ During the fiscal year 2018/2019, floods alone were responsible for 8 deaths, damage to 88 houses, 102ha of crops, 2 roads and 4 bridges.¹⁴

Even though the available statistics are not disaggregated by type of disasters for districts and there is no socio-economic nor socio-demographic information, it is already known that vulnerability to disaster, also called degree of susceptibility, is gendered. This vulnerability is affected by different gendered factors across four dimensions:

- 1. Economic:** there are gendered differences in access to and control over assets and resources, including natural resources, quality of housing and the economic activity involved in by different members of the household and, thus, determining who is more likely to be at home when there is a disaster, who takes care of those affected by disaster, whose work is at risk because they are in the informal agricultural sector among others.
- 2. Social:** individual and community well-being, beliefs, and practices impact on social and

7 UNDP, Overview of linkages between gender and climate change, 2012, available at: http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/gender/Gender%20and%20Environment/PB1_Africa_Overview-Gender-Climate-Change.pdf.

8 A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, page 10.

9 Douglas et al, 2008 as cited in The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, page XVIII, page 56.

10 Ibid., page XVIII, page 44.

11 National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, page 78.

12 Ibid., page XVIII, page 56. The National Risk Atlas states, "The flood analysis done did not consider areas affected by flash floods like Kigali City...The lack of detailed data was also the reason why flash floods were not analyzed especially in the city of Kigali." page 67.

13 The five catchments included Nyabarongo, Sebeya, Nyabisindu, Mukungwa, and Kagitumba. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, page XVII.

14 Government of Rwanda, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, Disaster Effects Situation 2018/2019, page 1.



Photo 6: Damaged Drainage by storm water in Ntemabiti Village/Kamembe Sector/Rusizi District © GGGI

gender norms that affect women's capabilities. Limited access to information, increased household responsibilities and more limited engagement in household and community decision-making, and lower levels of paid and formal employment, will affect women's vulnerabilities across all four dimensions.

3. **Physical:** location of the housing, noting that the poorest live in high risks zones
4. **Environmental:** access and control over natural resources

3.2. Landslides

In addition to floods, Rwanda also is at high risk of landslides, with 42% of the country being classified as having moderate to very high susceptibility. In terms of population, 40% is exposed to landslide at a moderate to very high slope susceptibility.¹⁵ The National Risk Atlas also reported that 62 health facilities and 360 schools countrywide are vulnerable to landslides, and that 45% of paved national roads and 39% of unpaved national roads are exposed to landslides.¹⁶

In the assessment of landslide exposure, analysis by gender, age, and levels of poverty was undertaken, with the age analysis including the working age and dependent populations, and the poverty analysis done using the four levels in Rwanda (severely poor, moderately poor, vulnerable to poverty, and not poor).¹⁷ Interestingly, the analysis by gender focuses on the population breakdown by gender (in percentages) and does not provide more detail on the ratio of female headed households, or the gender disaggregation of those employed or not employed, or who is most likely to be in the household during the time of a landslide (including consideration of those migrating to other locations for work).

Among the population exposed to landslides, an average of 40% are poor, as in most cases

the poorest tend to settle in hazard-prone locations due to issues of affordability for plots located in safe zones.¹⁸ Of those exposed at very high susceptibility, 86% are considered active (working) and 14% are inactive (dependent); with the population exposed at high susceptibility considered active at 85% and inactive at 15%.¹⁹

This is of paramount importance, given the commitment of the GoR to embark on a process of urbanization, making the need for information, and particularly gender related information, on E&CC risks, mitigation measures, and possible responses essential. Currently, urbanization in Rwanda is largely concentrated in Kigali City, with almost half of urban dwellers living in the city.²⁰ Rwanda aims to urbanize 35% of the country through increased urbanization in secondary cities.²¹ The six secondary cities selected include Huye, Muhanga, Musanze, Nyagatare, Rubavu, and Rusizi, with Kigali City as a regional hub.²² Kigali has an annual urbanization rate of 9% while secondary cities have rates varying from 2% to 9%. Growing secondary cities is also required in order to reduce the pressure on Kigali in terms of land scarcity, growing populations, and limited urbanization capacities.²³

In terms of gender mainstreaming, the National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development includes a particular focus on integration of gender perspectives in city planning, noting that:

*The way a city is planned, designed and governed must permit both women and men to fully exercise their citizenship, be active members of the community and conduct their daily activities. The design of urban infrastructure (such as roads, public places, parks, bus stops, water point and waste collection points) is critical and must integrate a woman's perspective.*²⁴

Due to higher population density, housing exposure to landslides at high and moderate

15 In terms of the exposure of the population at very high susceptibility to landslides, 3.34% of the total population is exposed to a landslide; 11% of the population is exposed to landslide at a high susceptibility, and 25% of the total population is exposed to a landslide at moderate susceptibility. The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, pages 94-95.

16 Ibid., page XVIII, page 1.

17 Ibid., page 94.

18 The percentage of the poor population exposed to landslides ranges from 43% poor population exposed to landslides at very high susceptibility, 42% at high susceptibility and 37% at moderate susceptibility, comprising about 15.3% of the total population. Ibid., page 102.

19 Ibid., pages 94-95.

20 Government of Rwanda and GGGI (2015), National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, Kigali, available at: <https://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2017/12/National-Roadmap-for-Green-Secondary-City-Development.pdf>, page 33

21 Ibid., page 17. "A secondary city is a sub-national centre comprised of an urban area within a Secondary City District, which shall provide central place functions, services and facilities having impact or influence beyond District borders." Page 30.

22 Ibid., page 30.

23 Ibid., page 55.

24 National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, page 76.



Photo 7: Storm water issues in Mont Cyangugu Site/Rusizi District © GGGI

susceptibility is high in Kigali City in all three districts.²⁵ Higher population density increases the risks of casualties due to landslides, as does the concentration of informal settlements in landslide-prone areas.²⁶ About 26% of the population vulnerable to landslides are located in Kigali City districts (Nyarugenge, Gasabo and Kicukiro) and about 25% are from Western Province districts. Nyarugenge District has the highest number of vulnerable houses, followed by Kicukiro and Gasabo.²⁷

Housing materials also affect exposure to landslides, with exposure being highest for houses made of sundried brick, followed by those made of wood and mud walls.²⁸

Around 60% of vulnerable houses in the country are made of sundried bricks while 29% are wood and mud. This explains the large number of fatalities and injuries linked to landslide damages in most of the places, due to houses made of weak materials (around 90% of the total vulnerable houses).²⁹

The cost of damaged houses due to landslides is over 9.2 billion Rwandan francs, with the highest losses in the most densely populated districts of Nyarugenge, Kicukiro and Gasabo.³⁰

Given this context, and the focus on capacities of stakeholders as well as the systems underpinning GESI mainstreaming in the current GESI assessment, a detailed vulnerability assessment considering gendered needs and experiences across the different dimensions -economic, social, physical and environmental is needed. While there is a great deal of information on the gendered nature and effects of climate change and disasters on agriculture in Rwanda, more detailed assessments, and information on the gendered effects of floods and landslides, particularly in the urban and built environment, is needed to provide effective guidance for Rwanda's approach to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, and response.

²⁵ Ibid., page 103.

²⁶ Ibid., page 124.

²⁷ Ibid., page 138.

²⁸ The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, page 98. In terms of housing materials in Rwanda, 91% of private households have walls made of sun-dried bricks (55%) or wood/mud (36%) and 99% have roofing made of iron sheets (60%) or local tiles (39%), with iron sheets more common in urban areas. Ibid., pages 24-25.

²⁹ Ibid., page 126.

³⁰ Ibid., page XVIII, page 1.

4. NATIONAL LEVEL POLICIES AND LAWS

GESI mainstreaming is a process that requires a conducive policy, political, and legal environment.³¹ Moreover, once the conditions are favorable, the responsibility for implementation lies with all institutions and all staff at all levels in their respective fields of activity, with the senior management holding overall responsibility.³² In practice, the existence of systems and structures to support implementation are needed for successful and sustainable implementation, as gender mainstreaming requires methodological and specialist expertise.

It is within this background that the assessment of stakeholders focused on the existing systems and structures supporting GESI mainstreaming in the areas of floods and landslides management as well as the capacities that the different stakeholder institutions have for the same purpose.

This section elaborates on the GESI mainstreaming support structure as identified through desk review and from the consultations with stakeholders. Moreover, citing the same sources, this section discusses the capacity for GESI integration in the stakeholder institutions.

In outlining the relevant frameworks, guidance is taken from the GGGI Theory of Change that recognizes that providing green jobs for sustainable livelihoods, reducing GHG emissions and increasing sustainable infrastructure and services are instrumental for the realization of Green Cities.³³ Mainstreaming green growth into urban planning and management is one of the priority areas of the theory of change, considering inclusion of people from disadvantaged backgrounds, such as urban poor communities.

4.1. Transversal Provisions

The principle of equality of all Rwandans is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda (Article 9), the supreme law of the country, compelling all sectors to mainstream gender equality and social inclusion in their activities.³⁴ The Constitution stipulates that “discrimination of whatever kind based on, inter alia, ethnic origin, tribe, clan, colour, sex, region, social origin, religion or faith, opinion, economic status, culture, language, social status, physical or mental disability or any other form of discrimination is prohibited and punishable by law.”³⁵

E&CC are transversal themes of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), a strategic document illustrating the Seven Years’ Government Programme for the period 2017-2024. This strategy is meant to speed up inclusive economic development that builds on a strong collaboration between government institutions, private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations, civil society, Faith-Based Organizations, as well as citizens themselves.³⁶ The Economic Transformation pillar of NST1 sets transitioning Rwanda into a green economy as a priority and has gender and family promotion and environment and climate change as themes that will cut across all the priority areas.

Affirming this commitment towards becoming a country where key sectors driving the economy have a minimal negative impact on the environment, Rwanda submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) including adaptation and mitigation contributions.³⁷ Although gender equality and social inclusion are not explicitly referred to in the NDCs document, listed contributions have implications on both. For instance, the commitment to improve meteorological services implies considerations about who has access to this information.

31 Angelika Blickhäuser and Henning von Barga, *Fit for Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Toolbox, What is gender mainstreaming?* Berlin 2007

32 European Institute for Gender Equality, *INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit*, p49

33 <https://gggi.org/theme/green-cities/>

34 As cited in the National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, page 76.

35 Republic of Rwanda, *Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda*, 2003 revised 2015, Article 11

36 Republic of Rwanda, Office of the Prime Minister, *Gahunda ya Guverinoma y’imyaka 7 (2017-2024)*, Art 82; page 04.

37 Government of Rwanda, *Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the Republic of Rwanda*, Kigali: 2015, page 11.

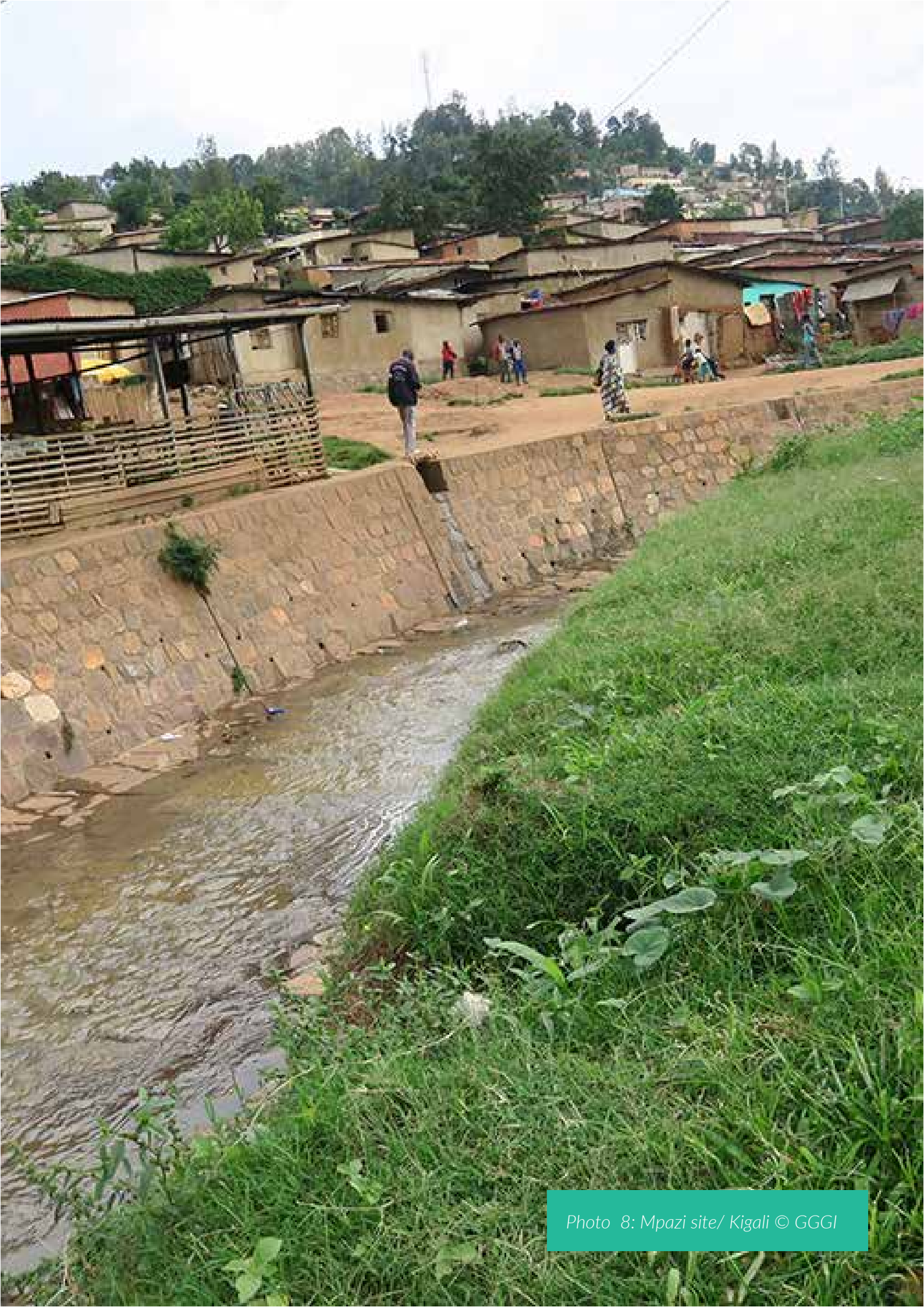


Photo 8: Mpazi site/ Kigali © GGGI

Moreover, with disaster management considered as cross-cutting, the NDCs include commitments to conduct risk assessments and vulnerability mapping.

In terms of disaster management, through the NST-1, the GoR appreciated the establishment of the required frameworks for disaster management and sets sustaining and strengthening those achievements as a key priority (Article 5.18). Agriculture and infrastructure come at the top of the sectors listed by the NST-1 as areas of focus for disaster management interventions.³⁸ This is an important consideration as the Ministry of Environment (MoE) estimated that the net economic costs from flooding amounted to 1.4% of the GDP for the fiscal year 2011/2012.³⁹

Environment is a theme of focus for national commitments to gender equality and social inclusion. For instance, under the National Gender Policy there is an Environment Protection and Land Use Management Programme that focuses on enhancing women's and men's participation in environment protection and management.⁴⁰ Under the programme for empowerment of the most vulnerable, the policy emphasizes the development of gender sensitive strategies for flood preparedness and other disaster scenarios.⁴¹

Similarly, the National Youth Policy, developed to take into consideration the Sustainable Development Goals, establishes comprehensive and targeted youth programming through economic empowerment with strong emphasis on mainstreaming job-based budgeting in all sectors and highlighting that the environment, agriculture, and land issues are among the most pressing ones affecting female and male youth, including those with disabilities.⁴²

To provide guidance and tools on mainstreaming disability across other sectors, the National Guidelines on Disability Mainstreaming were elaborated.⁴³ In this context, disability

mainstreaming is defined as the process of ensuring that programmes and services are inclusive, equitable, and non-discriminatory and do not create barriers or reinforce the negative effects of disability.⁴⁴ These guidelines recognize the limitation of not covering all possible situations and not being applicable to every type of disability, highlighting the importance of considering that some types of disabilities are less visible and require special attention.⁴⁵ The guidelines put a strong emphasis on gender, the rationale being that women with disabilities are doubly discriminated against and, as such, need to be included in an equitable and non-discriminatory way across all activities.⁴⁶

Provisions made to ensure that national GESI commitments are implemented include the adoption of the Organic Budget Law no. 12/2013 which requires all government budget institutions, both at national and decentralized levels, to plan and budget for gender sensitive programmes.⁴⁷ This law contributes to establishing accountability measures to ensure gender sensitive resource allocation across sector programmes and projects through Gender Budget Statements (GBSs); a mandatory annex of the Budget Framework Paper submitted to both chambers of Parliament. In this regard, government budget agencies are required to elaborate annual action plans and budgets, which are consolidated in a national budget and including GBS, are validated by the parliament.⁴⁸

Similarly, the National Agriculture Policy 2018-2030 has set priorities that include the promotion of sustainable agriculture intensification and resilience to environment and climate change, youth and women's empowerment, as well as enhancing institutional capacity.⁴⁹ Recognizing that the Rwandan society is patriarchal and that this culture contributes to significant gender gaps whereas power is mostly in the hands of men, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) developed a Youth and Gender Mainstreaming

38 Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, National Strategy for Transformation, Kigali, 2017, p:22

39 Government of Rwanda, Ministry of Environment, National Environment and Climate Change Policy, Kigali: 2019, page 21.

40 Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Gender Policy, Kigali: July 2010, p. 25.

41 Ibid., p.26.

42 Republic of Rwanda, National Youth Policy, Kigali 2015; p: 05

43 Republic of Rwanda, Official Gazette of the Republic of Rwanda, n° Special of 11/02/2011; p:21

44 Republic of Rwanda, National Council of Persons with Disabilities, National Disability Mainstreaming Guide, Kigali, 2016; p:8

45 Republic of Rwanda, National Council of Persons with Disabilities, Disability Mainstreaming Guidelines, Kigali 2014, p2

46 Republic of Rwanda, National Council of Persons with Disabilities, Disability Mainstreaming Guidelines, Kigali 2014, p8

47 Republic of Rwanda, Official Gazette no special of 05/11/2013 Art 32; p: 44

48 Republic of Rwanda, The Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda, Art 79

49 Ministry of Agriculture, National Agricultural policy (NAP) 2018-2030



Photo 9: Interview with farmers in Rwabayanga Site/Huye District © GGGI

Strategy. This strategy recognizes that the gender gaps observed in the agriculture sector have a considerable influence on how men and women access, adopt and benefit from climate-smart agriculture practices for reduced vulnerability to climate variability.⁵⁰ The areas where gender and youth inequality issues are most pronounced have been listed by this strategy to include limited knowledge, skills, and control as well as the weak institutional capacity for gender-responsive development of the sector.

4.2. GESI in Environment and Natural Resources Related Policies

4.2.1. Environment and Climate Change

The National Environment and Climate Change (E&CC) Policy was elaborated by the MoE with the goal for “Rwanda to be a nation that has a clean and healthy environment, resilient to climate variability and change that supports a high quality of life for its society.”⁵¹ Gender equality is integrated in the principles of the new E&CC Policy, which aims at fostering inclusiveness.

⁵⁰ Ministry of Agriculture, National Youth and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy

⁵¹ Ibid., page 24

Through its principle of inclusiveness, the Policy urges and encourages the effective involvement of women and youth in E&CC management, intervention, and decision-making as essential. Further, this policy emphasizes human rights as central to sustainable development, specifically gender

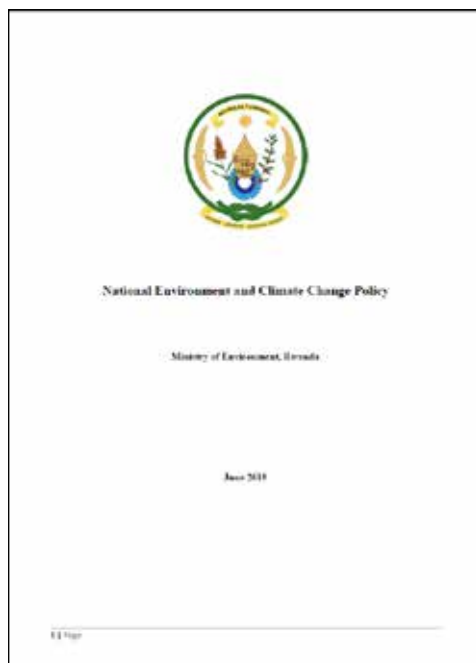


Photo 10: The National Environment and Climate Change (E&CC) Policy

Under Policy Objective 5: improve environmental well-being for Rwandans, Policy Statement 1 aims to “Improve the health and quality of life for every citizen and promote sustainable socio-economic development.” Here, the E&CC Policy⁵² While it is not further explored in the policy, the listed ecological disruptions bring heavily gendered effects. With the gendered household division of roles and responsibilities, crop failures and disease outbreaks resulting from flooding affect men and women differently, as noted in the Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management.

The **Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS)** in 2011 also noted health related effects of flooding. For instance, Under Action 4: Enhance the Use of Climate Data in Disease Prevention and Mitigation Programmes, anticipating that floods are likely to be a factor

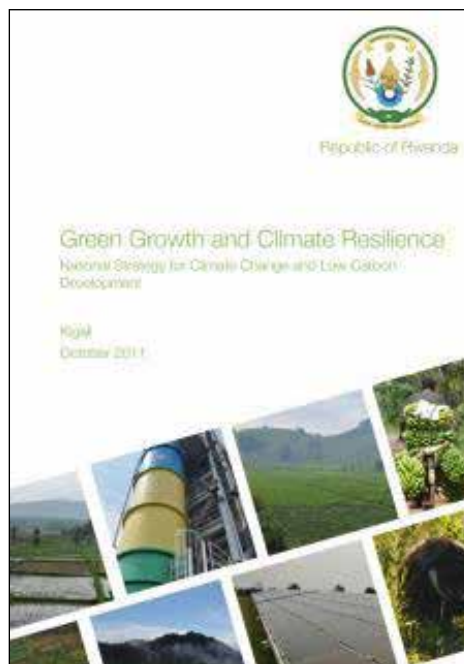


Photo 11: Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy

for different diseases, this strategy suggested that climate data be used by the Ministry of Health for projections.⁵³ This strategy could benefit a further consideration of the gender related determinants of health as well as the gendered effects on health resulting from the floods.

The GGCRS, highly relevant for Rwanda’s Vision 2050 and the SDGs, was elaborated to support actors with adapting to the impacts of climate change. This strategy has a vision for Rwanda to be a developed, climate-resilient and low-carbon economy by 2050.⁵⁴ It articulates the need for a gender assessment to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the adopted approaches, the implementation of the strategy, as well as the policy actions. The GGCRS will be revised to account for the provisions of the E&CC Policy and new sectoral policies.

Key institutions for the establishment and implementation of the above commitments include the MoE which is the coordinating institution of the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Sector in Rwanda, established to ensure the protection of the environment and safeguarding green and climate resilient economic growth.⁵⁵ The responsibilities of the MoE include to develop and disseminate E&CC policies,

strategies, and programmes.⁵⁶ To deliver on this responsibility, the MoE is mandated to develop strategic partnerships, enhance the capacities of different actors, including the private sector, as well as develop laws and regulations to ensure the protection and conservation of the environment. This Ministry also monitors, oversees, and evaluates the implementation and mainstreaming of E&CC policies, strategies, and programs across all sectors, especially productive sectors. MoE has **Rwanda Environment Management Authority** (REMA) as their implementing agency on matters relating to the protection of the environment and sustainable management of natural resources, including advising the Government during the formulation of policies as well as putting in place measures to prevent and cope with climate change.⁵⁷

Key stakeholders also include the **Rwanda Green Fund** (RGF), commonly known by its French abbreviation FONERWA, an E&CC fund established with a vision to respond to Rwanda's current and future financing needs for environment, climate change, and green growth to accelerate goals of national sustainable economic development.⁵⁸

The **Rwanda Water Resource Board** (RWB) is an institution with the mandate to ensure the availability of enough and well-managed water resources for sustainable development. RWB's mission includes: the development of strategies related to the protection of catchments; advising the Government on matters related to water resources; implementing national policies, laws, and strategies related to water resources; establishing strategies based on knowledge and research on water resources; forecasting on water availability, quality, and demand; developing floods management strategies; examining the preparation of roads, bridges, dams, and settlements in order to ensure flood mitigation and water storage standards; monitoring the implementation of flood mitigation measures and water storage during the implementation

of roads, bridges, and settlement plans; and cooperating and collaborating with other regional and international institutions.⁵⁹

In addition to government institutions, the existence of youth and women-led environmental organizations are important supporting structures from the civil society. These include the Rwanda Young Water Professionals, supporting the water sector through addressing adverse challenges on water resources management.⁶⁰ The Green Fighters is a youth led environmental Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) operating in Rwanda since 2017 with the aim of contributing to the sustainable development of the country by ensuring the safety and protection of the environment.⁶¹ Moreover, there is the Rwanda Women's Network (RWN), an NGO dedicated to the promotion and improvement of the socio-economic welfare of women in Rwanda through enhancing their efforts to meet their basic needs.⁶²

The involvement of the private sector in E&CC matters is a key factor for sustainability as they play an important role in supporting green growth. Private companies include Horticulture in Reality Company (HORECO), a business company of professionals in agriculture trained in Israel in matters of horticulture development and value chains, irrigation and agriculture mechanization, as well as building capacity of youth in agriculture.⁶³ Through the Operation, Maintenance and Management of Irrigation Infrastructure (OMMIS) Project implemented in collaboration with MINAGRI and Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB), HORECO is currently working with smallholder farmers across several irrigation schemes at risk of flooding.

4.2.2. Disaster Management

With the aim of guiding the Government of Rwanda to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to disaster management, a Disaster Management Policy was adopted in 2009 and

⁵⁶ Prime Minister's Order N° 108/03 of 15/10/2020

⁵⁷ Law N° 63/2013 of 27/08/2013 determining the Mission, Organization and Functioning of Rwanda Environment Management Authority

⁵⁸ <http://fonerwa.org/about>

⁵⁹ Home (rwb.rw), Mission & Vision (rwb.rw)

⁶⁰ (7) Rwanda Young Water Professional | Facebook

⁶¹ The Green Fighter

⁶² Who We Are - Rwanda Women Network

⁶³ <http://horeco.rw/about-us/>

revised in 2012.⁶⁴ This Policy highlights the increase in occurrences of floods and landslides across specific sites, resulting in agricultural losses, loss of lives, property damage, and triggering of disease outbreaks.⁶⁵ Among the measures to mitigate and minimize the impact of floods and landslides, the Policy includes settlement planning, construction and maintenance of drainage systems, and controlling land use practices. In addition to this, the Policy aims at the establishment and strengthening of disaster management institution partnerships while mainstreaming gender, human rights, and climate change into disaster management activities.⁶⁶



Photo 12: The National Environment and Climate Change (E&CC) Policy

The National Disaster Risk Management Plan also states that gender must be mainstreamed in disaster preparedness measures through legal infrastructure, human development, and knowledge dissemination. Measures related to legal infrastructure must be enhanced to ensure the mainstreaming of gender into all planning and programmes related to disaster risk management, including the review of policies and plans and carrying out gender sensitive vulnerability

assessments, among others. Measures to ensure women's and men's equal access to early warning systems have to be effective. There should also be increased participation of women in programme and project coordination and equal access to relief assistance for men and women.⁶⁷

In the context of disaster management, A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management (2012) lists strategies for effective gender mainstreaming. For the institutions involved, the Guideline highlights the importance of building the capacities of relevant actors and developing instruments for gender mainstreaming, ensuring that the different needs of women and men are considered.⁶⁸ The guideline further explains that for the communities involved, it is imperative to allow their meaningful and informed participation, with interventions geared towards building their resilience and responding to their vulnerabilities. At the national level, the Guideline sets key strategies for MINEMA, including collaboration between ministries for a comprehensive gender analysis, regular reviews of policies and, ensuring equitable access to early warning systems.⁶⁹ While there are plans and strategies in place, the Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management reports that an effective gender sensitive response has not been implemented. It recommends that gender integration is needed across interventions, including preparedness, mitigation, prevention, and response measures.⁷⁰ In order to ensure a gender sensitive approach, the Guideline calls on all institutional partners engaged in disaster response to take into account the specific needs of women, men, girls, and boys, to put in place a gender equality focused response plan, and to design and implement a response that integrates disaster knowledge dissemination, including information management and training.⁷¹ Specific strategies for gender integration in disaster management include: capacity building of policy makers, planners and other personnel on gender issues; development and implementation of tools and guides for

64 P6

65 P36

66 Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs, The National Disaster Management Policy, Revision of the 2009 National Disaster Management Policy, June 2012, page 5.

67 Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugees Affairs, National Disaster Risk Management Plan, September 2013.

68 A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, page 30.

69 Ibid., page 31.

70 A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, page 14.

71 Ibid., page 17.

gender analysis and for gender mainstreaming in all phases of disaster management; measures to improve women's participation in disaster preparedness and management; improved communication and information measures to address gender gaps in access to disaster related and early warning information; and measures to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence. The Guideline also calls for improved systems to coordinate gender related interventions in disaster management and more effective M&E mechanisms.⁷²

The Gap Analysis of Gender, Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming in National Policies and Strategies (2019) states that gender mainstreaming in E&CC related policies and strategies is needed given the effects of climate change that may exacerbate existing gender inequalities. It notes that this is in part due to differences in adaptive capacities between women and men to cope with climate change and its effects, as a result of social norms and traditions that influence men's and women's roles, responsibilities, and outcomes.⁷³

In terms of gender integration in policies and programs, the Gap Analysis recommends integration of gender sensitive actions and indicators in the E&CC mainstreaming checklist developed by REMA. It also calls for qualitative research to inform gender analysis related to climate adaptation, vulnerability, and climate hazards, and mainstreaming gender into early warning systems. Finally, capacity building of key stakeholders on gender equality, engagement of women's organizations, and collection of gender disaggregated data, are all key elements of improving gender integration in E&CC policies, strategies, and programming.⁷⁴

The institutional framework for the implementation of disaster management policies and strategies is led by the Ministry in charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA). MINEMA

was established to provide a highly proficient mechanism for disaster related prevention, mitigation, response, recovery, monitoring, and timely action. It aims in particular to promote a culture of disaster awareness within a sector policy framework oriented to management of natural and human-made disasters.⁷⁵ On top of MINEMA's responsibility to conceive, propose, and disseminate policies, strategies, and programs that contribute to good governance and performance in the awareness of, preparedness for, and management of disasters, as well as refugee affairs, MINEMA is also mandated to coordinate, monitor, evaluate, and build the capacity of actors in this sector.⁷⁶ MINEMA has a vision to build a disaster resilient nation and ensure effective management of refugee affairs.

A key part of disaster prevention is a strong early warning system as provided by Meteo Rwanda. This institution, under MoE, was established with a mission to provide accurate, timely weather and climate information and products for the general welfare of the people of Rwanda.⁷⁷

Key aspects of Meteo Rwanda's mandate include the establishment of meteorological stations, collecting, publishing, and disseminating data about meteorological elements, as well as advising the government on meteorological policy. Disaster Management Committees are available at Sector (SEDIMAC) and District (DIDIMAC) levels and constitute another structure that can be leveraged for gender mainstreaming in disaster management.

4.2.3. Infrastructure and Urban Planning

Planning ahead for economic growth that ensures a good quality of life for its citizens, Rwanda adopted a National Urbanization Policy (2015). Social inclusion is one of the guiding principles of the Policy, setting the scene for people-centered and gender sensitive urbanization.^{78,79} Recognizing that urbanization needs to take disaster management and resilience into account,

72 Ibid., page 30.

73 Gap Analysis of Gender-Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming in National Policies and Strategies.

74 Ibid., page 74.

75 <https://www.minema.gov.rw/disaster-management> accessed on 13 May 2021

76 <https://www.minema.gov.rw/>

77 <https://meteorwanda.gov.rw/index.php?id=3>

78 Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure, National Urbanization Policy, Kigali: 2015, available at: https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Rwanda_National_Urbanization_Policy_2015.pdf, page 19.

79 The masterplan for the period 2020-2050 is available at <https://masterplan2020.kigalicity.gov.rw>.

this Policy highlights the role of the community. It recommends understanding specific vulnerabilities through conducting community risk assessments, while also educating the community on key areas, including the use of early warning systems.⁸⁰ It is worth noting that this Policy recognizes the risk of floods in urban settings, sets up preventive measures, and urges the inclusion of women and girls in urban planning, design, and management.⁸¹

To mainstream gender in the infrastructure sector and with support from GGGI, MININFRA developed an Infrastructure Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (IGMS). In its draft form, the IGMS has praised the strong political will to promote gender equality at all levels, citing the provisions from key strategic documents such as the Constitution, the NST and Vision 2050. However, the IGMS also recognizes the persisting gaps in relation to the limited capacity for gender mainstreaming among technical staff, limited availability of guidance for institutionalizing gender mainstreaming, limited collection and use of sex disaggregated data as well as the negative stereotypes and norms. Furthermore, the draft IGMS suggests strategic objectives to facilitate MININFRA and its agencies to operationalize its commitments to gender equality and equity.

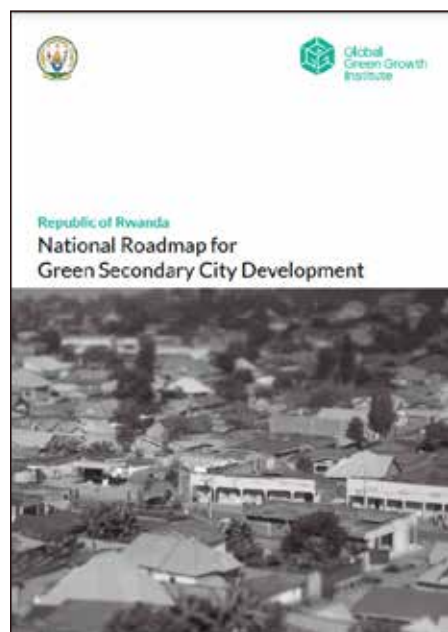


Photo 13: National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development ©GGGI

The **National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development** is an implementation tool for EDPRS II and the **National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development**. It aims to ensure green growth as part of the development of secondary cities and increased urbanization. The National Roadmap identifies key stakeholders and provides clarity on roles and responsibilities. It further provides green guidelines for the development of pillars of urbanization, identifying requirements and guidance for sustainable urbanization. The green growth approach to secondary city development aims to ensure that job creation and poverty reduction are achieved alongside green benefits and mitigation of environmental impacts.⁸²⁸³

Considering the linkage between urbanization with other sectors, the implementation plan of the different pillars of the National Urbanization Policy are set to be championed by different line ministries, including MIGEPROF, which is supporting on the Conviviality Pillar of the National Urbanization Policy. Other key institutions include:

MININFRA: with a vision of modern infrastructure for sustainable development, this ministry ensures the development of sustainable infrastructure for the sectors of transport, energy, water supply and sanitation, and housing and human settlement.⁸⁴ For the transportation sector, the responsibility of MININFRA is to initiate programs to develop, rehabilitate, and maintain an efficient and integrated national transport infrastructure network, including roads, bridges, airports, railways, and water transportation which will contribute towards economic development and regional integration. Rwanda Transport Development Agency (RTDA): RTDA is one of the implementing agencies of MININFRA for the transportation sector. This is the agency with a mission to implement policies on transport infrastructure.⁸⁵

Construction companies: these constitute an important feature of the Institutional framework.

⁸⁰ National Urbanization Policy, page 33.

⁸¹ Ibid., page 35.

⁸² Government of Rwanda and GGGI (2015). National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development. Kigali

⁸³ More details on the National Roadmap are covered in the document review sub-section 3.1.

⁸⁴ <https://www.mininfra.gov.rw/1/about>

⁸⁵ <https://www.rtda.gov.rw/about>

The assessment interacted with NPD Ltd, a Rwandan civil engineering and construction company, with a mission and vision of to be a leader in road construction and civil engineering works and, in the production, and supply of better-quality building materials, and to provide high quality civil engineering and construction solutions that catalyze sustainable economic growth.⁸⁶

4.3. Institutional Structures and Capacities

4.3.1. Structures and capacities

The GESI assessment identified several institutional level structures supporting GESI mainstreaming.

Staff appointed as Gender Focal Points:

Following the directives by the National Gender Policy, institutions appointed Gender Focal Points (GFPs). The primary responsibilities of this support structure is to ensure that the provisions of the National Gender Policy in relation to the individual government institutions at national and decentralized levels are effectively implemented.⁸⁷ The GFP of the District is the Director of Planning. Some of the consulted staff from different government stakeholder institutions were aware of the existence of a GFP in their institution. However, most staff were not aware of what GFP responsibilities are and had never interacted with them on gender related matters. Others, on the other hand, were not aware of who held these responsibilities in their institutions.

Staff responsible for GESI related issues:

In accordance with Article 35 of the Law determining the organization and functioning of decentralized administrative entities, the districts have technical staff, the Gender and Family Promotion Officer, dedicated for helping district political leadership in their responsibilities related to gender. This is the.

At the national level, RTDA has dedicated safeguarding specialists whose responsibilities include gender analysis. It was reported, during consultations with national level stakeholders, that the Safeguarding Specialist detects any

potential unintended negative impacts that might be caused by road construction and ensure that the projects do not cause harm for social and environmental structures. Taking expropriation as an illustration of their responsibilities, these specialists ensure the collection of information about who is going to benefit from the expropriation money, and when it is a couple, they ensure the couple has a shared bank account and are trained in advance on the management of the money they are going to receive and how to avoid gender-based violence. These specialists also ensure that there is no sexual harassment on the construction sites by making the workers aware of grievance committees. Other consulted institutions acknowledged the gap of not having GESI specialists on their technical teams, as well as having predominantly male staff due to prevailing social norms which channel or pressure female and male students into gender stereotypical educational trades.

Requirements for reporting: stakeholder institutions working with donor agencies such as the World Bank have reporting formats under environmental and social frameworks that require a gender analysis. Stakeholders who reported this perceived that the requirement to report on gender has also increased their knowledge on GESI integration in the areas of infrastructure development and environmental protection. An example of this case is the safeguarding checklist used by the World Bank on RTDA projects.

District DIDIMAC and Sector SEDIMAC:

these are committees provided by the National Disaster Management Policy to provide MINEMA with timely and relevant disaster-related information and coordinate response, among other responsibilities.⁸⁸ At the district level, the committee is composed of the District Mayor, the District Army Commander, the District Policy Commander, the Professional in charge of Disaster Management in the District, District Social Protection Officer, Director of the District Hospital, and the Rwanda Red Cross District Representative. Consulted stakeholders pointed out that these are positions that, in most the cases, are occupied by men. This gap

⁸⁶ <https://npd.co.rw/about-us/>

⁸⁷ Ministry of Gender and Family Promotion, National Gender Policy, Kigali, 2010; p:30.

⁸⁸ Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of emergency Management, National Disaster Management Policy, Kigali, 2012; p:21

is recognized by the Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, highlighting that disaster response teams should be made up of both men and women, and that in contrast, in reality, women are less likely to be engaged as part of disaster management committees.⁸⁹

Consulted DIDIMAC members did not report having had formal training on gender in disaster management and, at the district level, the assessment noted a limited awareness on the provisions (and in some instances the existence) of the National Guidelines on Gender in Disaster Management. This knowledge is paramount, as within emergency management and response particular attention must be paid to the needs of women and girls in terms of safe spaces and shelters, including privacy, personal hygiene, and sanitation considerations. These needs are rarely addressed in current response efforts, whether for floods and/or landslides disasters, and result in exacerbation of the effects of the disaster, including increasing the caregiving and health related burdens of women, while placing them at heightened risk of gender based violence and harassment. Training and capacity building of these stakeholders on gender analysis and gender responsiveness is clearly needed.

4.3.2. Challenges and Gaps

Capacity needs: Institutions at national and decentralized levels, both public and non-governmental have acknowledged the need for capacity building on GESI matters in relation to their mandates. They noted that this should not be limited to increased awareness. One District authority recognized that the district needs to improve the capacity of its staff about gender integration, especially on Gender Budget Statements, as these are regularly challenged by the Parliament during budget presentations.

In addition, districts acknowledged the limited capacity of the staff responsible for gender and family promotion as there is no capacity building plan to fill their potential gaps in knowledge. It was also reported across districts and CoK that there is no plan to build the capacity of technical staff with responsibilities in areas related to E&NR as well as infrastructure development

on GESI. The CoK reported “borrowing” a staff from the Social and Economic Development Department; however, these staff are not trained on the technical aspects and the gap remains.

All the interviewed stakeholders had not attended any formal gender training. Limited knowledge and understanding of gender equality and social inclusion concepts and practical application was evident during the consultations, either through statements made directly by stakeholders when acknowledging GESI capacity needs, or indirectly when stakeholders shared common GESI misconceptions. Misconceptions reported by consulted stakeholders include:

1. Misconceptions illustrating a limited understanding of GESI concepts of equity, equality, and equal treatment: Some stakeholders were of the view that they do not perpetuate any GESI inequality since they treat men and women the same. However, some district officials did note that they were concerned about treating everyone the same without considering their differentiated needs and experiences.
2. Confusing inclusion with meaningful participation: There were several mentions of including women in different initiatives and concluding that the initiative in question was gender sensitive, without considering whether the included women have meaningfully participated or whether their strategic interests are being served by the intervention. This was mostly the case of employing women in infrastructure development projects without considering whether their employment will result in long-term benefits or whether the developed infrastructure - which will last longer than the benefits gained from the short-term wages - will equally benefit women and men and help them meet their practical needs without compromising their strategic interests. One of the examples reported by several stakeholders is the recruitment of women in road construction projects where unskilled women are assigned responsibilities such as waving at cars to slow down, or educated women are engaged in stock maintenance. Masonry and work that requires lifting is in most cases, entrusted to men.

⁸⁹ A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, page 10.

3. “Gender is not the responsibility of our Unit”: some perceived GESI as the responsibility of the staff dedicated for gender and did not understand how it can be relevant to their own technical work. In other cases, they presumed that gender means ‘women’ and is therefore a woman’s responsibility. An example of such cases is when stakeholders were invited for consultation and a representative of one institution reported that she was designated to attend because she was a woman.

Identified misconceptions were discussed and addressed during the consultations. However, more skills building sessions are needed to provide specialist expertise to the different stakeholders, as relevant to their area of work and in settings conducive to the objective of knowledge transfer and skills building.

Limited ownership: According to a Gender Monitoring Office (GMO) participant, the central level develops strategies which often lacks ownership from other sectors in terms of mainstreaming GESI in their plans and activities. To tackle this issue, a policy was put in place requesting each sector to develop its own gender mainstreaming strategy to make it feasible for them to carry out gender analysis and also to be able to develop an implementation plan to manage gaps identified from the gender analysis which would have been conducted by the institution.

Limited GESI data: The assessment noted the limited collection, analysis, and use of data in general and GESI disaggregated data in particular. This was recognized by national and local level stakeholders as a hindrance to the interventions geared towards floods and landslides disaster management as well as infrastructure development. Each case of a flood or landslide is treated in isolation and there is no longitudinal or cross-sites analysis of the data collected so that this informs trends for consideration in strategic decision making.

Limited financial means: This was reported specifically by civil society actors. This is the case of Youth-centered organizations that fundraise budgets for programs and not for GESI skills

building, a prerequisite to GESI integration and sensitivity in their activities.

Knowledge and Awareness: District officials also mentioned the need for GESI and Environment campaigns to shift the negative stereotypes and increase women’s and men’s knowledge on environment to mitigating some forms of disasters and environmental degradation. Interviewed district authorities highlighted that such campaigns should be conducted at the grassroot levels, including supporting the government in building the capacity of local leaders and volunteers. This would increase the sustainability of any achieved gains.

5. COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND ENGAGEMENT

This section provides an overview of the NAP sites, from a GESI perspective, as well as the findings from consultations with residents of the sites as well as members of cooperatives whose agricultural activities are affected by urbanization activities.

NAP sites from a GESI perspective

The NAP project sites are located in the District of Rusizi in the Western Province, Huye and Kamonyi District in the Southern Province as well as in the City of Kigali. The following is a description of the NAP sites from a GESI perspective.

Sites in Rusizi District

Rusizi is a district located in the Western Province, bordering the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi. The NAP project has two sites in Rusizi District and the first site is located in Kamembe Sector, Mont Cyangugu Village and the second site is in the agricultural side of Gihundwe Sector.

Mont Cyangugu site

Mont Cyangugu is on a hill behind the District Headquarters in a very, connected neighborhood with a Health Center, a Court of Justice as well as a high-end neighborhood upstream. In the high-end neighbourhood upstream, there are the residential buildings made with durable materials, fenced and with small, well-built water channels in front of each house. Each house upstream has a small water channel as the water flow velocity is still slow at the top of the hill.

In contrast, the neighborhood downstream of Mont Cyangugu is a low-end, inhabited by residents in lower wealth. Buildings are made of less durable materials such as wood and mud and their houses are not fenced. With the geographical landscape of Mont Cyangugu being a steep hill, the rainwater reaches the downstream neighborhood with a strong current. With the lack of proper channels -the residents downstream lack the financial means to build water channels, the water digs its own ravines and flows to the valley.

The houses upstream are accessed through the road coming from the district. However, going downstream, the road is damaged and not practical for cars. People living downstream, do not own cars, but they have difficulties like bringing taxi and motor vehicles to their neighborhood, which makes the neighborhood inaccessible, even if it is in the middle of an urban setting.

The residents downstream are aware that infrastructure development like roads and water channels are not for one individual to invest in. These residents are also aware of the extent to which they are negatively affected by the lack of such infrastructure. These include the limited monetary value of their plots despite being located in the middle of the town as these are not accessible and thus, not a good investment for the developers. Similarly, due to the lack of practical roads, it is expensive to get the construction materials on these plots as they must be carried by head.

For those buildings made of less durable materials, when it's rainy season, the rain digs up the latrines' content spilling it to the neighbors downstream. This causes a lot of diseases, contaminate water downstream, and the neighborhood is affected. The rainy season also destroys houses made of less durable materials.

In terms of reproductive roles, in that neighborhood, the roles of women in the house include taking care of the children. As a result, when it rains, women suffer the most because they are worried for the children who stayed at home. These women worry that their children might be washed away by the flood coming from upstream. With that worry, women either stay home to watch the children and miss out on the productive activities, or they take the children with them, putting them at risk on the work sites.

Solutions tried by the residents of Mont Cyangugu have included collecting contributions from all the residents and hiring machines for

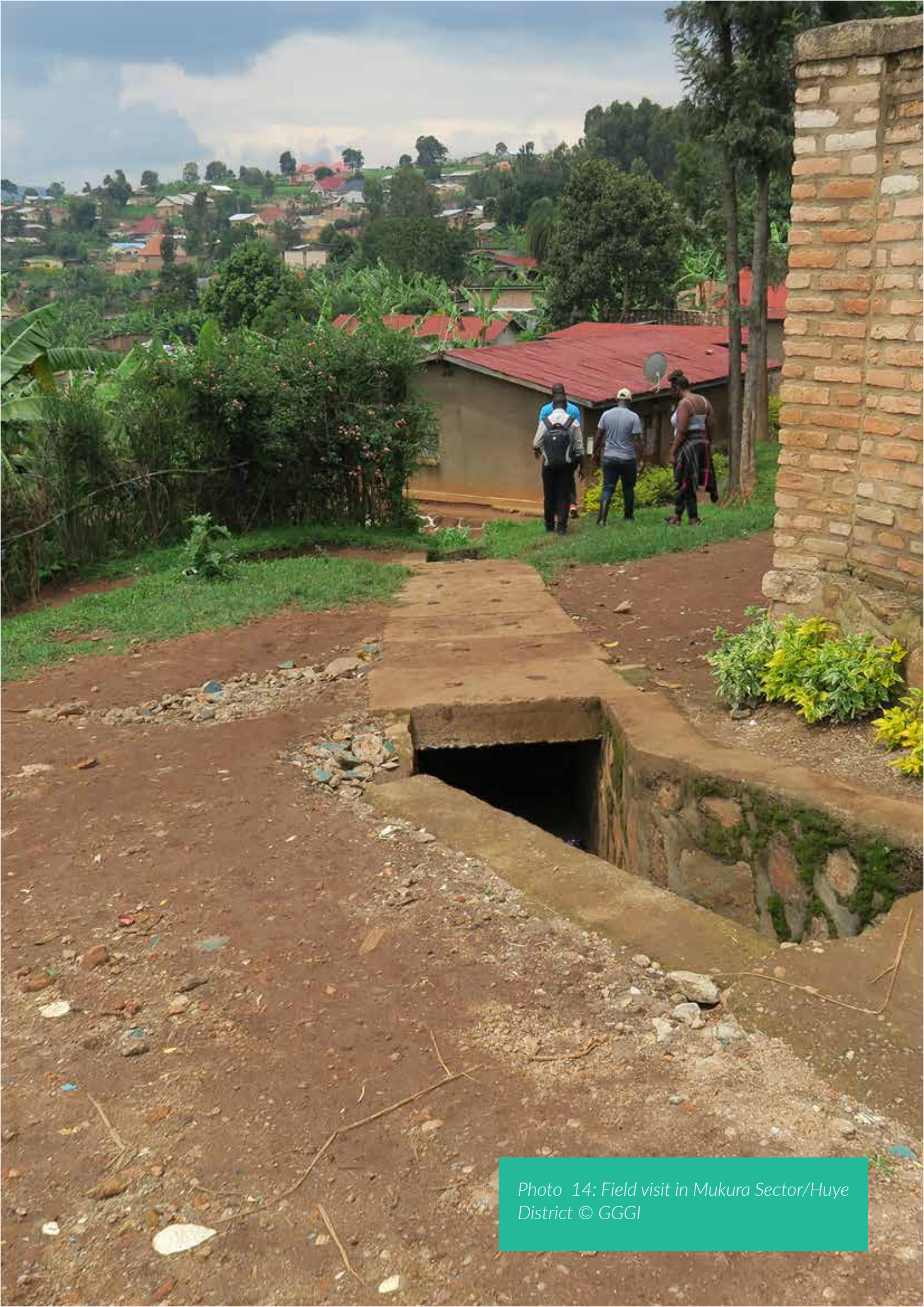


Photo 14: Field visit in Mukura Sector/Huye District © GGGI

working on the road. Upstream residents with more financial means contributed with cash and those downstream with less financial means, contributed with workforce. With such initiatives, residents were able to put a layer of laterite to make the roads stronger, but without the proper water channel, eventually the storm water runoff washed the laterite away, and burying the houses downstream with it and leaving the road damaged further. Another initiative, undertaken by the priests who run a secondary school downstream, was to dig holes in the forest that is located in Mont Cyangugu so that the storm water's speed is reduced. But the runoff proved to be stronger and filled the holes.

Cyunyu marshland site in Gihundwe Sector

The second NAP project site in Rusizi is the agricultural marshland called Cyunyu, affected by the urban settings upstream. Upstream urban settings affecting the marshland include a road construction and an urban, high-density neighborhood development project channeling the stormwater to the marshland. However, the water channel ends amidst the hill, spilling the water on the marshland.

This agricultural marshland is exploited by a

cooperative called Abadasigana Burunga, made of people in lower ubudehe categories with most of them being women (73 women and 23 men). The cooperative members live in an urban connected area where they have no access to land for agriculture and, as such, the cooperative is their only option for subsistence. During agriculture season A, the marshland is used for growing maize and, the other seasons, they grow a variety of vegetables. Thanks to the land consolidation, the cooperative's agricultural activities produce large quantities of harvest and the cooperative is able to supply the local market, and export to the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Furthermore, the cooperative is a good network for the members, providing them with an opportunity to connect and get the psychosocial support.

The benefits the cooperative members get from the marshland as well as the investment of the GoR for irrigating the marshland are at risk due to urbanization activities upstream. Without a proper channel of stormwater upstream throughout the marshland, the water spills over the crops and the harvest is lost. The stormwater



Photo 15: Cyunyu marshland site in Gihundwe Sector/ Rusizi District © GGGI

also fills up the channels irrigating the marshland.

The current solution available for the cooperative members is to dig out the soil and keep the irrigation channels. However, when the soil and the water have already covered the crops, the harvest is completely lost for the entire season. The loss of harvest is a tragedy for the families depending on the marshland for subsistence as well as to the local market.

The co-operative members believe that the construction of what is termed as “full option roads” (inclusive of covered drainage and water retention features) would solve the main problem. This would include a channel for the water to flow through the marshland without damaging the crops.

Sites in Kamonyi District

One of the benefits associated with the site is that, members of the cooperative benefit from different aspects such as the psychosocial support among members, access to land to cultivate which they would not otherwise have in their households, a source of constant and predictable income, access to services that would not be otherwise accessible to them such as access to good markets where as a cooperative they grow maize and they know the price from the beginning because they have a buyer for their produce. For the prices, for individual farmers who are growing maize, but who are not part of the cooperative their prices of one kilogram of maize is between 150 and 200 Rwf while the cooperative negotiates better markets and they multiply seeds, and the maize they grow is sold at 650 Rwf per kilo. Also, the cooperative provides collateral for individual members who want to get loans from formal financial services and the cooperative is the collateral. They are not required to bring more collateral, and it takes very short time to access a loan which cannot go beyond three days.

Another benefit that individual members get is affording community-based health insurance and gaining more knowledge on good agricultural practices because they have a permanent agronomist from HoReCo and constant follow up from the Rwanda Agricultural Board.

The way the cooperative members use their

income is for rehabilitating or building their houses and for the banking services the banks have developed elaborated products, financial products that suit agricultural activities where they get the loans and start paying after six months the cooperative also have an insurance scheme where the members are enrolled in the Ejo heza insurance.

Women who are members of the cooperative do not need to seek permission from their household members for accessing the loan as they get the loan through the cooperative. Cooperative also mobilizes the members who are married on positive spousal relations such as ways of avoiding conflicts and their mobilization campaigns that the members benefit from, where they get different facilitators from different organizations who are targeting the members of the cooperative. In terms of gender power relations, the cooperative has also challenged some of the stereotypes where one household member is the only one who is registered, but the others also help. For male members, their wives also get to help, but also for the married women their husbands also get to help. Even though the registered member is the one who attends the trainings, the knowledge is shared with the spouse so that they keep up with the good agricultural practices. And the consultation at this cooperative found that the women members who were not present were represented by their husbands, who had come to help with activities that the community would ordinarily consider as only done by women (weeding).

In terms of support available to farmers, HoReCo supports farmers on a daily basis. HoReCo tries to be resourceful in finding solutions with farmers with the limited available resources. As part of their responsibilities, they mobilize farmers to adopt good agricultural practices, they organize study tours for them, they also organize demonstration plots for them as they provide coaching, which is better at some stop points, and also mobilize farmers to try new varieties of crops. They mobilize upstream individual farming as a measure to fight erosion. They are not mandated to work upstream, but they understand that it is important that upstream erosion is also taken care of. They conduct different campaigns for fighting



Photo 16: Kamonyi site Bishenyi Site/
Kamonyi District © GGGI

erosion: gucukura ibyobo bifata amazi, imirwanya suri and terracing, however they do not have a lot of interventions in the urban built up areas. They are aware of the task at hand, but they do not have enough permanent workers. Nonetheless they also lack social inclusion skills where they only focus on the technical solutions without considering for example who will benefit from the demo plot, who is getting the knowledge, and who is actually applying the knowledge; that expertise is needed.

The Bishenyi Marshland faced a natural disaster in 2018 where the storm water from upstream filled the whole valley, and it was due to different reasons from agricultural land upstream with no proper measures in place to fight erosion, but also high-end urban residential upstream, residential factories and the Bishenyi market. All the water coming from those buildings flooded the valley. Since then, there has not been another flood like that, but the upstream water continues to overflow into the entire valley, with the high volumes and speeds destroying the water channels that are being used to irrigate the valley. This runoff brings all the debris from the urban settings, sand, plastics and also erodes the water channels deeper, and as a result draining/drying the wetland.

This is a threat to the marshland because, if not addressed, it will drain the water from the marshland, and it will no longer serve its role as a wetland and thus will not be suitable for agriculture. Because in some areas water has eroded the water channels up to five meters deep, and that is very bad for the land. Those are consequences of other development infrastructure projects such as the construction of roads, construction of other infrastructure for common goods, but also a rapid development of an upstream urban area, a high-end urban area without proper water channels and without water harvesting systems. In addition, the cooperative members raised concern over their agricultural insurance, citing that they are worried that if the flooding becomes a recurring and therefore predictable disaster, then insurance companies will withdraw the insurance product designed for these farmers. With the flooding, the farmers are also at loss, and they try to invest all the efforts

into rehabilitating the water channels to reduce their depths, but it gets beyond their capacity.

For all the above reasons, the cooperative members perceive that one way of solving this constant flooding issue is to build proper water channels for the road and also water harvesting for the residences and other buildings upstream, but all the solutions they are thinking of they recognize that it is beyond the cooperative's capacity. There are large infrastructure close to the wet land including a factory, there is also Agakiro where all the artisans are aggregated, there is also the Bishenyi market, a high-density and high-end urban neighborhood with big residential buildings and there are schools and all of those constructions channel their water to the marshland. As a part of the solutions they also think that a subsidized system of water tanks for households to harvest the stormwater would reduce the water that gets to the valley.

A proper assessment was part of the solutions suggested by agricultural experts who operate in the areas of Bishenyi valley. They report that it is hard to just come up with solutions without a proper study because that is a large-scale project and it needs a proper study. Some initiatives that were not grounded on tangible studies failed, and they think this is a time for a proper study for addressing the issue. Another recommendation is to design a large water channel that goes through the valley, and from the urban built area connecting to the valley.

Sites in Huye District

Huye, a District is in the Southern Province, is one of the six secondary cities. For the NAP project, Huye District has two sites: Rwabayanga and Rango. Rwabayanga marshland in Ngoma Sector/Huye District

The first site in Huye District is in Rwabayanga. Rwabayanga is located on the other side of the chain of mountains on top of which Huye town is built. Amidst the mountain, like a belt that in the middle of the hill dividing up the urban constructed area from the downstream marshlands there is an ongoing road construction project. Upstream, on top of the road construction, there is a dense urban neighborhood. Below the road, there was

a ravine that one donor-project worked to fill; however, a second ravine in the same area is not yet filled.

The water from the urban areas together with the water from the road is channeled downstream by water channels built as part of the road construction project. However, as these water channels end in the middle of the hill, the channeled water spills everywhere in the wetland. The stormwater comes with sand, stones and plastic waste flooding the rice plantations with debris from the urban area upstream.

That wetland is exploited by two farmers' cooperatives, and it is one of the irrigation schemes drained and maintained by HoReCo with government's funds so that it is used for agriculture. The marshland was put in the hands of vulnerable people who are predominantly women (260 female and 104 male members of Tuzamurane Cooperative).

For the female members of Tuzamurane Cooperative, exploiting the marshlands is their only source of income. Consequently, when the marshland floods, their harvest gets washed away, and they are heavily affected as they do not have alternative source of income. Their male counterparts as well as other male with the same living conditions have access to other unskilled jobs such as working in construction project which predominately employs men due to social norms and stereotypes about who is fit for heavy work.

For these women, there are several other benefits that come with being associated with the cooperative and which they would not otherwise get. These include easy access to loans because as a cooperative, they get loans directly from the bank, faster, at a good rate, without additional collateral and without requiring anyone else's approval. Other benefits include access to agriculture insurance, a social support network, access to new knowledge through different training opportunities. The issue of flooding is beyond the capacity of the cooperatives; the members try to dig out their crops but with the new road, this has become undoable.

These marshlands are maintained with earmarked

funds from the central government and the flooding also poses a risk to this investment.

Digging a new bank for the small river irrigating the marshland is one of the solutions attempted by the cooperative members, to fight the recurring flooding. However, once flooded, the rice plantations are swamped with sand and other plastic debris from the urban setting and, either way, the harvest is lost.

Rango B Site in Tumba Sector

Another site in Huye District is in Tumba Sector where there was already a water channel. The current issue was with the construction of new road that diverted all the water from the new road surpassing the capacity of the existing channel.

Along this built channel taking the water downstream are residential houses. Upstream, the houses are made of durable construction materials, they are fenced, and the owners have added the protection needed so that the water does not invade their properties.

The houses downstream are the ones that suffer the most. Not only the water reaches them while it has already increased its volumes and, thus, overflowing the channel and bringing dirty water in the residents' home but also, these houses are not made of durable and resistant materials. The residents downstream also lack the financial means to protect their houses and their wellbeing is also threatened by the diseases they suffer from as the dirty water overflowing their houses leaves behind several diseases.

To cope, residents build temporary mud houses to be washed away by the flood and thus, protecting the house in which they live.

As a recommendation, the residents wish to see the channel widened and covered.



Photo 17: Rwabayanga marshland in Ngoma Sector/Huye District © GGGI



Photo 18: Storm water Drainage in Rango A Cell/
Mukura Sector/ Huye District © GGGI

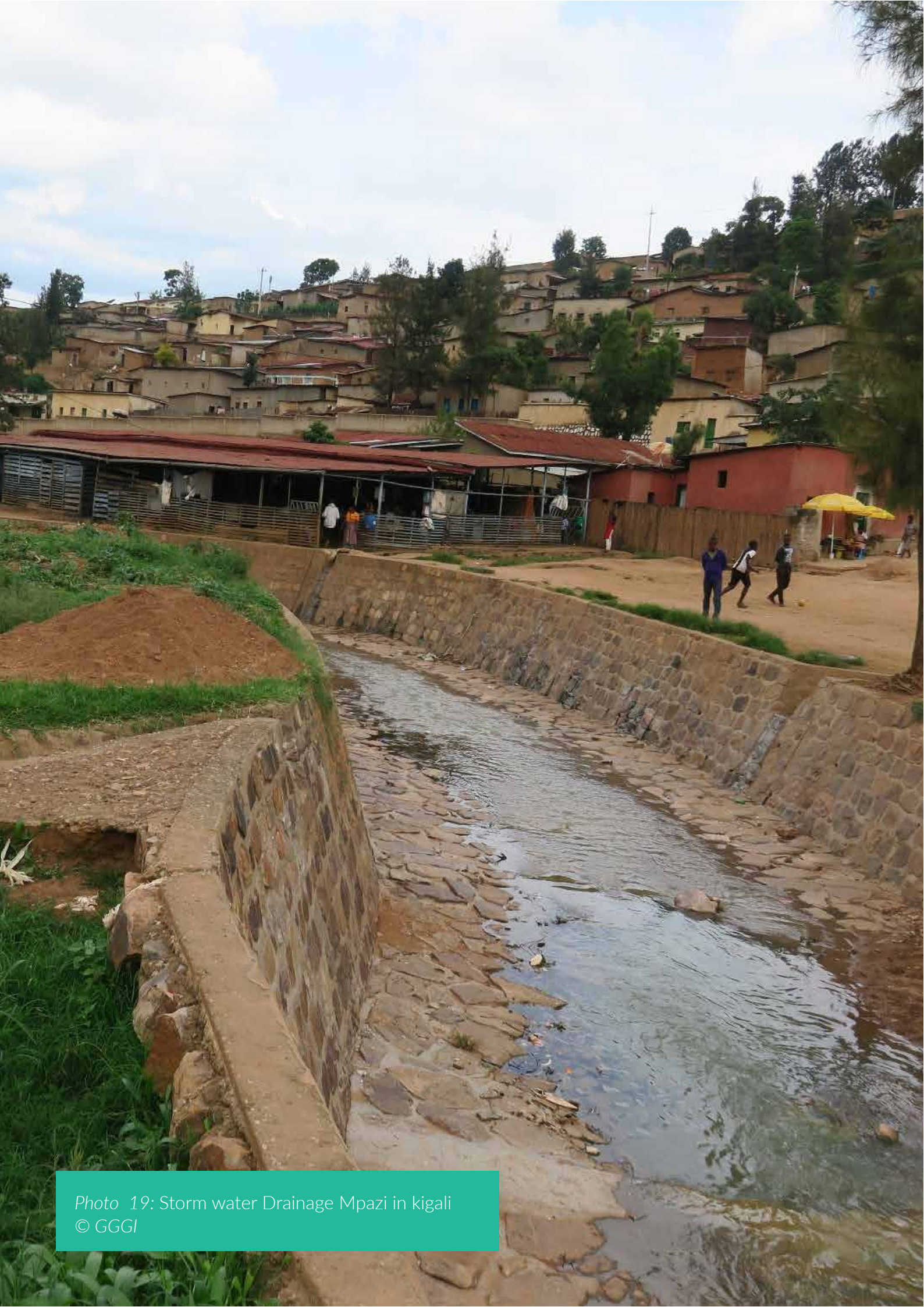


Photo 19: Storm water Drainage Mpazi in Kigali
© GGGI

NAP Sites in Kigali

The first site in the City of Kigali is Mpazi, a long water channel built with stones and cement in Gitega Sector of Nyarugenge District. Mpazi neighborhood is densely populated with a low-income residential area. The channel bank and sides have been damaged in some areas, causing several issues to the surrounding communities.

Water forms ponds in the destroyed parts of the channel bank, and those ponds are a hazard. Children swim in those ponds and, in some instances, some children drowned in the ponds. In different instances, other physically weakened persons such as the elderly, the people with weakening health conditions and people who are under the influence of alcohol have also fallen in the ponds and drowned.

In the side walls of the channel, there are springs of water. People from lower wealth quintile living close by the channel and who cannot afford clean tap water by WASAC use the water from Mpazi as it is free. However, this water has not been tested nor treated and its origins are unknown. It is suspected that Mpazi water comes from drained latrines and, thus, is contaminated.

When it is raining, Mpazi collects water from different sides of the surrounding hills. As a result, it might not be raining in one area, but the channel is full of stormwater from another side of the hill where it is raining. This stormwater collected from other places comes to surprise people who are located in a place where it did not rain, and as it comes as a surprise and also with a strong current, drowning people who are in the water channel whether fetching or washing clothes. In such instances, women and children are the most affected because as per traditional roles they are the ones who go for fetching water and they are the ones who go to wash clothes. The street children who use the bridges on the channel as a covered area to spend the night as also victims of this surprising current.

The covered areas of Mpazi are also used by thieves who mostly target women, snatching their handbags and running into the channels where no one is able to chase them.

Additionally, the surrounding neighborhoods have smaller water channels that bring the water from upstream to the Mpazi main water channel. These smaller channels are built upon initiative of the community members who contribute, and build a channel for the water so that it does not destroy their houses. In those neighborhoods, residents with limited financial means and who cannot contribute to the construction are left out by those local initiatives. The neighbors who have built the channel give the water more speed and strength which erodes the existing ravine deeper leaving the houses of the less wealthy at high risk of being destroyed, noting that the low-income households are often the ones with houses built with less durable materials.

Another issue with the main and secondary channels is that these are clogged with household waste. Community members explained that the households with less financial means and who cannot afford the contribution for waste collection are the ones that throw the waste in the channel. In the areas where the channel is damaged, the ponds formed keep the debris and these further add to the contamination of the ponds water.

In terms of solution, community members have suggested to widen the Mpazi water channel, but also to cover it so that their children can no longer go and swim there or the thieves do not hide in them. Of the special measures suggested, also included are the consideration of ones Ubudehe categories when setting up the fees for community initiatives, such as the waste collection or the rehabilitation of the channel. There was a challenge with conventional solutions to reduce runoff as Mpazi catchment is densely populated with low-income residence without space for setting up tanks for harvesting water.

Community consultations

In every society, men's and women's roles and responsibilities are gendered, Recognition of gendered differences should be recognized in urban planning, to ensure that gender inequalities are not perpetuated.⁹⁰ With this consideration, men and women residing or with livelihood activities in the project sites were

⁹⁰ National Roadmap for Green Secondary City Development, page 76.

engaged equally in discussions to generate an understanding of their experiences in relation to floods and/or landslides and determining acceptable levels of risk. These consultations aimed to ensure the reflection of all members of the visited communities, focusing in particular on the inclusion of women and men facing different vulnerabilities to and impacts from hazards. The discussions uncovered the following:

Different perspectives and experiences of disaster risk: Risk is defined as the “level of loss a society or community considers acceptable given existing social, economic, political, cultural, technical, and environmental conditions.”⁹¹ Throughout the visited communities, women and men perceived disaster risk differently.

Mont Cyangugu site in Rusizi District serves as an example. Mont Cyangugu is a village in Rusizi District, Kamembe Sector, where the District Headquarters, the Court, a Health Centre, secondary schools and other infrastructure are located, either within or neighboring the village. Mont Cyangugu is on a sloped hill and large public infrastructure and fenced private residential building are located at the very top of the hill. Buildings on the top of the hill are made of durable materials and, as the runoff is not strong there, every compound builds a small water drainage system, which goes to the end of the compound where their direct neighbor takes it over and so forth. The road is not paved but it is well maintained and wide enough that cars easily reach this part of the hill through the road passing by the district headquarters.

However, building types change downstream, with more and more buildings made of less durable materials. At the bottom of the hill, houses are built from wood and mud and are not fenced and do not have water drainage. Towards the bottom of the hill, the volume and speed of storm water increases and without the continued drainage, it overflows onto the road, destroys it and makes the neighborhood inaccessible by car. The storm water also creates small ravines that increase in width and depth with every rainy season. Residents of this high-risk zone have less financial means than those living at the top of the

hill, and are unable to afford the self-construction of water drainage systems.

Residents of the sites at the bottom of the hill reported being affected by flooding. Most of the male residents focused on the issue of limited accessibility: without a road, the neighborhood is not accessible even though it is located in the city. The limited accessibility affects residents’ mobility and their income. For those who have rental units, they are not able to find tenants due to the limited accessibility of the neighborhood. Accessibility also affects the cost of goods, especially construction materials, that have to be carried by individuals, rather than by car or truck. Another negative effect of the limited accessibility was reported to be the loss of monetary value for the land and properties. One resident reported living in his third house, the two previous ones having been destroyed by upstream water flows. Similar effects of floods in urban settings were overwhelmingly reported by the different stakeholders, including community members, district officials, and other authorities both in the City of Kigali and across sites in the secondary cities.

However, in these urban settings, women in residential settlements are more impacted by natural disasters.⁹² With this consideration, it is unsurprising that women reported additional negative effects of floods caused by the run-off from upstream than those noted by men. Women reported that water spills over onto the road and carries away young children. In addition, floods wash away latrines, which pollutes the water and causes disease and, thus, taking away more time from women who are then confined at home taking care of the sick household members. These-flood related gendered impacts include the effects of disease outbreaks.⁹³

To respond to the sanitation issue, consultations in Rusizi District proposed that in the short run, the Government could subsidize plastic septic tanks, developing the private sector by the same initiative and creating demand for skills building on liquid waste management.

⁹¹ A Guideline on Gender in Disaster Management, page 15

⁹² Gap Analysis of Gender-Environment and Climate Change Mainstreaming in National Policies and Strategies, page 62.

⁹³ Ibid., page 63.



Photo 20: Existing drainage in Karangiro Site/
Gihundwe Sector/Rusizi © GGGI



Photo 21: Cyunyu marshland Site in Gihundwe
Sector/Rusizi © GGGI



Photo 22: Cyunyu marshland Site in Gihundwe Sector/Rusizi © GGGI

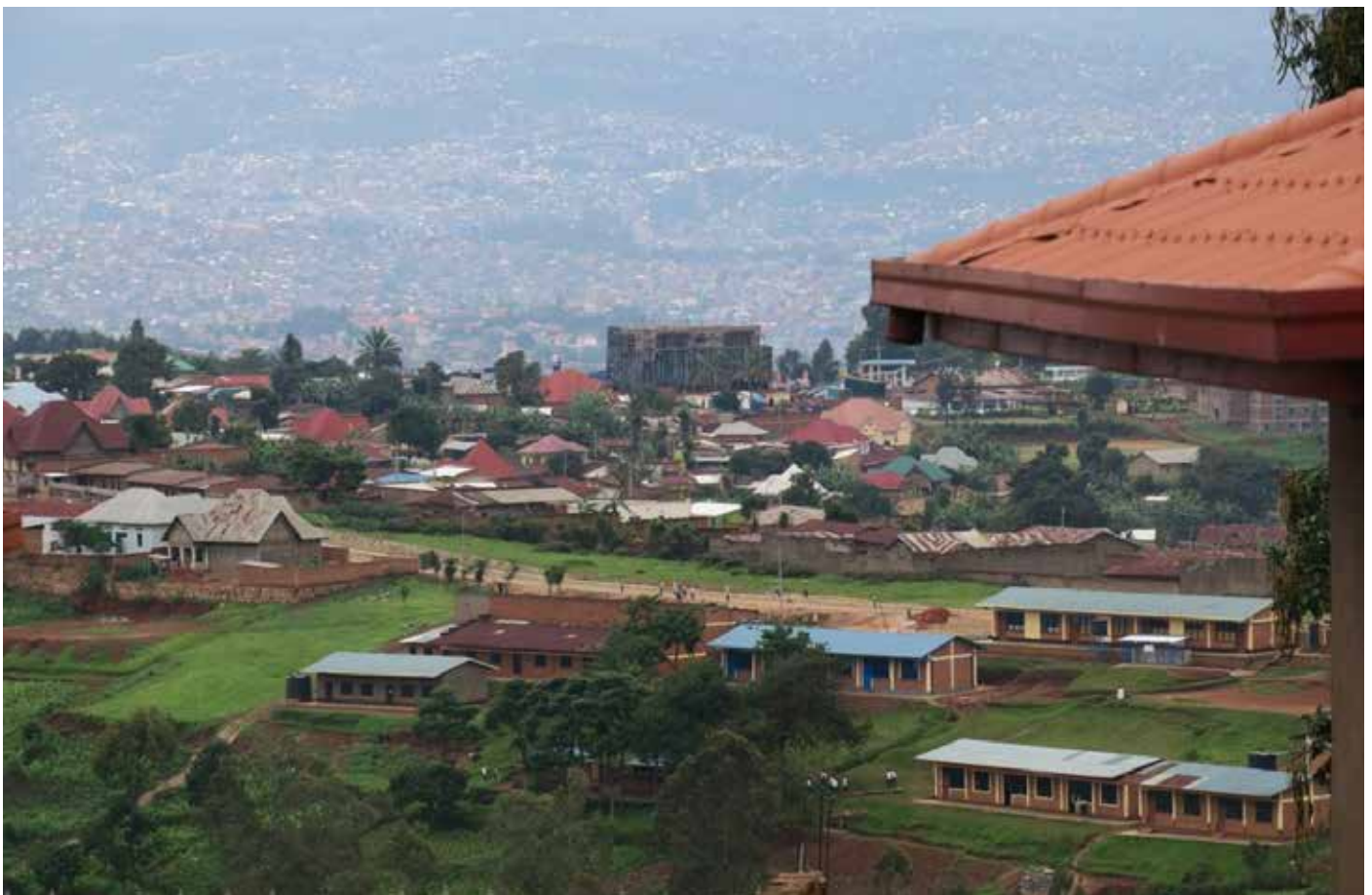


Photo 23: Kamashangi neighborhood in Rusizi City/ Kamembe Sector © GGGI

Furthermore, women whose time and mobility are constrained by household responsibilities -especially those with young children - and who would normally run a small retail business in the neighborhood to remain close to the house, are unable to start these businesses as there are no customers. The upstream residents who have more financial means do not come downstream for grocery or other shopping as this neighborhood is not accessible. Existing downstream residents cannot afford to make purchases from these shops.

In order to respond to this issue, besides individual initiatives that are heavily dictated by the level of wealth of a household and its location on the hill, community members tried several solutions. These have included intensive community work to restore the road after a rainy season; better-off households contribute cash for purchasing laterite and hiring machines to work on the road and those with limited financial means contribute in-kind by working on the site. Similarly, the owners of a secondary school at the bottom of the hill have tried to dig holes in a forest on the hill, in an effort to reduce the run-off and increase filtration. However, these measures have not solved the issue as the road has since been washed away by strong currents and the holes have filled up.

In this community, both women and men were in agreement that building a water drainage system would solve these issues and improve economic activities due to the strategic location of the village. However, female residents insisted that a continuous and well-built water drainage system from upstream into the valley would increase the force of the storm water run-off and, as a result, pose more risk to children who could be injured or even killed by the run-off. These female residents insisted on building a water drainage system that is covered, for the safety of children.

Mont Cyangugu site shares similar features with the Rango Sector site in Huye District as well as the Rwandex-Magerwa and Mpazi sites in the City of Kigali. Mpazi and Rango sites have the particularity of already having drainage systems. However, in some cases these contribute to

safety risks; women reported that thieves hide in the drainage systems, and those parts of the system, that have been destroyed by floods and landslides have become ponds that claim the lives of children and physically weak adults who are drawn into these ponds. Mpazi drainage also has increased health risks as people who cannot afford to pay for community garbage collection dump their garbage in the drain. In Rango, the constructed drainage system is no longer fit for the current level of urbanization, and the overflowing storm water floods houses in the middle of the hill, where households and people with limited financial means are living.

Different effects on livelihoods: Resilience to natural disasters and other hazards is affected by economic status, with employed individuals or those with a regular income better able to prepare for and withstand the economic shocks associated with natural disasters. In relation to vulnerability and resilience to natural disasters, employed women are better equipped for coping and recovering from disasters compared to unemployed women.⁹⁴

While the majority of the working population in rural areas is female, this is the opposite in urban areas, where most of the employed population is male. Echoing the Rwandan government's efforts to promote women's empowerment through the policy provision for the elaboration of special programs in the National Urbanization Policy, the assessment also explored the differentiated effects that floods have on urban women's economic empowerment. Specific empowerment issues explored include women's access to and control over assets, such as land and property, access to employment, safety, and decision-making. The assessment focused on the women whose livelihood activities are in the project sites.

One type of livelihood activity affected by floods resulting from urbanization initiatives is the urban agriculture practiced in marshland and irrigation schemes where upstream areas are undergoing urbanization. This is the case for Bishenyi site in Kamonyi District where an unplanned affluent neighbourhood is already established and continues to expand upstream. This is also the

⁹⁴ The National Risk Atlas of Rwanda, page XVIII, page 28.



Photo 24: Burunga Neighborhood in Rusizi City/ Gihundwe Sector © GGGI

case for Rwabayanga site in Huye District where a new paved road is being built in the middle of the hill where the upstream part is urbanized. A similar scenario is also found in Rusizi District, Gihundwe Sector site.⁹⁵

As part of the efforts towards improving agriculture productivity, the GoR through RAB commissioned HORECO for the maintenance and exploitation of irrigation schemes across the country. These irrigation schemes, as well as any other wetland, are the property of the GoR and are lent to vulnerable and, in most cases, landless people organized into cooperatives. The members of cooperatives working in marshlands in the project sites are predominantly women.

District	Cooperative	Women	Men
Rusizi District	Abadasigana Burunga	73	23
Huye District	Tuzamurane	206	153

District	Cooperative	Women	Men
Kamonyi District	Ubumwe Bugamije Iterambere	421	187

Farmers working through cooperatives cultivating marshlands are affected by disasters resulting from urbanization initiatives. In line with the provisions of the National Contingency Plan for Floods and Landslides, different sectors, including agriculture and food security, are affected differently and vulnerability is associated with the lack of conception, poor conception, and/or damage of infrastructure and environment.⁹⁶ In the case of the project sites, floods are primarily a result of unplanned settlements lacking infrastructure for channeling water, or road construction that channels the water only partway down the hillside. Some road constructions which channels water all the way down the hillside is ineffective, with water spilling onto agricultural farms, leading to flooding and damage of the agricultural and irrigation investments downstream.

⁹⁵ Detailed technical description of the project sites will be added from the report by the technical team

⁹⁶ Republic of Rwanda, Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management, National Contingency Plan for Floods and Landslides, Kigali: 2018, available at: http://minema.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/NCP_Floods_and_Landslides.pdf.

Impacts are significant for the population, whether directly (such as loss of life or property), or indirectly, (such as damage to public institutions like schools). For the period 2016-2018, Kamonyi District, one of the intervention areas of the NAP project, ranked highest among the districts with a high number of damaged properties and hectares of crops.

Gender inequalities are also exacerbated during disasters. Women members of cooperatives reported being differently affected by floods than their male counterparts. Interviewed women reported that, when crops get washed away or buried by floods, the male members of the cooperatives turn to neighbouring urban settlements for alternative unskilled jobs and keep earning a living. The unskilled jobs available for men were reported to include carrying loads at the market, wage farming, and working on construction sites as mason aids. However, for women there are limited alternative unskilled readily available jobs, which also pay less than the profits from the cooperative. For the unskilled jobs available to both women and men, employers prefer men and completely refuse to hire women with young children.

Challenges for women in cooperatives: Besides the economic stakes, the assessment explored the benefits associated with being a member of a cooperative as these are at risk if the floods and landslides affecting marshlands are not effectively managed. Across the sites, benefits enjoyed by women members of cooperatives were reported to include the following:

- 1. Psychosocial support and networking:** across the sites, cooperatives were reported to be an important platform where women meet and discuss, share life experiences, and receive support. This was associated with the limited mobility of rural women who are constantly occupied with household activities and have limited time for networking with others. Interviewed female members listed happiness as the top benefit they receive from being in a cooperative.
- 2. Access to agricultural inputs:** also recognized by the Youth and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy developed by MINAGRI, women

tend to have less access to improved inputs, whether improved seeds, fertilizers, or pesticides.⁹⁷ This is addressed through cooperative membership. Leveraging government initiatives as well as partnering with private buyers, cooperatives avail, on loan, quality inputs for all members.

- 3. Access to loans:** besides loans for agricultural inputs, cooperative members seeking a loan for personal matters are facilitated by banking institutions. This arrangement benefits women in particular as, when not in a cooperative, they face issues with providing collateral for a loan due to a lack of asset and property ownership, and limited decision making power and bargaining skills in their households. Moreover, a married individual looking for a loan is required to have the consent of their spouse; in most cases, women reported difficulty in acquiring this consent, for reasons reported to include limited decision-making power as well as family conflicts. These barriers can be overcome when a woman is in a cooperative as financial institutions require the cooperative to vouch for members.

- 4. Increased decision-making power:** women reported that when a woman is a member of a cooperative, she has a decision-making power on her activities in the cooperative. For example, while during agricultural season A, all marshlands are used for the Crop Intensification Program (CIP), in other seasons, it is each member's decision to decide which vegetables they will grow. However, across all sites, interviewed women reported that they give the income generated from their cooperative activities to their husbands to decide how to use the income. Prompted about what would happen if a woman didn't give the income to her husband, interviewed female cooperative members condemned such behavior and shamed the hypothetical woman. This suggests a lack of awareness and limited decision-making power on the side of women and calls for awareness raising, to ensure the root causes of inequalities are tackled.

- 5. Access to markets and better prices:** another benefit reported by all cooperative members but that is of particular importance to women is access to markets and better prices. Due to the mobility and time issues discussed above, women who grow the same crops but who are not in cooperatives sell at the farmgate while men take the harvest by bicycle to markets and receive better prices. However, for people in the cooperative, bulk buyers approach the cooperative and they are able to negotiate better prices for members as they can also guarantee larger quantities and better quality than individual farmers.
- 6. Shifts in gendered division of labor:** Married cooperative members reported some shifts in the gendered division of labour. Even though household chores are still the responsibility of women, male spouses of the female cooperative members were reported to actively participate in different crop production activities, including those typically done by women, more than men married to individual female farmers. Having realized the benefits of being a member of the cooperative, women reported that their husbands help with activities that would normally be considered the responsibility of women such as weeding.
- 7. Household community-based health insurance (CBHI):** Cooperatives were reported to support members to acquire CBHI.
- 8. Acquisition of small livestock:** Cooperatives also support members to acquire small livestock so that they easily have access to manure to be used with the inorganic fertilizers acquired through government programs such as Nkunganire.
- 9. Increased knowledge of good agricultural practices:** Additional benefits associated with cooperative membership included increased knowledge about good agricultural practices. Cooperative members are actively trained by RAB, HORECO agronomists, and other stakeholders transferring skills in the community. Some of the interviewed male farmers reported that due to the knowledge they have acquired through cooperatives, people think that they are a trained agronomist.



Photo 22: Gallery © GGGI

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS —

6.1 Conclusions

Considering that the geography and climate increase the likelihood of floods and landslides in Rwanda, as well as the focus of most initiatives on rural agricultural land, the NAP is a timely initiative. However, disasters and their management are not gender neutral; women and men differ in how they experience, respond to, and recover from disasters.

GESI mainstreaming is a process that requires a conducive policy, political, and legal environment. A strong policy framework is in place; starting with the gender equality provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Rwanda. However, GESI provisions could be more explicit in some sector specific policies in order to provide adapted guidance to stakeholders operating in that sector. The infrastructure and agriculture sectors have taken the lead in developing sector strategies for mainstreaming gender. More guidance is needed for other subsectors of the E&CC sector.

At the institutional level, the GESI assessment found that the structures of the governmental institutions are favorable for GESI mainstreaming. Government institutions at the national level have more capacity for GESI mainstreaming as a result of their collaboration with Development Partners who have commitments and mandates to advance GESI. At the district and CoK level, the leadership is aware of and committed to gender equality promotion; however, they acknowledge the limited capacity building of their staff to ensure they have the required skills for integrating GESI in their functional areas of work. On the other hand, civil society and private sector organizations reported limited resources to dedicate to their own GESI capacity building.

6.2 Recommendations

Recommendations to address gaps at institutional levels include:

1. Hire GESI technical specialists and/or train more than one person within the institutions (not restricted only to women). So that if there is turnover the institution does not lose the one person with GESI skills.
2. Each institution/sector is encouraged to create a short-term plan to upskill staff and identify gaps (like the need for a GESI strategy, or an analysis tool).
3. Organizing knowledge sharing sessions for learning exchanges on good practices identified from different initiatives. Central level institutions can learn from the Safeguard Specialists with RTDA
4. Considering the use of technology for solving issues in ways that create employment. An example of solid waste management was provided, acknowledging the limited resources and skills for operationalizing this suggestion.
5. Conduct a GESI capacity needs assessment and base on it for building the GESI capacity of E&CC sector technical team members so that they can consider social issues in their areas of work and practical application in their sector.
6. Collecting and using GESI data related to the social impact of infrastructure development to inform future decisions at the national and district and then infrastructure contracting levels
7. Conduct an environmental and gender impact assessment and develop a mitigation plan prior to construction/implementation so that infrastructure development projects that do not harm the environment as well as other government or private investments;
8. Ensure that infrastructure development projects have a component to address gender barriers while also accounting for the differentiated gender needs. These projects

should have a baseline gender analysis, plan for addressing GESI issues, and mechanism for reporting on this/being accountable.

relation to the household capacity to that the household with limited financial capacity have access to this service and are not enclined to dump their waste in the water channels.

The involvement of community members as stakeholders informed the assessment about the current issues caused or associated with flooding and landslides in the NAP sites, as well as the solutions proposed by community members. These have been formulated to account for the differentiated roles and experiences of women and men as well as the different financial capacity means of the residents or farmers in agricultural areas in the project sites. The following are recommendations for community level interventions:

1. In relation to the construction of water channels, residents of affected areas have expressed the need to construct covered water channels to ensure children's safety;
2. Engage community members in the inspection of infrastructure development projects meant for the common good. This is a means to increase community ownership, improve the sustainability of the infrastructure, and avoid any potential corruption.
3. Subsidize water harvesting plastic tanks for harvesting rainwater so that the tanks are widely used upstream to prevent flooding that results from storm water run-off in urban settings.
4. To respond to the issue of flooded latrine pits, a suggestion was made to subsidize and incentivize the use of septic plastic tanks and, at the same time, promote the skills for waste management and the private sector solutions.
5. From a social inclusion perspective, there is a need to recognize that people with limited financial means depend on Mpazi water for daily use, and that rehabilitating Mpazi may result in reducing access to its natural spring water, ensure that access to clean water is provided to local residents with limited financial means.
6. A suggestion was also formulated by Mpazi community members, to reconsider the fee charged for household waste collection in

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Annexes

GESI Action plan

The assessment identified specific gender sensitive and targeted interventions from the stakeholders which supported the development of GESI indicators with the understanding of the existing institutional system which will support the mainstreaming of the GESI gaps identified in the areas affected by floods and landslides. Below are some of the recommendations that were provided from different stakeholders.

Sub-Outcome	Output	GESI activities	Indicators	Timeline (for the realization of outputs)	Responsible	Partners	Resources (for activities)
Outcome 1: Capacity and coordination strengthened for main institutions to effectively mitigate floods and prevent landslides							
Sub outcome 1.1: AE, NDA, other relevant central institutions, and local governments have the capacity and coordination mechanisms to support City of Kigali and at least 4 urban areas experiencing rapid growth and high vulnerability to floods and landslides	Output 1.1.1: GESI capacity is built for AE, NDA and other relevant central and local institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting a GESI capacity needs assessment for AE, NDA and other relevant central and local institutions Develop a GESI capacity building plan to be submitted to RDB Implementing the GESI capacity building plan GESI capacity building for AE, NDA, relevant central institutions, CoK, Rusizi, Kamonyi and Huye Districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutions trained on GESI (knowledge and skills) Number of institutions conducting GESI Capacity needs assessment and developing and implementing a GESI Capacity building plan Proportion of Capacity needs identified and addressed Percentage of staff trained in comparison to the identified/nominated (focal persons) Percentage of trained staff reporting increased capacity Percentage of trained staff incorporating GESI targets in their performance contract Number of institutions incorporating GESI in the capacity building plan 	2021/22 2022/23	MoE, REMA and other relevant central and local government institutions	RDB MIGEPROF GMO Development partners	Logistical arrangements for GESI training workshops
	Output 1.1.2. GESI is integrated into coordination mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the established coordination mechanisms (RBME) Identification of entry points for GESI integration Capacity building for national level institutions Review RBME variables and suggest ways of improving GESI considerations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of strengthening GESI integration into coordination mechanisms 	2022/23	MoE REMA	Relevant institutions at national and local levels	Staff time Consultancy fees
Sub outcome 1.2: Institutional and regulatory framework strengthened to effectively and gender-responsively mitigate floods and prevent landslides	Output 1.2.1. GESI in ENR&CC and Disaster Management support structures established and operational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review GESI sensitivities in E&CC policies Setting-up a GESI in ENR&CC support structure: Elaborating GESI strategies for ENR&CC Disseminate existing GESI regulatory and guiding documents Awareness raising for decision makers and capacity building for technical staff and GESI-FP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ENR&CC and disaster management subsectors with GESI strategies compared to total Number of planned and conducted dissemination events to disseminate ENR&CC sub-sector GESI strategies Number of relevant staff reporting using GESI strategies to guide their work compared to total 	Initial review of policies done in the fiscal year 2021/22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoE to request the GESI advisor position to be added to the structure MoE developing ENR&CC GESI strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIFOTRA (recruitment of public servants MIGEPROF (Clear, detailed and context relevant policy guidance for environment sector including the floods and landslides in urban areas)) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting fees for the development of strategies Staff time for a meaningful participation in the strategies development Logistical arrangements for the dissemination

Sub-Outcome	Output	GESI activities	Indicators	Timeline (for the realization of outputs)	Responsible	Partners	Resources (for activities)
Outcome 2: Appropriate technical studies identified and prioritized, climate finance strategies and project pipeline strengthened for effective storm water and landslide management in Kigali City and urban areas experiencing rapid growth and highly vulnerable to floods and landslides outside Kigali city							
Sub-Outcome 2.1: Slope management systems improved in 5 key zones for risk reduction in Kigali and other rapidly urbanizing cities.	Output 2.1.1. GESI capacity is built for the technical team designing or implementing slope management systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request that the technical team includes a GESI expert Carry out a GESI Capacity needs assessment Develop and implement GESI capacity building plan for the technical team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of GESI capacity building sessions delivered in the context of slope management Number of invited staff attending GESI workshops compared to the number in need of capacity 	Continuous	MoE REMA	MININFRA MINEMA RTDA GGGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting fees for the workshops design and facilitation Logistical arrangements for the workshops
	Output 2.1.2. GESI is integrated in the development of technical solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assign GESI experts to be part of the teams developing technical solutions Train technical experts on GESI in relation to the technical solution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of GESI responsive technical solutions Extent of GESI considerations in technical solutions Number of categories of vulnerable people consulted during the development of technical solutions 	As relevant to the development of the technical solution	MoE REMA	MININFRA MINEMA RTDA GGGI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistical arrangements for community consultations
Sub-Outcome 2.2: Improved storm water management through run-off reduction strategies	Output 2.2.1 GESI is integrated in the improved storm water management through run-off reduction strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate GESI in the improved storm water management Train technical experts on GESI in relation to the storm water management Consult the people affected or benefiting run-off reduction strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of GESI integration in storm water management Number and type of vulnerable groups consulted to understand the effects and benefits of the strategies by gender of the HHH and Ubudehe Category and disability status of the HHH 	As relevant to the storm water management exercise	Institution(s) overseeing the design and implementation of run-off reduction strategies	MINAGRI: Prevention and mitigation of floods and landslides resulting from urbanization into agricultural land (GESI sensitive provision of extension services (including female and male farmers in marshland where the water from upstream goes) when mobilizing the communities for managing storm water))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI expert time Training time Logistical arrangements
Sub-Outcome 2.3: Concept notes and financing strategy developed for local climate action in prevention of flood and landslides	Output 2.3.1. CNs and financing strategies with a GESI components are developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To include GESI considerations as a requirement in the ToR for the development of CN and financing strategies To conduct a GESI vulnerability analysis to inform CNs and financing strategies To assess GESI considerations in developed CNs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of concept notes and financing strategies developed with GESI component 	Duration of the development of the concept note	Institution commissioning the consultancy to develop concept notes (collaboration between the consultant and staff with GESI in their responsibilities)	Relevant institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting fees Staff time
Sub-Outcome 2.4: Improved landslide and storm water management in urban areas experiencing rapid growth and high vulnerability to floods and landslides	Output 2.4.1 GESI is integrated in the landslide and stormwater management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI integration in the landslide and stormwater management activities Consulting different categories of people affected by the landslide and stormwater including the vulnerable population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of GESI consideration in the landslides and stormwater management Number and type of vulnerable groups consulted to understand the effects and benefits of the strategies by gender of the HHH and Ubudehe Category and disability status of the HHH 	Continuous	Institution responsible for the (supervision of) design and implementation of storm water management strategies	Institutions relevant for the stormwater management	Time Fees

Sub-Outcome	Output	GESI activities	Indicators	Timeline (for the realization of outputs)	Responsible	Partners	Resources (for activities)
Outcome 3: Knowledge management, information sharing, and communications strengthened to effectively mitigate floods and prevent landslides							
Sub-Outcome 3.1: Rwanda's medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs identified	Output 3.1.1. Floods and landslides indicators are captured into the RBME and the data is analyzed and used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the RBME Mainstreaming GESI into RBME indicators Developing GESI indicators to be added to the RBME system Training the users on GESI data collection and rapid analysis for a GESI differentiated and sensitive response and recovery efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI sensitive and responsive floods and landslides data captured into the RBME GESI in floods and landslides statistical data is published Number of trained users on GESI data collection and analysis Proportion of response and recovery efforts reporting the use of GESI data Number of existing databases linked with the RBME to allow further GESI analysis Proportion of staff and institutions with performance contract items informed by the published GESI in ENR&CC data 	Review of the RBME indicators 2021/22 2022/23	MoE	NISR (for the analysis and publication of statistical information)	Consultant for the review of the RBME Staff time
	Output 3.1.2 Qualitative studies are conducted to supplement MIS data and the findings are used	Conduct GESI qualitative studies to supplement the MIS quantitative data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of staff and institutions with performance contract items informed by the study 	Annually	MoE REMA	GMO	Consultancy fees or staff time
Sub-Outcome 3.2: Post-floods and landslides response and recovery efforts available	Output 3.2.1 GESI is integrated into floods and landslides response and recovery Standards of Operations (SoP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of existing SoPs Mainstream GESI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of GESI integration/mainstreaming into SoPs Extent of implementation of GESI provisions in the SoPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One time-off review of the SoP Continuous implementation of the revised SoPs 	MoE REMA MINEMA	MIGEPROF	Staff time Consulting fees
Sub-Outcome 3.3: Increased awareness through workshops for stakeholders and local communities in all flood and landslide prone areas	Output 3.3.1 GESI in ENR&CC awareness campaigns are conducted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct GESI in ENR&CC and Disaster Management awareness campaigns through existing structures (HoReCo Agronomists, Cooperatives, local leaders and volunteers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability and accessibility of GESI sensitive and GESI-focused messaging Interest and participation of targeted communities members 	2021/22	REMA	Ministries Development partners CSO Private sector	GESI expert Staff time
Outcome 4: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of adaptation and resilience planning progress developed to gather lessons and integrate them into future iterations of the identified flood mitigation and landslide management planning process							
Sub-outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework of adaptation and resilience planning established	Output 4.1.1. Accessibility to early warning information is increased to reach women and men from disadvantaged backgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating GESI in the project M&E Framework as a transversal theme Operationalizing the GESI M&E framework Early warning reaches women and men from disadvantaged backgrounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extent information channels is diversified to reach different groups of vulnerable women and men 	Continuous	Meteo MoE REMA	Meteo Rwanda (Communication channels used for disseminating early warning information (and how these are accessed by different categories of people including women, people in women-only household, youth, elderly))	Time Diverse channels Fees

Sub-Outcome	Output	GESI activities	Indicators	Timeline (for the realization of outputs)	Responsible	Partners	Resources (for activities)
Sub-outcome 4.2: Indicators and methods for monitoring and review of adaptation, readiness and resilience of built environment defined.	Output 4.2.1. Stakeholders (including community members and leaders) are consulted when defining indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting stakeholders (including community members and leaders) for defining indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of consideration of stakeholders from different backgrounds 	Once during the time of the definition of the indicators	MoE (RBME administrator)	Other relevant institutions	Staff time Community members time Logistical arrangements for community visits

GESI Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
Outcome 1: Capacity and coordination strengthened for main institutions to effectively mitigate floods and prevent landslides	Extent of GESI capacity for coordination mechanisms strengthening	Mechanisms for enacting, complying and enforcing the GESI provisions in coordination mechanisms (The coordination mechanism includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation (RBM&E) System, an online reporting platform that helps Environment Natural Resources (ENR) data collection, data entry, analysis, visualization, tracking progress and facilitates in decision making) Policies, strategies and laws underpinning GESI in ENR&CC sector 	The RBME is operational Policies and laws exist to guide GESI integration in ENR&CC (cfr GESI assessment report)	GESI sensitive and responsive RBME Policy revisions include more clear and detailed provisions for GESI mainstreaming in the ENR&CC sector	National Gender statistics Report Policy documents	3 YEARS	MoE, REMA, GMO, NISR (DPs to support)	National Gender statistics Report RBME publications
Sub outcome 1.1: AE, NDA, other relevant central institutions, and local governments have the capacity and coordination mechanisms to support City of Kigali and at least 4 urban areas experiencing rapid growth and high vulnerability to floods and landslides	Extent of GESI mainstreaming in coordination mechanisms Availability of required GESI technical skills	Availability of GESI skills and knowledge	Limited GESI skills and knowledge (cfr GESI report)	Integration of GESI in institutional capacity building plan Integration of GESI in government-/donor-funded projects cycle management Delivery of dedicated GESI capacity building sessions	RBME reports	3 years	MoE, REMA, GMO, RDB	RBME system generate reports published on the Rwanda Climate Change Portal
Output 1.1.1 GESI capacity is built for AE, NDA and other relevant central and local institutions	Number of institutions conducting GESI Capacity assessment and developing and implementing a GESI capacity building plan Proportion of capacity needs identified and addressed Percentage of staff trained in comparison to the identified/nominated (focal persons) Percentage of trained staff incorporating GESI targets in their performance contract	Measuring the realization of the activities of the action plan	Training of GESI focal points, GESI staff Basic skills for GESI mainstreaming	Annual training for GESI focal points and staff (Gender and Family Promotion Officers and Directors of Planning at District Level and GESI-FP appointed by central level institutions) Annual GESI training for ENR&CC technical staff	Capacity building reports Performance contracts	Annual	MoE, REMA, RDB	Annual report Performance evaluation reports

	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
Output 1.1.2. GESI is integrated into coordination mechanisms	Extent of strengthening of GESI integration into coordination mechanisms	Review of the GESI sensitivity and responsiveness of the indicators and variable captured by the RBME	TBD	TBD	List of indicators/ variables captured by the RBME	Once	MOE, REMA	RBME Reports
Sub outcome 1.2: Institutional and regulatory framework strengthened to effectively and gender- responsively mitigate floods and prevent landslides	Existence of GESI provisions in environmental policy and regulatory frameworks	To measure the existence and the adoption of relevant GESI policies and if the mechanisms for enacting, complying and enforcing these policies and laws are established	Limited GESI provisions in E&CC related policies (cfr GESI assessment report)	Development of a dedicated GESI Strategy in E&CC subsectors GESI provisions in institutional annual action plan	Outcomes evaluation	years	MoE, GGGI	Outcomes evaluation report
Output 1.2.1. GESI support structures in ENR&CC established and operational	Operational and accountable GESI support structure in ENR&CC for relevant Local and Central Government institutions Number of ENR&CC subsectors with GESI strategies compared to total Number of planned and conducted dissemination events to disseminate ENR&CC sub-sector GESI strategies Number of relevant staff reporting using GESI strategies to guide their work compared to total Number of Heads of Institutions attending GESI awareness events to support the GESI-FP and staff in their institutions	To measure the establishment and functionality of GESI support structures (GESI support structures include the GESI-FP, GESI Staff and GESI Sectoral Strategies for ENR&CC subsectors)	National Gender Policy (2010) states the Prime Minister's directives to appoint Directors of Planning as Gender Focal Person (p:27) Organic Law No12/2013/OL of 12/09/2013 on State Finances and Property establishing the Gender Responsive Budgeting for all government budget institutions Existing ENR&CC sub-sector GESI strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure GMS (draft) • Youth and Gender mainstreaming strategy (agriculture) • Guideline for Gender mainstreaming in Disaster management 	GESI-FP are appointed and capacitated Sub-sector GESI strategies developed ENR&CC captured in the GBS	Institutional performance contract	Annually	Relevant ministries and agencies District CoK	Annual reports Institutional performance evaluation

	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
Outcome 2: Appropriate technical studies identified and prioritized, climate finance strategies and project pipeline strengthened for effective storm water and landslide management in Kigali City and urban areas experiencing rapid growth and highly vulnerable to floods and landslides outside Kigali city	Extent of GESI considerations in technical studies	To measure the extent to which GESI is a consideration in technical studies and projects design	NAP (multidisciplinary approach to environmental and impact assessment)	Template/strategies/ guidance for Rwanda/ Project including guidance for GESI	Outcome evaluations	Twice for each study and project	Technical review teams	Technical review reports
	Number of pipeline projects informed by GESI studies				Technical reviews of proposed studies approach and consideration			Outcome evaluation reports
	Number of categories of people consulted during the development of technical solutions				Technical reviews of projects design			
Sub-Outcome 2.1: Slope management systems improved in 5 key zones for risk reduction in Kigali and other rapidly urbanizing cities.	Extent of GESI mainstreaming in slope management systems	Extent of GESI mainstreaming in slope management systems	To measure the extent to which GESI is considered in the establishment and implementation of slope management systems	To depend on the slope management system	Technical reviews	TBD	Relevant central institutions	Reports by responsible institutions RBME reports
Output 2.1.1. GESI capacity is built for the technical team designing or implementing slope management systems	Number of GESI capacity building sessions delivered in the context of a dedicated slope management system	GESI knowledge and skills of the technical team designing or implementing slope management systems	To be adjusted to the type of slope management system	TBD	GESI capacity needs assessment	Annual	Relevant governmental institutions	Annual Institutional Performance Evaluation
	Number of invited staff attending GESI workshops compared to the number in need of capacity							
	Vulnerable groups included							
Output 2.1.2. GESI is integrated in the development of technical solutions	Extent of GESI considerations in technical solutions	To measure the extent to which technical solutions account for the different needs of women and men from disadvantaged backgrounds	GESI assessment of the project sites	TBD	Review of technical reports	Twice per each technical report	Relevant governmental institutions	Annual reports
	Proportion of GESI responsive technical solutions							
Sub-Outcome 2.2: Improved storm water management through run-off reduction strategies	Extent of GESI considerations in the run-off reduction strategies	To measure the extent to which vulnerable groups benefit or are affected by devised run-off reduction strategies in urban settings	To be adjusted to the type of run-off reduction strategy	TBD	Outcome evaluation	Three years	All relevant institutions	Outcomes evaluation report
Output 2.2.1: GESI is integrated in the development of run-off reduction strategies	Extent of GESI consideration	To measure the extent to which the process to develop run-off reduction strategies as well as resulting strategies consider the differentiated needs of women and men	GESI considerations for the technical studies	TBD	Monitoring reports	Depending on the strategy	All relevant institutions	RBME
Sub-Outcome 2.3: Concept notes and financing strategy developed for local climate action in prevention of flood and landslides	Extent of GESI considerations in the developed concepts notes and financing strategies	To measure the extent to which vulnerable groups benefit or are affected by the funding idea outlined in the concept note or financing strategies	5 concepts notes prepared in the framework of NAP were informed by the GESI assessment	TBD	Concept notes	During elaboration	Technical review team	Technical review reports
Output 2.3.1. CNs and financing strategies with a GESI components are developed	Number of concept notes and financing strategies integrating a GESI component	To assess the GESI considerations in CN and financing strategies	Concepts notes developed in the framework of the NAP Project were informed by the GESI assessment	TBD	Assessment	Once during the elaboration of concept note	All relevant institutions	RBME reports

	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
Sub-Outcome 2.4: Improved landslide and storm water management in urban areas experiencing rapid growth and high vulnerability to floods and landslides	Extent of GESI considerations in the management of landslides and storm water management	To measure the extent to which the effects and benefits of landslides and storm water management to the vulnerable groups	To be adjusted to the findings from a GESI analysis and context of the location where landslides and storm water are being managed	TBD	RBME	Three years	All relevant institutions	RBME publications
Output 2.4.1: effects to vulnerable groups of men and women are considered for improving landslide and stormwater management	Extent to which the effects on men and women are considered in the management of landslides and stormwater	To measure the extent to which the effects and benefits of landslides and storm water management to the vulnerable groups	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Report in the framework of the NAP project	TBD	Monitoring data	Continuous	All relevant institutions	RBME publications
Outcome 3: Knowledge management, information sharing, and communications strengthened to effectively mitigate floods and prevent landslides	Extent of GESI mainstreaming and consideration in the generation of new knowledge on floods and landslides mitigation Generation of new GESI knowledge in the context of floods and landslides prevention and mitigation	To measure the extent of GESI mainstreaming and consideration in the generation of new forms of knowledge, how the knowledge is shared, the different communications materials used for sharing the knowledge among stakeholders including policy makers.	TBD	TBD	RBME	Three years	MoE, REMA, GGGI	RBME publications
Sub-Outcome 3.1: Rwanda's medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs identified	Extent of GESI mainstreaming and consideration in the identification of needs and strategies Extent of generation of new knowledge on GESI needs and strategies	To measure the extent of GESI consideration in the generation of knowledge on the needs and strategies	Mandatory gender annexure for budget institutions Others TBD	Quality of the GBS of MoE, MININFRA and MINEMA TBD	RBME GMO audit reports	Three years	MoE, REMA, GGGI, GMO	RBME publications GMO report on the profile of GESI in ENR&CC sector
Output 3.1.1. Floods and landslides indicators are captured into existing MIS and ENR&CC databases and the data is analyzed and used	Floods and landslides data captured into existing MIS Floods and landslides statistical data is published	Checking that the analysis of RBME data is done to extend existing knowledge on GESI in the context of floods and landslides	RBME	TBD	Monitoring data	Annual	REMA	Institutional performance annual report
Output 3.1.2 Qualitative studies are conducted to supplement MIS data	Quality of conducted qualitative studies Proportion of staff and institutions with performance contract items informed by the qualitative and quantitative evidence	To measure the the extent to which the qualitative studies elaborate on the key quantitative findings generated by the RBME system	TBD	1 comprehensive qualitative study per year	Qualitative study report Individual and institutional performance contracts	Annual	All relevant institutions	Institutional and individual performance evaluation reports
Sub-Outcome 3.2: Post-floods and landslides response and recovery efforts available	Existence of GESI provisions in existing SoP(s) Extent of GESI considerations in post floods and landslides response and recovery efforts	To measure the extent to which recovery efforts consider the needs of vulnerable groups	TBD	TBD	RBME	As needed	MININFRA, GGGI, MINEMA, MoE, REMA	RBME
Output 3.2.1 GESI is integrated into floods and landslides response and recovery Standards of Operating Procedures (SoP)	Extent of implementation of GESI provisions in the SoPs	To measure the extent of GESI integration in response and recovery efforts	Existing SOPs Gender in disaster management Others TBD	TBD	Routine internal monitoring data	Annual	All relevant government central institutions	Institutional and individual performance evaluation reports

	Indicator	Definition	Baseline	Target	Data source	Frequency	Responsible	Reporting
Sub-Outcome 3.3: Increased awareness through workshops for stakeholders and local communities in all flood and landslide prone areas	Number of awareness campaign initiatives conducted Impact on knowledge, skills and attitudes of women and men from different backgrounds living in communities prone to flood and landslides	To measure the impact of the awareness raising activities considering that access to information channels is gendered	Existing radio talkshows Others TBD	TBD	RBME	Three years	All relevant government central institutions	RBME publications
Output 3.3.1 GESI in ENR&CC and Disaster Management awareness campaigns are conducted	Availability and accessibility of GESI sensitive and GESI-focused messaging Interest and participation of targeted communities members	To measure the availability and accessibility of GESI messaging	TBD	TBD	Routine internal monitoring data	Annual	All relevant government central institutions	Institutional and individual performance evaluation reports
Outcome 4: Mechanisms for Reporting, Monitoring and Review of adaptation and resilience planning progress developed to gather lessons and integrate them into future iterations of the identified flood mitigation and landslide management planning process	Extent to which GESI is integrated into reporting, monitoring and review structures and templates	To measure GESI sensitivity of reporting mechanisms	RBME system	Publications and reports generated from the analysis of RBME data	RBME system	Annual	RBME administrator agency	RBME reports
Sub-outcome 4.1: Monitoring and evaluation framework of adaptation and resilience planning established	Extent of GESI integration into the M&E framework of RBME system	To measure the GESI sensitivities of the RBME system generated reports To measure the impact of messages on the target group considering that access to information channels is gendered	RBME	RBME system reports highlighting the relevance, effectiveness, sustainability and efficiency for GESI	RBME system reports	Three years	MoE	RBME reports
Output 4.1.1. Accessibility to early warning information is increased to reach women and men from disadvantaged backgrounds	Extent information channels is diversified to reach different groups of vulnerable women and men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To measure the availability and accessibility of early warning information for vulnerable groups To measures the extent to which the channels are used as an indication of the interest of target groups 	Meteorological information channels	Increased access Increased diversity of channels	Routine monitoring data	Continuous	MoE Meteo Rwanda	RBME reports
Sub-outcome 4.2: Indicators and methods for monitoring and review of adaptation, readiness and resilience of built environment defined.	Extent of disaggregation of the indicators in terms of gender, disability status as well as other vulnerability characteristics in relation to adaptation, readiness and resilience of residents of built environment	To measure relative changes in the situation of women and men from different vulnerable backgrounds	RBME indicators	RBME indicators reviewed, GESI mainstreamed into existing indicators and relevant new GESI indicators added	RBME report	Every 5 years	MoE Technical Working Groups	RBME reports
Output 4.2.1. Stakeholders (including community members and leaders) are consulted when defining indicators	Level of consideration of stakeholders from different backgrounds	To measure the participation of women and men from different backgrounds in the definition of indicators	Consultations held with members of the communities residing in or farming in the NAP project sites (cfr GESI assessment report)	TBD	Routine monitoring data RBME	Continuously (as relevant to the period of indicators review)	MoE (RBME administrated)	RBME reports



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