SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

RWANDA

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Rwanda**		
Year Started	2006		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	88	1	**89**
Grant amount committed	3,524,141	49,876	**3,574,017**
Project level co-financing in cash	579,757	-	**579,757**
Project level co-financing in kind	3,041,763	20,837	**3,062,600**
Total co-financing *	**3,692,234**		

Source: SGP database as of 2023
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)					
Climate Change	**1**	**-**	**6**	**1**	**8**
Land Degradation	**-**	**1**	**-**	**1**	**2**
Total Projects Completed	**1**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**10**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.								
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES								
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	1	-	-	-	6	1	-	8
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	3
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	50	-	-	-	412	-	-	462
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	4
Land Degradation								
Number of land degradation projects completed	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	-	-	-	400	130	18	-	548
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	64
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	35	5	18	-	58

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	35	2	2	-	39
Chemicals and Waste								
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio								
Sustainable pesticide management	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	2
Development of alternatives to chemicals	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	1
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
CSO-Government Dialogue								
Number of CSO-government dialogues supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
South-South Exchange								
Number of South-South exchanges supported	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	1	-	-	1	5	2	-	9
Number of completed projects led by women	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	4
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

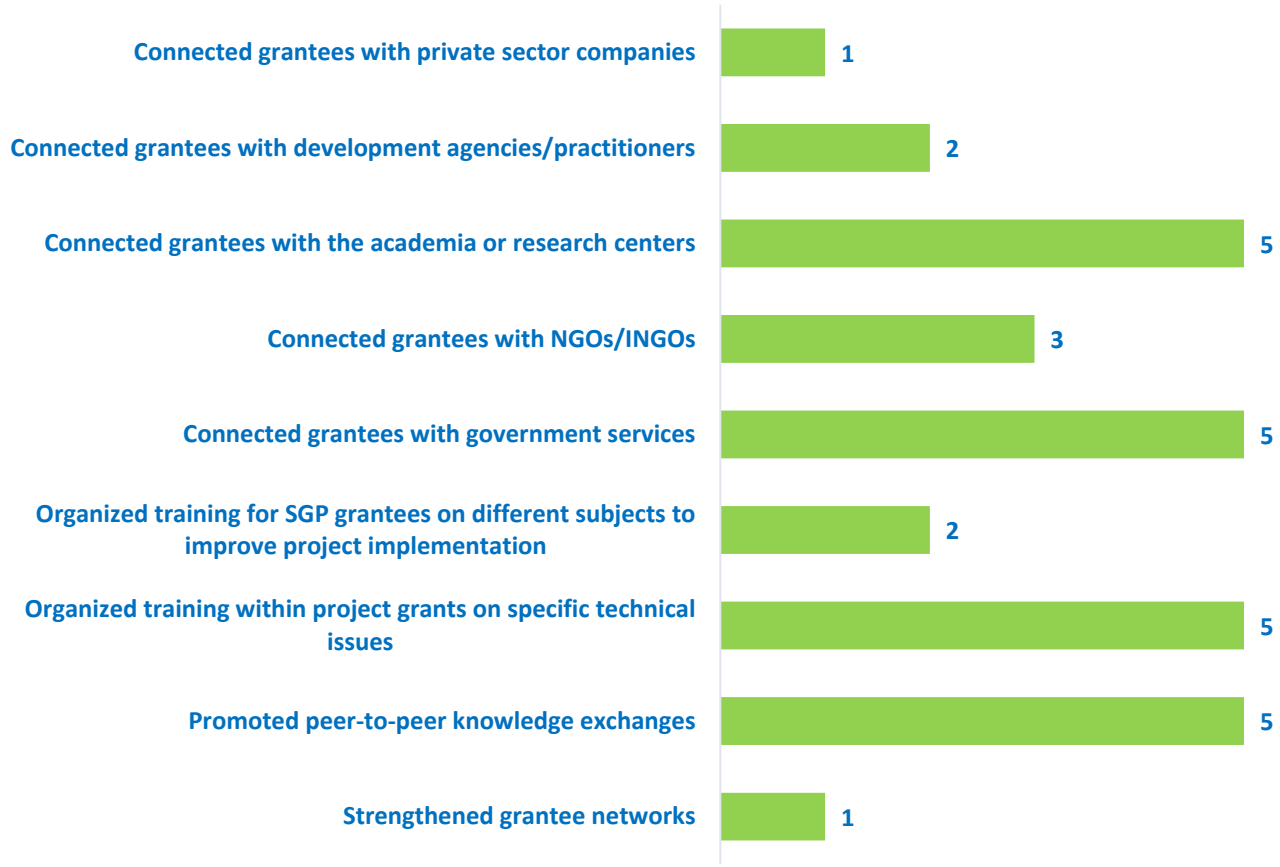
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	2
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no)	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	1
Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	6
Number of youth organizations	-	-	-	20	1	1	-	22
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Persons with Disability								
Number of disabled persons organizations	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)								
Projects replicated or scaled up	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
Projects with policy influence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	1	-	-	1	5	1	-	8
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Community-level trainings conducted	2	-	2	3	-	1	-	8
Number of projects monitored through field visits	3	6	11	7	5	4	5	41

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**22**
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	**8**	**10**	**8**	**7**	**9**	**8**	**8**	**8**

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

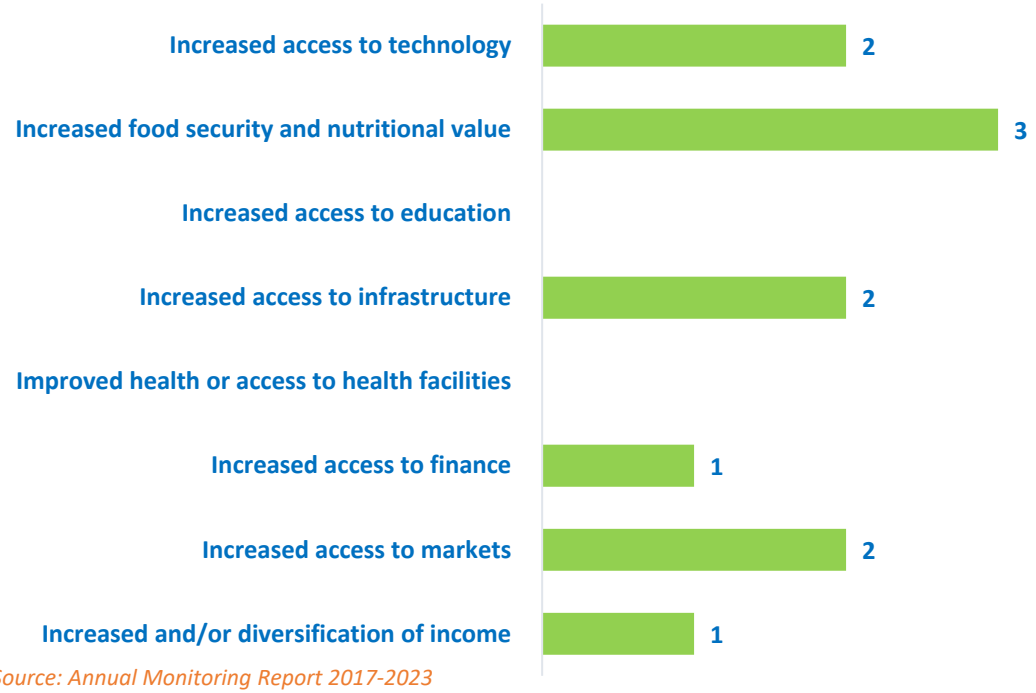


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

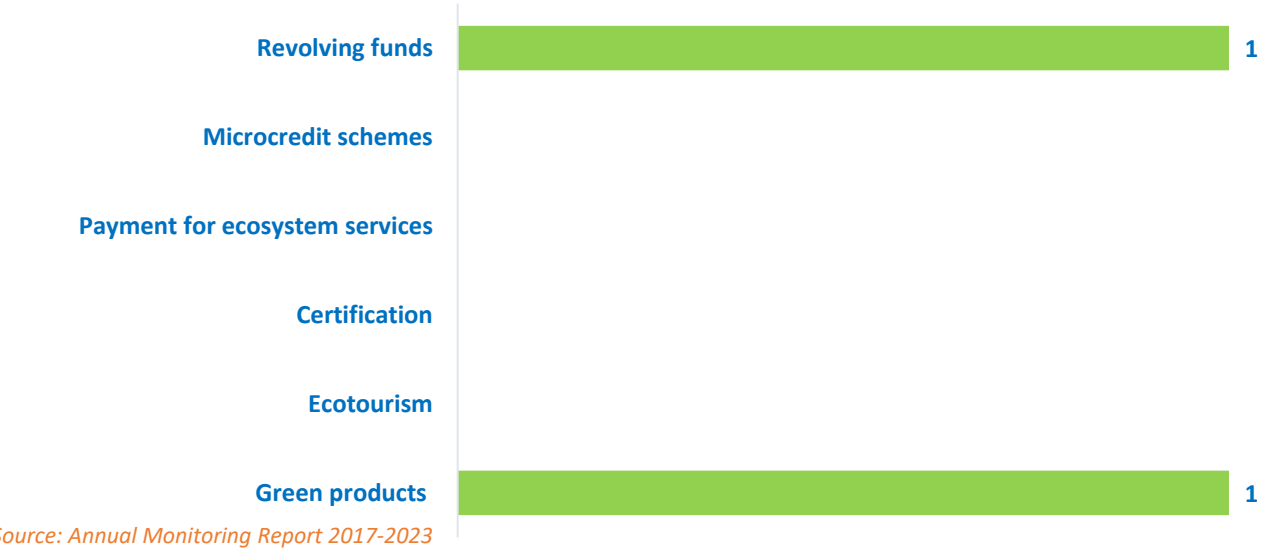
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



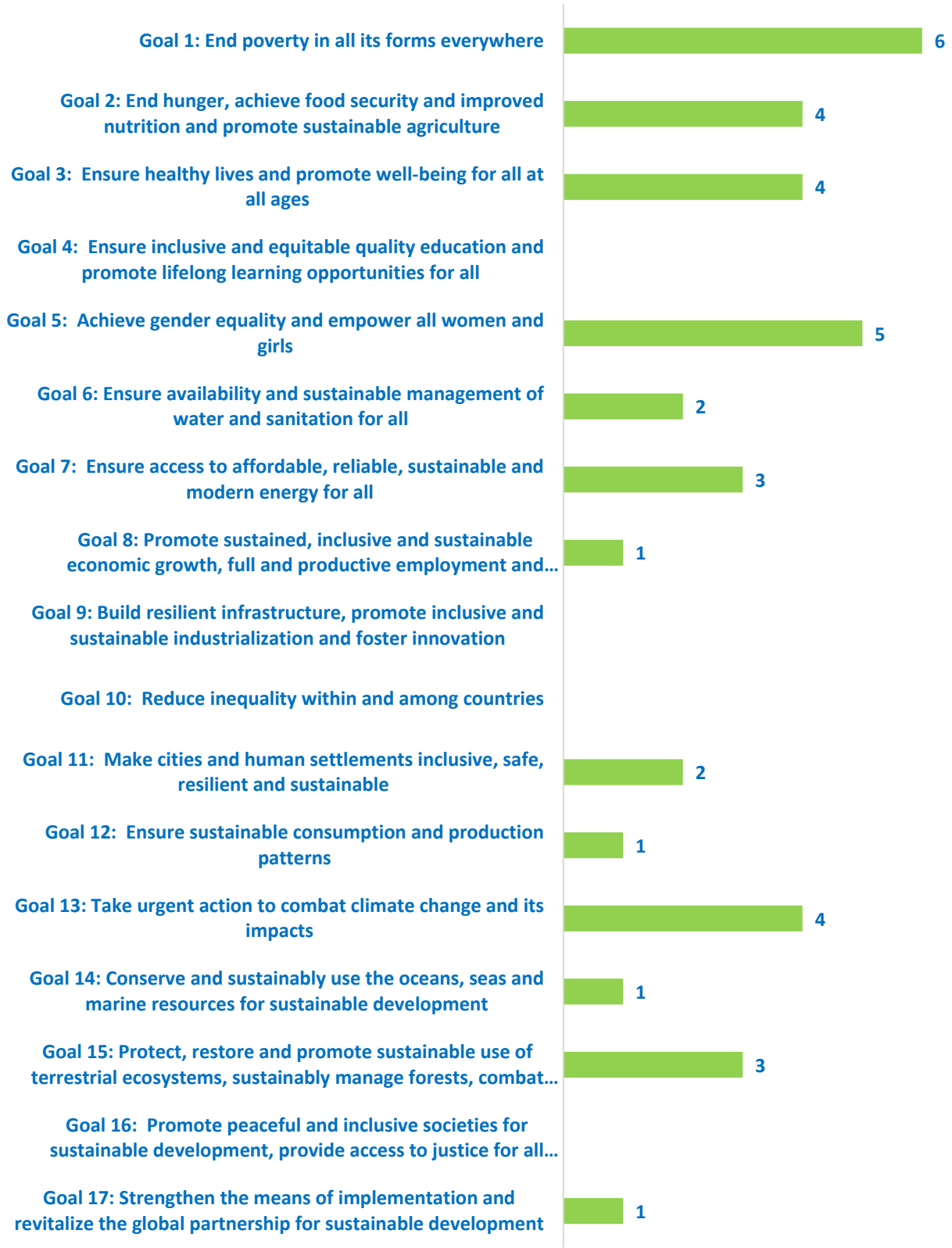
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Land Degradation

In **Rwanda**, SGP supported grantee, *Caritas Kigali,* in a project focused on integrating Gliricidia sepium hedging and tree-crops-livestock to increase and sustain cassava production in Juru and Mwogo sector, in the Bugesera district. As key results, the project successfully achieved the capacity building of farmers to improve soil fertility by using organic manure from cow dung and Gliricidia sepium leaves, it promoted an annual crop resistance to drought and diseases, it increased the production of cassava for food security and reduced soil erosion. Furthermore, the tree cover increased through the planting Gliricidia on the edges of cassava plots. This increased farmers' revenue as they were able to sell the cassava cuttings and Gliricidia seedlings. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

Many biogas projects were found to have significant upscaling potential. In **Rwanda**, deployment of biogas was scaled up through government partnership, with USD 18,000 co-funding secured. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Rwanda has one of the highest population densities in Africa. Approximately 12 million people live in an area of 26,338 square kilometers, resulting in a population density of 456 inhabitants per square kilometer that largely depends on natural resources (NISR, 2017). In addition, the population is projected to double by 2050 and 70% of people will live in urban areas.

Meeting the needs of this growing concentration of people living in urban areas poses a critical environmental challenge, particularly in relation to waste treatment for both solid and liquid wastes as well as air pollution. The majority of Rwandans (more than 85%) depend on agriculture and uses biomass energy (firewood and charcoal). Inappropriate agricultural practices have led to pressure on natural resources especially forests, wetlands, and land.

Climate change also increases vulnerability to existing environmental stresses mentioned above, thus putting additional burdens notably on the rural poor. Indeed, Rwanda is currently highly vulnerable to climate change as it is strongly reliant on rain-fed agriculture both for rural livelihoods and exports. Periodic floods and droughts already cause major socio-economic impacts and reduce economic growth in Rwanda. Impacts of climate change in Rwanda include high degradation of arable land (erosion), desertification trend, lower lake levels and degradation of forests.

To address national and global environment related issues Rwanda has ratified global environmental conventions and has put in place several policies and law as shown in the table below.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
GEF-7 National Dialogues	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	29th May 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2003
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	18th August 1998
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	2005
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	N/A
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Paris Accord	
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	22nd October 1998
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2006
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	8th July2002
SC National Implementation Plan (NIP)	2006
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	
Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	
Nile Equatorial Lakes sub-basins (NELSAP)	2002

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

    - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.

    - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change**.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.