

**EUROPEAN UNION  
CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT  
FOOD/2019/412 -627  
(the "Agreement")**

The European Union, represented by the European Commission (the "Contracting Authority"), first counterparty,

and

Enabel, Belgian Development Agency  
Public law Company with social purposes  
BE 0264.814.354  
147 Rue Haute, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

hereinafter the "Organisation", second counterparty, (individually a "Party" and collectively the "Parties") have agreed as follows:

**SPECIAL CONDITIONS**

**Article 1 - Purpose**

- 1.1 The purpose of this Agreement is to provide a financial contribution to finance the implementation of the action "*Improving resilience of farmers' livelihoods to climate change through innovative, research proven climate-smart agroforestry and efficient use of tree resources in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city*" as described in Annex I (the "Action"). This Agreement establishes the rules for the implementation and for the payment of the EU Contribution, and defines the relations between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority.
- 1.2 The Action is fully financed by the EU Contribution.
- 1.3 In the performance of the activities, the Organisation shall:
  - a) apply its own accounting, internal control and audit systems which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment. In the event that the ex-ante pillar assessment has raised some reservations, the Organisation shall comply with the ad hoc measures stated in Article 7.
  - b) apply its own procurement procedures, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment, its own rules for the award of Grants, as assessed in the ex-ante pillar assessment.
  - c) The Organisation is free to use any Regulations and Rules which have not been subject to an ex-ante pillar assessment to the extent that these Regulations and Rules are not in conflict with the provisions of this Agreement.
- 1.4 The Action is financed under the EU Budget.
- 1.5 The Organisation shall provide a management declaration in accordance with Articles 3.10 of Annex II with every progress and final report.
- 1.6 This Agreement is subject to the provisions of the Financial Framework Partnership Agreement approved by the Commission C(2019)3709 on 17/05/2019, and signed by Enabel on 20/05/2019.

## Article 2 - Entry into Force and Implementation Period

### Entry into Force

2.1 The Agreement shall enter into force on the date when the last Party signs.

### Implementation Period

2.2 The implementation period of the Agreement (the "Implementation Period") shall commence on: 1 February 2020.

2.3 The Implementation Period of the Agreement is 60 months.

## Article 3 - Financing the Action

3.1 The total cost of the Action<sup>1</sup> is estimated at **EUR 2,000,000.00** ("Currency of the Agreement"), as set out in Annex III. The Contracting Authority undertakes to provide a contribution up to a maximum of **EUR 2,000,000.00** (the "EU Contribution"). The final amount will be established in accordance with Article 18 to 20 of Annex II.

### 3.2 Remuneration

The remuneration of the Organisation by the Contracting Authority for the implementation of the activities to be implemented under this Agreement shall be 7% of the final amount of eligible direct costs of the Action to be reimbursed by the Contracting Authority.

3.3 Interest generated on pre-financing shall not be due.

## Article 4 - Payment Arrangements and Reporting

4.1 The pre-financing rate is 100%.

4.2 Payments shall be made in accordance with Article 19 of Annex II. The following amounts are applicable, all subject to the provisions of Annex II:

First pre-financing instalment<sup>2</sup>: **EUR 481,878.00**

Further pre-financing instalment(s): **EUR 1,518,122.00** following the end of the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> reporting period, corresponding to the Contracting Authority's part of the forecast budget for the subsequent 60 months.

Forecast balance of the final amount of the EU Contribution, if any (subject to the provisions of Annex II): **EUR 0.**

4.3 The interim reporting period will cover the calendar year (from January to December). The first report will cover the period from the start date of implementation until 31/12/2020.

## Article 5 – Communication language and contacts

5.1 All communications to the Contracting Authority in connection with the Agreement, including reports referred to in Article 3 of Annex II, shall be in EN.

5.2 Any communication relating to the Agreement shall be in writing, shall state the Contracting Authority's contract number and the title of the Action, and shall be dispatched to the addresses below.

5.3 Any communication relating to the Agreement, including payment requests and attached reports, and requests for changes to bank account arrangements shall be sent to:

<sup>1</sup> This amount is introduced only for indicative purposes. It is an estimate and its evolution does not condition the EU Contribution.

<sup>2</sup> The first pre-financing instalment includes 100% of the remuneration mentioned under Article 3.2

For the Contracting Authority

Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Rwanda  
For the attention of Finance, Contracts and Audit Section  
1807 Umuganda Boulevard  
P.O. Box 515 Kigali - RWANDA

Copies of the documents referred to above, and correspondence of any other nature, shall be sent to:

Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Rwanda  
For the attention of Cooperation Section – OP3 Infrastructure  
1807 Umuganda Boulevard  
P.O. Box 515 Kigali - RWANDA

For the Organisation

ENABEL, Belgian Development Agency  
KN 67 ST, n° 10  
SORAS Towers, Wing B, 7th Floor  
BP 6089, Kiyovu  
Kigali, Rwanda

- 5.4 Ordinary mail shall be deemed to have been received on the date on which it is officially registered at the address referred to above.
- 5.5 The contact point within the Organisation, which shall have the appropriate powers to cooperate directly with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) in order to facilitate the latter's operational activities shall be: Danny Verspreet (danny.verspreet@enabel.be), Financial Director, Enabel, 147 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
- 5.6 All exchanges concerning the Early Detection and Exclusion System shall take place between the Contracting Authority and the authorised person designated by the Organisation, which is:  
  
Danny Verspreet (danny.verspreet@enabel.be), Financial Director, Enabel, 147 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

**Article 6 - Annexes**

- 6.1 The following documents are annexed to these Special Conditions and form an integral part of the Agreement:
- Annex I: Description of the Action (including the Logical Framework of the Action)
  - Annex II: General Conditions for Contribution Agreements
  - Annex IIb: Provisions applicable only to a Contribution Agreement resulting from a call for proposals for EU External Action
  - Annex III: Budget for the Action
  - Annex IV: Financial Identification Form
  - Annex V: Standard Request for Payment
  - Annex VI: Communication and Visibility Plan
- 6.2 In the event of a conflict between these Special Conditions and any Annex thereto, the provisions of the Special Conditions shall take precedence. In the event of a conflict between the provisions of Annex II including Annex II.b) and those of the other Annexes, the provisions of Annex II including Annex II.b) shall take precedence.

## Article 7 – Additional specific conditions applying to the Action

7.1 The following shall supplement Annex II:

7.1.1 Where the implementation of the Action requires the setting up or the use of one or more project offices, the Organisation may declare as eligible direct costs the capitalised and operating costs of the structure if all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- a) They comply with the cost eligibility criteria referred to in Article 18.1 of Annex II;
- b) They fall within one of the following categories:
  - i) costs of staff, including administration and management staff, directly assigned to the operations of the project office. The tasks listed in the Description of the Action (Annex I), undertaken by staff assigned to the project office will be directly attributable to the implementation of the Action.
  - ii) travel and subsistence costs for staff and other persons directly assigned to the operations of the project office;
  - iii) depreciation costs, rental costs or lease of equipment and assets composing the project office.
  - iv) costs of maintenance and repair contracts specifically awarded for the operations of the project office;
  - v) costs of consumables and supplies specifically purchased for the operations of the project office;
  - vi) costs of IT and telecommunication services specifically purchased for the operations of the project office;
  - vii) costs of energy and water specifically supplied for the operations of the project office;
  - viii) costs of facility management contracts including security fees and insurance costs specifically awarded for the operations of the project office;
- c) Where costs of the project office are declared as actual costs, the Organisation declares as eligible only the portion of the capitalised and operating costs of project office that corresponds to the duration of the Action and the rate of actual use of the project office for the purposes of the Action.
- d) Costs of the project office not declared as actual costs are only eligible if they have been ex ante-assessed by the European Commission.

7.1.2 Article 23.3 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: “Economic resources provided by ~~the Contracting Authority under this Action shall not be made available to, or for the benefit of, third parties - whether entities, individuals or groups of individuals - designated by the EU as subject to restrictive measures in the lists provided at [www.sanctionsmap.eu](http://www.sanctionsmap.eu) (“EU Restrictive Measures”)~~.”

The Organisation shall cooperate with the Contracting Authority in assessing if the third parties - whether entities, individuals or groups of individuals - identified by the Organisation as recipients of funds in connection with the implementation of the respective contribution agreement fall under the scope of EU restrictive measures. In the event that such recipients would fall under the scope of EU restrictive measures, the Organisation shall promptly inform the Contracting Authority.

In such event, the Organisation and the Contracting Authority shall consult each other with a view to jointly determining remedial measures in accordance with their respective applicable legal framework. Such measures may include, but shall not be limited to, the reallocation of the remaining EU Contribution under this Agreement, net of any costs incurred by the Organisation for undertaking any procurement or award procedure.

Where such remedial measures are not feasible, the corresponding amount shall not be charged to the Action or, in the case of Multi-donor Action, to the EU Contribution. This is without prejudice to the suspension or termination of the respective contribution agreement, together with the recovery of any unspent funds contributed by the Contracting Authority to the Organisation.”

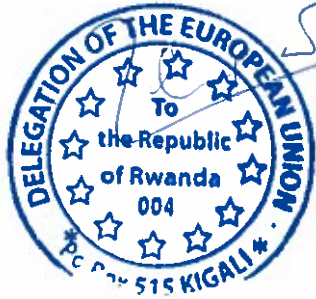
7.2 The following derogations from Annex II shall apply:

7.2.1 By derogation from Article 19.1 of Annex II, the first pre-financing instalment shall be paid by 1 May 2020.

Done in Kigali in three originals in the English language, two for the Contracting Authority and one for the Organisation.

**For the Organisation**

Name  
Position **Luis Navarro**  
Signature **Head of Cooperation**  
Date **17.12.2019**  
*Signature*



**For the Contracting Authority**

Name *Deyne D. h*  
Position *Resident Representative*  
Signature *[Handwritten Signature]*  
Date **23.12.2019**







**Enabel** 

**Annex I of the Contribution Agreement of  
the European Union FOOD/2019/412-627**

**Improving resilience of farmers'  
livelihoods to climate change through  
innovative, research proven climate-smart  
agroforestry and efficient use of tree  
resources in the Eastern Province and peri-  
urban areas of Kigali city**

**Rwanda**

**ENABEL REFERENCE: RWA 180003 DESIRA**

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## 1 Acronyms

AEI	Agro-ecological Intensification
AF	Agroforestry
AFR	African Landscape Restoration
CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIP	Crop Intensification Programme
COMIFAC	Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale
DANIDA	Denmark's Development Cooperation
DeSIRA	Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture
DFI	District Forest Inventory
DFID	Department for International Development -UK
ECOTRUST	Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda
EES	Energy Efficient Stove
Enabel	Belgian Development Agency
EP	Eastern Province
ESSP	Energy Sector Strategic Plan
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
EUDCL	Energy Development Corporation Limited
EUDCL/REG	Energy Development Cooperation Limited/ Rwanda Energy Group
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FIP	Forest Investment Plan
FLR	Forest Landscape Restoration
FLRTF	Forest landscape Restoration Cross-Sectoral Task Force
FMBE	Forest Management And Woody Biomass Energy Support
FNL	Forest, Nature and Landscape
FNS-SA	Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture
FONERWA	National Fund for Environment (Rwanda Green Fund)
FSSP	Forestry Sector Strategic Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GoR	Government of Rwanda
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit GmbH (English: German Agency for Technical Cooperation), now also known as GIZ
ICRAF	International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
ICS	Improved Cooking Stoves
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

IPRC	Integrated Polytechnic Regional Centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JADF	Joint Action Development Forum
KLIMOS	Research Platform Climate Change and Development Cooperation
KU Leuven	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
LEAP	Long range Energy Alternatives Planning Model
LIP	Livestock Intensification Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIDMAR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MININFRA	Ministry of Infrastructures
MINIRENA	Ministry of Natural resources
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSc	Masters of Sciences
NAPA	National Plan of Action for climate change adaptation
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
ND-GAIN	Notre Dame Global Adaptation Index
NFI	National Forest Inventory
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
PAREF	Rwanda Afforestation Support Programme
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PMU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PSTA	Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture
PTC	Project Steering Committee
R&D	Research and Development
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources development Board
RDB	Rwanda Development Board
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
REG	Rwanda Energy Group
REP	Rwanda Energy Policy
RSB	Rwanda Standards Board
RWFA	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority
SDGSs	Sustainable development Goals
UGent	Universiteit Gent (Ghent University)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UR	University of Rwanda
VC	Value Chain
WB	World Bank

## 2 Summary of the Action

The present intervention is financed by the EU initiative on Climate-relevant Innovation through Research in Agriculture (and food systems) in developing countries –DeSIRA. The action will be implemented in Eastern Province and Peri-urban areas of Kigali City, Rwanda, and has a duration of 5 years. The total budget of the action is 4 million euro and is divided into 2 components of each 2 million euro. For one component a specific contribution agreement will be signed between EUD RWA and Enabel and for the other part, a grant agreement will be signed between EUD RWA and IUCN.

The specific purpose of this action is: effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to, and resultant benefits from, the scale up of agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali and drylands in the Eastern Province of Rwanda.

The action has the following five inter-related results:

Result 1. Evidence based knowledge generated on scalable agroforestry systems and components from an ecological services perspective (including biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water retention, microclimate and productivity);

Result 2. Evidence based knowledge generated on the further development and diversification of climate resilient, high nutritious value chains in the different agroforestry landscapes;

Result 3. Evidence based knowledge generated and local expertise strengthened on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and on their supply chains;

Result 4. The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost ~~agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated;~~

Result 5. Enhanced institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy.

Enabel's intervention, object of this document, focuses on the sustainable use of biomass energy and socio-economic aspects of agroforestry based landscape restoration and related capacity building. IUCN is focusing on the innovative research of the different agroforestry systems and related value chain development combined with the capacity building. Enabel is therefore responsible for the Results 3, 4 and certain outputs of Result 5 while IUCN is responsible for the other two Results (1 and 2) and certain outputs of Result 5 which is elaborated in detail in their technical proposal. To achieve these results, Enabel and IUCN will foster interaction between multiple stakeholders from different sectors at country and international levels. National research institutes (RAB, National University of Rwanda) will join expertise with the international research platforms (KU Leuven, UGent, ICRAF). All these

partners have complementary expertise and will share their focus on comprehensive, independent, impact-oriented applied research to support policy-making and local stakeholders while tackling global challenges. The intervention fosters collaboration with national stakeholders including the Ministry of Environment (RWFA) and the Ministry of Infrastructures (EUDCL/REG).

The intervention by Enabel will benefit through a grant from the experience and expertise from KU Leuven in socio-economic aspects of agroforestry, analysis of the models and projection scenarios of biomass energy supply, and developing, testing and certifying of improved cook stoves in partnership with Rwanda Standards Board (RSB).

<b>Title of the EU program</b>	EU initiative on Climate-relevant Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture (and food systems) in developing countries – DeSIRA
<b>Title of the intervention</b>	Improving Resilience of Farmers’ Livelihoods to Climate Change through Innovative, Research Proven Climate-Smart Agroforestry and Efficient Use of Tree Resources in the Eastern Province and Peri-Urban Areas of Kigali City
<b>Duration of implementation</b>	60 months
<b>Geographical area</b>	Eastern Province and Peri-urban areas of Kigali City, Rwanda
<b>Total cost (for Enabel intervention)</b>	2 million EUR
<b>Major Implementation partners</b>	IUCN, University of Leuven (KUL), World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), University of Rwanda (UR),
<b>Synergies</b>	Optimal synergy is pursued between the 2 components of the joint action and with all the other relevant programs of the partners involved in the program and of those by Districts’ and Sectors’ offices in the Eastern Province and peri-urban Kigali; and NGOs and civil society platforms operating in the Eastern Province and Peri-urban Kigali.
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	The project targets about 2,300 households as direct beneficiaries and 63,000 households as indirect beneficiaries.  Intermediate beneficiaries are MINAGRI/RAB, MININFRA,

	MOE/RWFA, ICRAF and UR, and further REG, Tumba College
<b>General objective</b>	Increase the pace and scale of agroforestry-based restoration of degraded agricultural land and sustainable use of biomass energy, with associated improvements of land health, livelihoods and poverty reduction
<b>Specific objective</b>	Effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to, and resultant benefits from, the scale up of agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali
<b>Expected outputs</b>	<p>R3: Evidence based knowledge and local expertise in high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and their supply chains is generated and strengthened.</p> <p>R4: The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated</p> <p>R5 (jointly with IUCN): Enhanced institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy.</p>

## 3 Background of the Action

### 3.1 National Context

Rwanda is a landlocked country of 26,338 km<sup>2</sup> located in the Central and East African region, bordered by Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is dominated by mountains in the west and savannah in the East, with numerous lakes; and has a temperate tropical highland climate due to its high elevation. Its capital, Kigali City, is in the middle of the country. Its current population estimated at 12.63 million is predicted to reach 15.4 million in 2032<sup>1</sup>, and its population density to increase from 414 people per km<sup>2</sup> in 2012<sup>2</sup> to 645 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> in 2032, which makes Rwanda the Africa's most densely populated country. About 96% of the rural households rely directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihoods, and 85 to 95% of households use fuel wood as a source of cooking energy, most often in an inefficient way. Nearly 38% of Rwandans live below the poverty line, with 16% in extreme poverty<sup>3</sup>. In 2015, 81.3% of Rwandan households are food secure and 18.7 % are food insecure.

The economy of Rwanda is greatly dependent upon its land, water and biodiversity resources. Rwanda agriculture employs 80% of working people and occupies about 77 % of the country area<sup>4</sup>. It is and will remain for years the first employer and economic sector accounting for about 29% of GDP in 2018 and 44.7% of foreign exchange earnings (mostly from tea and coffee)<sup>5</sup>. Dominated by a rain-fed subsistence farming, characterized by low productivity, and low use of inputs and technologies (fertilizers, improved seeds, mechanization...), agriculture provides 90 % of national food needs and will have to feed an increasing population in a near future while its density is already very high (estimated at 512 per km<sup>2</sup> as of October 2019, based on Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data<sup>6</sup>).

At present, the agricultural sector is failing to meet the demands of a rapidly growing population. It is also at the heart of one of the country's most serious environmental problems: land degradation. Land degradation in Rwanda is characterised by soil erosion and declining soil fertility and is driven by unsustainable land use practices, namely deforestation, over-cultivation including on steep slopes without appropriate soil conservation measures, and overgrazing. As a consequence agricultural productivity is low and about 40% of Rwanda's land is classified as being at very high risk to erosion with 75% classified as "highly degraded" by FAO. It is reported that more than 14 million tons of soil is lost each year due to soil erosion. Demographic pressure on natural resources has led to the

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), 2014. Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MINECOFIN) [Rwanda], 2012. Fourth Rwanda Population and Housing Census. Thematic Report: Population Projections

<sup>2</sup> NISR (2014). Fourth Population and Housing Census, Rwanda, 2012. Thematic Report, Population size, structure and distribution

<sup>3</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Rwanda Poverty Profile Report, 2016/17, November 2018

<sup>4</sup> 1,9 million ha are dedicated to agriculture; 63% of the country land is arable (1,656 660 ha) according to WB/CIAT, 2015

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), Gross Domestic Product - 2018

<sup>6</sup> Rwanda Population: <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/rwanda-population/>

loss of almost two-thirds of natural forests since independence. In 2000 FAO cited a forest cover of 17.6% or about 435,000 ha of Rwanda<sup>7</sup>. As of May 2017, the country forest cover was 29.6% forest cover falling short of just 0.4% to reach 30% forest cover target by 2020. One must add that this high forest cover figure is reached through the inclusion of > 258,000 ha shrubland in Eastern Province<sup>8</sup>. Natural forest ecosystems (about 16%) are primarily contained within Akagera National Park, Nyungwe National Park, Volcanoes National Park, and within Gishwati Forest Reserve, Mukura Forest Reserve and few small remnant natural vegetation blocks; the remaining forest ecosystems are basically plantations of exotic species (about 12%) dominated by *Eucalyptus spp.* These natural forests and forest reserves provide many intangible ecosystem services and contribute greatly to the country's economy through revenues accrued from the tourism industry. For example in 2017, nature based tourism in Rwanda generated about US\$ 438 million<sup>9</sup>.

Due to the heavy pressure on land, agriculture has developed at the expense of forests, pastures and vulnerable environments, including cultivation of very steep sloping lands (90% of the total land is on slopes), degraded lands, drylands and wetlands. As a result, land is more and more scarce, and fragmented. Lack of available land is a major constraint to increasing agricultural production –in addition to low soil fertility, among other limiting factors. Lack of land is perceived by the farmers themselves as the major cause of poverty, 50 % of the farms being under 0.33 hectares, with food crop production as their top priority, and no or very limited investment capacity.

Although agricultural production significantly increased during the last 15 years, through various reforms and programs, including crop intensification and soil and water conservation measures, over-cultivation and exploitation of natural resources –along with insufficient sustainability of agricultural practices- has locally led to extended land degradation and soil erosion, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, watershed imbalance and landslides. The loss of soil carbon in Rwandan soils represents a key market failure arising because, while agricultural products have immediate market value, the long term benefits provided by soil carbon (such as soil water holding capacity and soil health underpinning future food production) do not. Unless an effective value can be placed on regulating and supporting ecosystem services they will continue to be degraded at the expense of provisioning services. In a context of land scarcity, improving productivity remains a priority but it needs to adapt and innovate to ensure its sustainability in a context of global climate change. Production of energy to meet the demands of an increasing population needs to be considered alongside the production of food. As rural population will continue to heavily depend on fuelwood, agroforestry will play a major role in energy production in the coming years.

<sup>7</sup> <https://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/2000/Rwanda.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Shrubland has considerable less biomass than other forest types More info CGIS-NUR/PAREF/RNRA (2012) Rwanda forest cover mapping using high resolution aerial photographs. Final Report. Huye, Rwanda and [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301695298\\_RWANDA\\_FOREST\\_COVER\\_MAPPING\\_USING\\_HIGH\\_RESOLUTION\\_AERIAL\\_PHOTOGRAPHS\\_1](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/301695298_RWANDA_FOREST_COVER_MAPPING_USING_HIGH_RESOLUTION_AERIAL_PHOTOGRAPHS_1)

<sup>9</sup> Rwanda Development Board (RDB), 2017. Annual Report 2017



According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation (ND-GAIN) Index, Rwanda is the thirteenth most vulnerable country in the world to climate change. Drought events interfere with food, water and livelihood security systems. A team of authors<sup>10</sup> analysed climate change impacts models and discovered that aggregate models indicate that the additional net economic costs (on top of existing climate variability) could be equivalent to a loss of almost 1% of GDP each year by 2030 in Rwanda, though this excludes future effects of floods and other extremes. In the present context of climate change, notably with temperature rise that will affect crop yields, the dominant rain-fed, small-scale farming systems of Rwanda could be highly affected in the near future if appropriate agricultural practices, based on sustainable production and climate resilience, are not developed. Such practices include agroforestry, a land use system that integrate trees in farming systems.

The country has made remarkable progress in establishing a comprehensive legal and institutional framework particularly in the environment, forestry and land sectors that would support sustainable development. However, deforestation, forest and land degradation continue to take place country wide. Concerned with these problems, the Government of Rwanda (GoR) has joined the international community's efforts on restoration. In 2011, it committed to restore 2 million ha of land by 2020. Different stakeholders including Belgium, IUCN, The Netherlands, GIZ, UNDP etc. are supporting the GoR in achieving this goal.

### **3.2 Policy context**

The Action is aligned and consistent with Rwanda's legal and policy instruments as follow:

The National Development Vision and Strategic framework was set out in the Vision 2020 development roadmap. Priority areas relevant for this project include: extending agroforestry systems to 85% of all cultivated area; productive high value and market oriented agriculture; reducing dependency on agriculture to reduce the pressure on water resources, given that agriculture accounts for nearly 70% of the total water use; and private sector-led development - a private sector-driven economic growth path implying that the Government will divest from service provision to more strategic areas like watershed rehabilitation, natural resources monitoring and regulation.

Agroforestry is a major component of the vision of the Green Growth and Climate Resilience National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development (2011) strategy to reach a developed climate-resilient, low-carbon economy by 2050. This Action is related to all the 5 pillars of the green growth strategy including the institutional arrangements, finance and capacity building and knowledge management.

The Action is also in line with the 2003 National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the 2006 National Plan of Action (NAPA) for climate change adaptation and priority

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<sup>10</sup> Downing, T., Watkiss, P., Dyszynski, J. (2009). The Economics of Climate Change In Rwanda. Final Report to DFID and DANIDA. Stockholm Environment Institute, Oxford. Available at [www.sei-international.org/publications?pid=1579](http://www.sei-international.org/publications?pid=1579)

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areas such as integrated water resources management; promotion of income-generating activities to improve the adaptive capacity of rural populations through the use of improved cook stoves to reduce the overexploitation and degradation of forests.

Rwanda's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) put a strong emphasis on sustainable forestry, agroforestry and biomass energy as one of the programmes under which specific interventions are implemented to achieve direct and indirect mitigation benefits. In conformity of INDC, Rwanda targets to reach 100% of the farms implementing agroforestry by 2030, and making a larger use of soil conservation techniques and crop intensification practices through agroforestry. This Action has high potential to fulfil INDC commitments by generating Climate-Smart Agroforestry practices that improve farmers' livelihood while making agriculture more climate resilient through appropriate investments and innovations.

Agroforestry has gained importance in the new Forest Sector Strategic Plan 2017-2021 (FSSP 2017-2021). The plan recognizes that, in order to address the issue on demand for forestry products which is superior to the supply, a solution is to increase tree resources on agricultural land through support and dissemination of adequate agroforestry practices. Consistently, it recognizes to manage the land scarcity for agricultural development, which is conflicting with the need of lands for settlement and forest establishment. Therefore, the FSSP 2017-2021 emphasizes increasing the number of scattered trees up on cropland and agroforestry areas up to 50 trees/ha by developing and intensifying agroforestry techniques on all suitable lands.

Rwanda's Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture in Rwanda (PSTA II, III and recent PSTA IV) considers agroforestry as a tool for soil conservation and land husbandry. It recognizes that agroforestry is important for reducing soil erosion, increasing the economic returns from the land and providing fuelwood. In response to these objectives, the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) develops and implements strategic plans that incorporate agroforestry as a component of agricultural strategy for soil and land protection.

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The Forestry Policy (2017) recognizes the use of agroforestry practices and local and exotic tree species to contribute to increasing overall forest resource output and agricultural land productivity. Through this policy, the government pledges to enhance extension services agroforestry capacity to improve "outreach" and support private land owners – in particular through collaboration with existing Farmers' Field School (FFS) / 'Twigire Muhinzi'. Moreover, the New Forest policy focuses on creating incentives to attract private land owners to plant trees on their land.

The Forest Investment Plan (FIP) identifies agroforestry as one of the key investment area that will develop agroforestry systems in support of sustainable agriculture and environment protection. It recognizes that agroforestry has a considerable impact on poverty alleviation through increased crops and livestock (fodder trees) production for

smallholder farmers. Moreover, through value chain development of agroforestry products, farmers' income and livelihood are enhanced. FIP also argues that, through agroforestry practices, substantial costs are avoided from reduced soil erosion, landslides and flooding as well as better regulated water supplies of higher quality. It recognizes also that the implementation of agroforestry practices curtails the pressure on forests for the supply of wood and non-wood products. Hence, agroforestry is valued for its role in reducing deforestation, forest degradation and in enhancing forest carbon stock.

The National Strategy for Transformation (NST) 2017-2024 prioritizes the promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and environment to transition Rwanda towards a carbon neutral economy. The strategy emphasizes on strengthening forest management and their sustainable use, in collaboration with the private sector. Furthermore, it supports the promotion of wood industries by orienting tree species planted towards commercially viability, and decreasing the number of households depending on firewood as source of cooking energy.

Land policy mentions that agroforestry should be applied on the hills since it contributes to the soil protection and provides environmental benefits.

Environment policy emphasises on improving people's well-being, with a view to guaranteeing sustainable utilization of natural resources and the protection of vital ecosystems for present and future generations.

Energy Policy, which feeds into the Action through its objectives of supporting national development through ensuring the availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies for all Rwandans, encouraging the rational and efficient use of energy and establishing environmentally sound and sustainable systems of energy production, procurement, transportation, distribution and end-use.

The Biomass Energy Strategy targets to halve the percentage of households that use inefficient traditional technologies for cooking from the baseline of 83.3%<sup>11</sup> in 2014 to 42% by 2024. Through this Action, emphasis will be put on sustainable balance between supply and demand of biomass through more efficient improved cook stoves.

The Energy Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP 2018-2024) and the Rwanda Energy Policy (REP) recognize the essential role of clean cooking energy in accelerating the economic development as well as health outcomes and standards of living for the population.

The Water Policy (2011) which includes key strategic actions relevant to this project: the development and promotion of best practices of efficient and appropriate watershed management to maximize water yields and maintain quality; and the rehabilitation of critical watersheds and catchments and restoration of basic ecological functions.

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<sup>11</sup> Rwanda Poverty Profile Report 2013-2014 (EICV 4, NISR)

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The national legislation provides also a framework for promoting and developing agroforestry-based landscape restoration in Rwanda. Key laws that are relevant to agroforestry are mentioned below:

- The National Forest laws (2013) points out that agroforestry trees shall be planted on land reserved for crop and livestock, in urban areas and on roadsides for protection and beautification purposes;
- Land law: Provisions which gives room for agroforestry to be legally integrated in the protection and sustainable use of land.
- Land use law: states that the land use must help minimizing the need for land development based on the excessive use of land, energy and natural resources. To enforce this statement, there is a need to ensure that agroforestry aligns to these initiatives.
- Environment law: provisions for conservation and protection of the environment, and decentralized entities should develop mechanism to achieve this objective. One of them is the practice of agroforestry. The law clearly specifies that any activity aiming at controlling soil erosion and drought, one that aims at afforestation and forestry, using renewable energy in a sustainable manner, (...), may receive support from the National Fund for Environment (FONERWA).

At regional level, the objectives of the project lie within the overarching goals of the COMIFAC Plan of Convergence. The project will specifically contribute to the following components of COMIFAC strategic objectives:

- Management of ecosystems and reforestation;
- Biodiversity conservation;
- Sustainable valorisation of forest resources development of innovative funding mechanisms and cooperation and partnership.

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Agroforestry is also implemented by Rwanda in its efforts to implement international agreements notably the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy (GGCRS) and commitments to the Bonn Challenge and African Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). All these strategic and policy elements are favourable to agroforestry that, in return, can bring significant contributions to sustainable and resilient agriculture and integrated management of environmental resources, and make it one of the best land use strategies to contribute to food security and nutrition while simultaneously reducing environmental degradation. For the development of agroforestry in Rwanda, it is necessary to ensure that agroforestry contribute to policies, strategies and programmes such as Land

Consolidation, Crop Intensification Programme (CIP) and Livestock Intensification Programme (LIP).

The proposed Action is very relevant to the EU initiative on Climate-relevant Development Smart Innovation through Research in Agriculture in Rwanda. It will involve Agro-Ecological Intensification (AEI) in the Eastern province of the country and Peri-urban areas of Kigali city as a way to generate science based knowledge that will support increase productivity of crops, livestock, agroforestry systems and nutritious food production, while maintaining healthy ecosystems and improving livelihoods. It is directly relevant to Pillar 1 of DeSIRA since it will focus on generating scientific knowledge and innovations relevant to the farming systems (crops, trees, soils, livestock, grazing lands, etc.), productivity of diversified agricultural commodities, farm and landscape management, markets and value addition for more inclusive, food and nutrition security and institutional arrangements that foster adoption at scale of AEI options that meet farmer contexts.

This Action is coherent with the EU Agenda for Change that seeks to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth for long-term poverty reduction by focusing notably on the sustainable agriculture and energy sectors that have a strong multiplier impact on developing countries' economies and a robust contribution to environmental protection, climate change mitigation and adaptation. Additionally, activities proposed in this project are relevant for Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture (FNS-SA) priority sector chosen by the EU Delegation to Rwanda and is aligned with the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation, National Forest Policy (2016-2021), and the National Agroforestry Strategy (2018-2027). It further aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to poverty (1), hunger and food security (2), access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking (7), responsible consumption and production (12), climate change (13) and ecosystem sustainability (15). Finally, the project timely responds to the call from the European Council asking EU and Member States to strengthen support to agricultural research, extension, and innovation to end poverty.

### **3.3 Land degradation and environmental issues in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City**

Land degradation and environmental problems threaten the livelihoods of the communities in Eastern province and Kigali city. These regions share similar climatic conditions, land forms, soils, land cover and specific range of potentials and constraints for land use. They have the highest vulnerability index to climate change, suggesting some Eco-climatic similarities. In fact the Eastern Province and Kigali city share two main watersheds namely Nyabugogo and Mugesera, their main rivers being Nyabugogo and Nyabarongo. Also they are linked with the water of Lake Muhazi, which is the source of the river Nyabugogo. Moreover, the dry Eastern Province of Rwanda is the food basket for Kigali City. The dry Eastern Province of Rwanda and the City of Kigali have the lowest tree density in the country, suffer both significant water shortages and flooding when climate-influenced extreme weather events occur, and are reliant on rain-fed agriculture.

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The Eastern Province harbours the largest arable lands in the country that have for many years attracted farmers from other Provinces. With fairly flat terrain and increased road network, the region is attractive and accessible to citizens who are in search for new residential and agricultural lands. With the concerted efforts by Kigali City to implement the 2013 Master Plan, most of the informal settlements dwellers - some in the high risk zone (MIDMAR in 2012) - have sought for alternative habitation in the nearby districts of the Eastern Province.

Rapid population growth in Kigali City and the Eastern Province exacerbates pressure on land, forest and water resources. The large gap between supply and demand in fuelwood is leading to over-exploitation and degradation of trees/shrub resources (both in forest and crop/agroforestry lands) with consecutive exposure of soils to erosion. Current and projected woody biomass demand for *rural areas* in Eastern Province indicate that cooking energy supply shares in 2026 are dominated by firewood (76%), with charcoal providing only 3%, wood pellets 10%, and biogas/LPG/electricity supplying 10%<sup>12</sup>. Penetration of improved cooking systems (ICS) is forecast to gradually climb by 2026. In urban areas, firewood and charcoal are forecast to contribute less than half in 2026 (10% and 30% respectively), while cooking energy shares increase to for woody pellets: 35%, biogas/LPG/electricity (25%).

Unsustainable and less climate resilient farming practices exacerbate land degradation and continue to reduce crop productivity and profitability in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City. In 2010, the Government of Rwanda, aiming to resolve these challenges, committed to restoring the ecological health of two million hectares of land, which essentially represents the whole country. This commitment was the first in Africa, and a foundational commitment to the Bonn Challenge, a global target to restore 150 million ha of degraded land by 2020. Subsequent developments following Rwanda's inspirational lead, have led to other African countries pledging to restore 86 million ha of land within the frameworks of both the Bonn Challenge and the Africa Forest Restoration Initiative (AFR100). ~~The continental restoration target is to restore 100 million ha by 2030.~~

Degraded lands for restoration in Eastern province and Kigali city offers 587,274 hectares (Table 1) corresponding to about 45% of the total land restoration opportunities in Rwanda<sup>13</sup>. This highlights the extent of agroforestry-based restoration. Land degradation is most serious in Eastern Province (Figure 1), which thus offers substantial land restoration social, economic and ecological benefits to the farmers if interventions are carefully targeted to degraded areas. The peri-urban areas of Kigali City present particular challenges including high population density and high climate disaster (landslide) risks. Agroforestry potential in these peri-urban areas is estimated at nearly 50,000 ha with opportunities to develop horticultural value chains (MINIRENA, 2014).

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<sup>12</sup> Source: BTC simulation for 2015-2016, based on the projection tool developed for MINIRENA (2015), Woody Biomass Supply and Demand Projection

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Natural Resources (2014), Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment for Rwanda





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as the most effective intervention, Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) has been adopted by the authorities with the government leading the way in designing projects and initiatives that would target eastern province by allocating substantive annual budgets on restoration in the region.

In 2014, the Government of Rwanda published the National Restoration Opportunities Assessment. This initial appraisal identified Agroforestry as the single most significant restoration opportunity with a total potential area of 1.1 million ha. Recent research<sup>14, 15</sup> shows that, especially in drylands, trees can have a positive impact on the water balance, i.e. by improving soil infiltration capacity, depending on planting density or species choice. Tree planting does not only contribute to climate change mitigation, but also to the increasingly inevitable adaptation to climate change.

Agroforestry provides a potential restoration solution to land degradation in Rwanda, and eastern province in particular, providing multiple benefits including the reduction of soil loss, increase of wood biomass, plant and soil carbon and soil nutrients, provision of essential farm resources such as a livestock fodder, fruits, and fuel wood for cooking energy and construction materials. It represents an essential ingredient towards food security, improved nutrition and diversification of livelihood options. High-level economic analysis showed a significant return on investment for farmers that make the transition from traditional agriculture to agroforestry. Furthermore, evidence shows a positive relationship between tree cover and indicators of children's dietary quality and increased consumption of fruits and tree leafy vegetables<sup>16</sup>. Tree products ranging from timber and firewood to fruits and nuts (e.g., macadamia) are all trade goods sold locally as well as in the sub-national, national and regional commodity markets. Trees also support the production of honey, mushroom and provide raw materials for handcraft. Some of those items have made a breakthrough in the rapidly emerging international markets (e.g. Moringa, Macadamia). Many of these products and value chains rely on women for production and trading (e.g., fruits), creating economic opportunities for this key target group. Additionally, tree-based forages are the only means of livestock production especially during droughts when pasture shortages are catastrophic to livestock production, such as in the Eastern Province.

Meanwhile, in order to address deforestation, tree depletion on agricultural land and land degradation, it is also important to promote efficient use of biomass fuels and the planting of trees on farmers' fields in the context of agroforestry. Inefficient use of firewood in the traditional 'three stones' cook stoves used by the majority of the population exacerbates

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<sup>14</sup> Tobella AB (2016). The importance of tree cover for water resources in semiarid West Africa. Doctoral Thesis Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

<sup>15</sup> U. Ilstedt, A. Bargañes Tobella, H. R. Bazié, J. et al (2016). Intermediate tree cover can maximize groundwater recharge in the seasonally dry tropics

<sup>16</sup> SA Ramsay, LH Shriver, CA Taylor (2016). Variety of fruit and vegetables is related to preschoolers' overall diet quality. *Prev Med Rep.* 5: 112–117. [10.1016/j.pmedr.2016.12.003](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pmedr.2016.12.003)



the high demand in fuelwood. The National Strategy for Transformation (MINECOFIN, 2018) identifies the large dissemination and use of high-efficient clean cooking stove technology as a priority to reducing drastically wood consumption per capita, while reducing significantly the unhealthy smoke, climate change impacts and deforestation. Potentially, the full deployment of high-efficient cooking stoves to rural households is estimated to reduce the demand for wood from 4.5 million to 2 million tons per year.

## 4 Strategic Approach and Methodology

### 4.1 Theory of change

The aim of the 'joint' Action (IUCN & ENABEL) is to improve the innovation capacity for and understanding of the opportunities for agroforestry systems and practices to contribute to restoration of degraded agricultural land and sustainable use of biomass energy and for these to be more widely adopted on farms and in the landscape to enhance land health, livelihoods, poverty reduction and sustainable use of biomass energy. The theory of change (Figure 2) of the Action is based on the premise that addressing knowledge gaps on promising agroforestry systems in ecological and socio-economic perspective, value chains development, and sustainable use of biomass energy and translating this scientific knowledge and evidence into improved practices and institutional capacity, so it will accelerate adoption of climate smart agroforestry options by farmers and local entrepreneurs, to better manage trees on farms and in the landscapes to restore degraded lands and engage in AF related businesses. Considering the geographical areas of the EP and Peri-urban Kigali, variability in the population, resources available and timeframe for implementing the project activities, the adaptive research will be directly relevant to the livelihoods of 1500 farmers' households in the Western province and 300 farmers' households in the peri-urban areas of Kigali City and to other farmers to whom the results could be scaled out by agroforestry development stakeholders. These farmers will be reached directly through the Action itself by embedding adaptive research within existing scaling –up initiatives in agroforestry so that widespread testing and refinement of options is done as part of these scaling-up initiatives themselves.

The theory of change of the Action is built around five results, which are interlinked. Result 1 will generate knowledge on agroforestry systems and components to address knowledge gaps that hinder increased system productivity, biodiversity, carbon sequestration and microclimate effects of trees in the EP and peri-urban Kigali. In particular evidence-informed practices, generated through improved adaptive research design and effectiveness will lead to the desired impact on medium and long term on farmers' livelihoods in the intervention area. It is evident that the future development of agroforestry –based landscape restoration will achieve greater impact if it targets and strategically incorporate the production of high nutritious agroforestry products. Therefore Result 2 of the project will generate insights and complementary proven knowledge in value chains of climate resilient, high nutrition value chains from agroforestry landscapes of the Eastern province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city.

Underlying project outputs to achieve results 2 include generation of scientific knowledge on existing high nutritious value chains, market information on potential value chains, and options for increased capacity of value chains actors. These outputs will lead to addressing several problems including but not limited to (i) insufficient knowledge on high nutritious value chains, (ii) limited number of adapted fruit species/varieties, (iii) insufficient

knowledge of the factors enhancing VC development, and (iii) limited consumption of fruits in the rural households driven by limited knowledge of the value of fruit in nutrition.

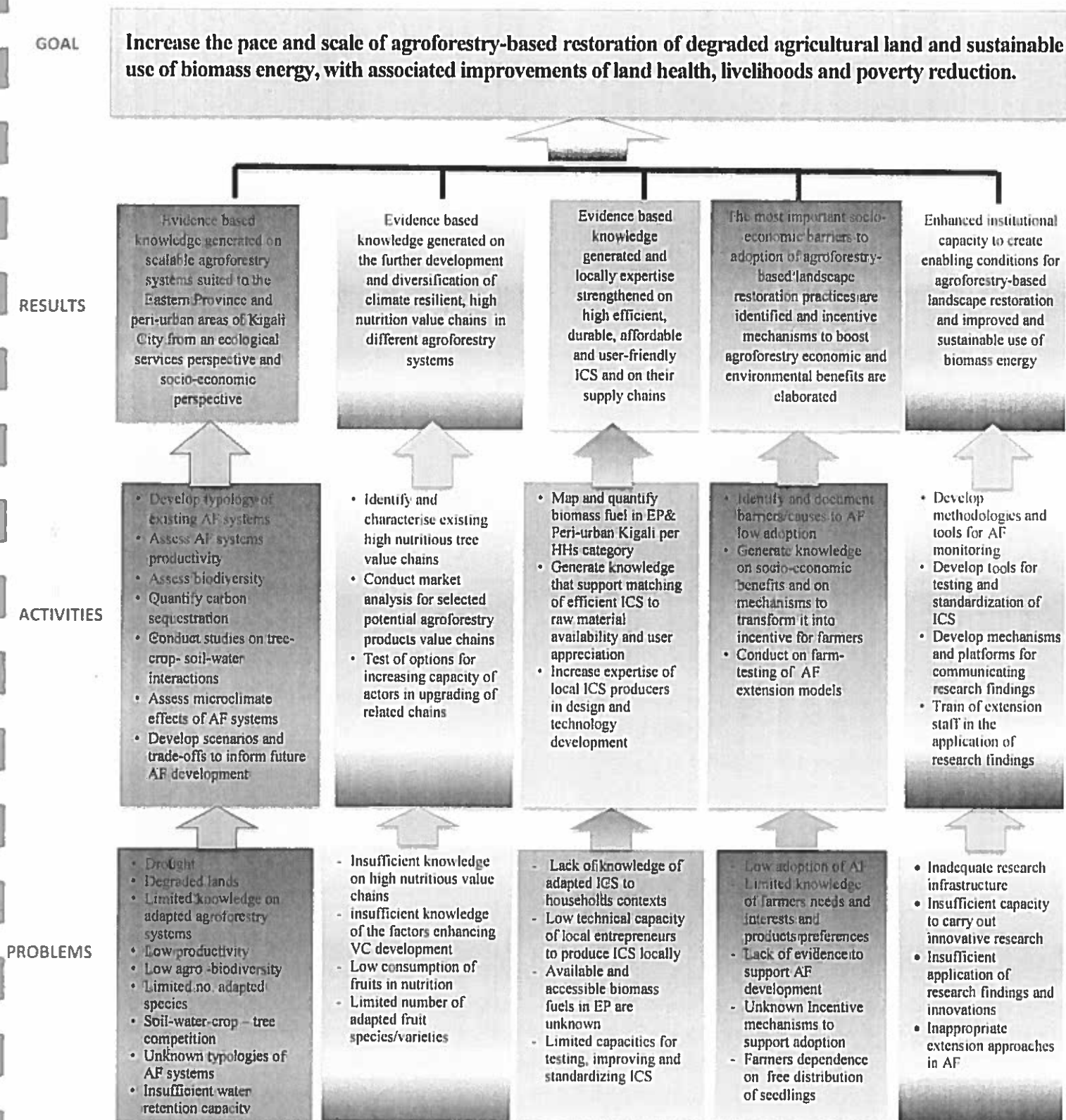


Figure 2. Theory of change of the project showing the causal pathways from problems through activities via results towards the project goal.

It is assumed that biophysical innovative research in agroforestry systems and components complemented by scientific information on VC development will translate into evidence that supports the scaling out of technologies and that inform policy decision in agroforestry based restoration activities. However, it is also assumed that sustainable agroforestry practices by smallholders will be reached out if the present and future availability of biomass energy is used sustainably. Result 3 of the project will generate locally tested expertise and knowledge on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cook stoves (ICS). The present context of biomass use for cooking in EP and peri-urban areas of Kigali is characterised by lack of knowledge of adapted ICS to the households' contexts, low technical capacity to produce ICS locally coupled with limited capacity for testing, improving and standardizing ICS, and lack of information of available and accessible biomass fuels. In light of these problems, achieving Result 3 calls for establishing qualitative and quantitative knowledge of biomass fuel in EP& Peri-urban Kigali, generating evidence that support the matching of efficient ICS to raw material availability and households' appreciations, and increasing expertise in the design, technology development and certification of ICS.

For ease of understanding and uptake of innovative research results by farmers, private entrepreneurs and decision-makers further facilitate the adoption of improved agroforestry technologies and innovations, it is essential that adoption constraints and socio-economic contexts of the beneficiaries be understood (Result 4) and actions to remove the barriers undertaken through the development of new opportunities for economic incentives (Result 4) and capacity development (Result 5).

With a view toward generating targeted innovative research results, adoptable by farmers to meet their socio-economic conditions and agro-ecological context, Result 4 will focus on identifying the most important socio-economic barriers to restoration and adoption of agroforestry practices. It will further test and disseminate incentive mechanisms for supporting adoption of agroforestry-based landscape restoration by farming households in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City. Therefore, Result 4 will facilitate the understanding of the factors limiting adoption of agroforestry and the extent to which adoption of agroforestry at scale can achieve land health, resilient livelihoods, reduced poverty and sustainable use of biomass energy. In addition, it will generate knowledge on socio-economic benefits and on mechanisms to transform it into incentives for farmers to adopt agroforestry-based landscape restoration.

Result 5 will strengthen the institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy. It will include (i) developing methodologies and tools for agroforestry monitoring, (ii) developing tools for testing and standardization of ICS; and (iii) develop mechanisms and platforms for communicating research findings and building the capacity of extension staff in the application of research findings. The uniqueness of this project is the training of four PhD national candidates that will conduct research in results 1 to 4 under the

supervision of professors from the University of Rwanda and from the Belgian Research Platform Climate Change and Development Cooperation (KLIMOS). Specifically, under the Enabel component of the Action two PhD students will conduct research on (i) Biomass assessment (landscape wide) and comparison of energy saving stoves and (ii) Socio-economics barriers to and adoption of agroforestry practices, respectively. Under the IUCN component of the Action, two other PhD students will focus on (i) Agroforestry impacts on landscape-scale and functional biodiversity and (ii) Agroforestry impacts on the soil water balance, respectively.

The adaptive research across Result 1 to 4 will guide both public and private development partners to disseminate appropriate agroforestry based restoration options, profitable and nutritious value chains, effective development and use of ICS, and adequate institutional capacity that foster adoption at scale of agroforestry based landscape restoration and sustainable use of biomass energy in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City. The action-oriented applied research founded on participatory and community driven approach will facilitate widespread testing, refinement and adaptation of agroforestry-based landscape restoration technologies that address land degradation while enhancing economic benefits and increasing ecosystem services including biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water and soil nutrient status.

The Action will use an evidence-based approach to generate knowledge and a more diverse portfolio of agroforestry based landscape restoration options that will suit different landscapes and farmers' households circumstances in Eastern province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city. An understanding of the socio-economic circumstances of the farmers and barriers to adoption of agroforestry will build the foundation for addressing economic, ecological and behavioral constraints to adoption of agroforestry. The Action will increase uptake of innovative agroforestry options by the farmers and foster greater resilience through economic and ecological diversification, higher farm productivity and biodiversity securing food and income, and higher profitability through capturing more value from high commercial and nutritious agroforestry products. The farmers and private entrepreneurs are expected to benefit through capacity building in value chains development and nutritious agroforestry products related business opportunities, especially for women and the young people. This will be achieved by explicit gender transformative processes, understanding and prioritizing agroforestry based landscape restoration options that women and young people can benefit from.

New scientific knowledge and evidence on agroforestry systems, nutritious value chains and efficient ICS will translate into more resilient livelihoods and will ensure that the differential needs and priorities of farmers, women and youth are addressed throughout adaptive action research – and with their participation in technology testing and evaluation being very important. On the basis on scientific knowledge and evidence generated, targeted institutional capacity development activities and dissemination of research findings will be done. To be successful, the Action will establish partnerships with districts and sectors for

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incorporating the application of research results in their plans for land restoration and natural resources management. This will increase the involvement and ownership of the local authorities, NGOs, private sectors and the visibility of the project.

## 4.2 General Principles for the implementation

The strategy for the implementation of the project is structured around a set of principles as follows:

- A division of Action Results is defined between IUCN and Enabel. While IUCN is responsible for innovative research and innovative capacity development in the components of agroforestry systems as well as value chain development (R1 & R2), Enabel will oversee the results related to sustainable use of biomass energy, socio-economy of agroforestry based landscape restoration (R3 & R4). There will be shared responsibility in the institutional capacity building which will be also specified in the partnership agreement between ENABEL and IUCN. Both IUCN and Enabel will have responsibilities towards building institutional capacity under Result 5. Specifically, IUCN will focus on the following outputs:
  - Output 5.1. AF monitoring capacity enhanced
  - Output 5.2. Capacity of fruit value chain stakeholders improved
  - Output 5.5. National research capacity improved, with respect to results 1 and 2;

Enabel will be responsible for the following outputs:

- Output 5.3: Enhanced capacity of extension services and of agencies in charge of incentive mechanism implementation in AF sector;
  - Output 5.4: National capacity in ICS testing and standardisation is improved;
  - Output 5.5: National research capacity improved with respect to results 3 and 4.
- IUCN and Enabel will conclude a Partnership agreement to precise the working modalities and their commitment to ensure the efficient management of the Action;
  - The investments will mainly aim at generating knowledge and skills and translating these into practices and policy recommendations for increased adoption and scaling out;
  - Technical quality control at the different steps of project implementation will be done by a technical committee composed by national and international experts within the project team, complemented with the participation of the technical government bodies and experts of key stakeholders throughout the process;
  - The intervention will be built, on the one hand, on the Enabel experience in the related fields of agroforestry, forest landscape restoration and sustainable use of biomass, and, on the other hand, on the ones of others actors active in Rwanda, while favoring the harmonization of the approaches and the coordination of the activities, especially with the agencies directly or indirectly involved in the present Action, including ICRAF, RAB and UR;
  - Close synergy and coordination with KU Leuven as well as the University of Rwanda and others institutions involved in the project is a prerequisite to the success of the Action. As much as possible, all activities will be carried out in a learning-by-doing way in



collaboration with the National University of Rwanda (NUR), government agencies like Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), and other key national stakeholders.

- Important for the successful implementation of Enabel intervention will be also the contribution and performance of two PhD candidates attached to Results 3 and 4. In addition to the PhDs, Master Students of the UR and of KUL, will for their related Master Theses have their contribution. KU Leuven and UR will jointly be involved in the selection, teaching, co-supervision of these PhD students and MSc students;
- The selection of specific sites and interventions in EP and Peri-urban areas of Kigali city will be done during the inception phase, as it requires the participation of all the stakeholders on the field to prioritize interventions considering a set of criteria, including the level of influence, action research opportunities, cost-effectiveness and potential for leveraging among partners, and potential for innovative knowledge and capacity development;
- Investment in adaptive research stimulates private sector involvement in research and development;
- Participatory technology development is key to generating impact oriented technologies and to capture the social aspects toward successful adoption of the technologies.

### **4.3 Strategic Orientations**

The project is designed to develop incentives for agroforestry adoption and removing barriers to agroforestry technology uptake as well as exploring innovative approaches related to reduced degradation, increased land productivity, improved soil and biomass carbon and improved livelihoods and poverty reduction. Furthermore, it focuses on efficient and sustainable consumption of biomass by adopting and using efficient improved cooking stoves (ICS) that will be researched to increasingly reduce the pressure on tree resources and promote sustainable restoration. This will allow matching the national commitment to land restoration with the required experience and knowledge of climate-smart, locally tailored and viable agroforestry practices to rapidly scale up progress on land restoration and sustainable farmland management.

An action-oriented applied research programme will help to intensify and cement the on-going scaling up efforts. The research will therefore largely take place on-farm and in the households with special attention to farmer-led restoration efforts and focus on ecological, social and economic efforts to accelerating restoration efforts through agroforestry, sustainable management of woody biomass resources use and high economic and nutritional value chains.

The project will support science-based knowledge development and scale up agroforestry practices in Rwanda through the Forest Landscape Restoration cross-sectoral Task Force (FLRTF), Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), and sector/subsector working groups, particularly for the Eastern Province severely affected by land degradation and drought. The research will be conducted in collaboration with Belgian interdisciplinary and interuniversity

research platforms that gather experts with complementary expertise in natural capital and climate action. All stakeholders will work in close collaboration with the local research and policy driven institutes namely RAB, RWFA, ICRAF, and IUCN, supported by ENABEL (& IUCN). This will generate synergies between individual experts, between research institutions & platforms, local institutions as well as farmers fostering innovative research as well as strengthening the impact-based operation.

This project will energize synergies with other on-going EU-funded projects in Rwanda related to reversing land degradation through scaling-up evergreen agriculture, alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life in rural areas through clean, cheap and sustainable energy. The project can furthermore build on recent and current efforts of both IUCN (e.g. IPR<sup>17</sup>) and ENABEL (e.g. FMBE<sup>18</sup> and PAREF.be<sup>19</sup>), as well as develop synergies with on-going government initiatives in the Eastern province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City. The project will also seek complementing existing development partner's initiatives including Vi-Agroforestry, FONERWA, FAO, among others.

In translating innovative research results into actions, the project has five overarching strategies. The first is to engage communities at the early stage of the implementation of the project activities by adopting a participatory and community driven approach to develop joint solutions for the delivery of outcomes from agroforestry-based landscape restoration and sustainable use of biomass energy. This will be followed by piloting technologies at small scale with dynamic groups of farmers in the districts of the EP and peri-urban areas of Kigali city to more actively implement agroforestry-based landscape restoration and use of tested and adapted ICS. The second is to influence the extension systems by participatory experimenting extension models and fostering community of practice. The third is to develop tools and solutions for development implementers. The fourth is to generate knowledge, evidence and options for policy and decision-makers and to show the added value of the project to the country. The fifth is to influence the research community to focus on research proven climate-smart agroforestry and efficient use of tree resources by ~~emphasizing on broadening the paradigm of agroforestry systems productivity, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity, soils, microclimate, and value-chain research.~~ Also, databases and various publications including technical reports and journal articles will be made available for the scientific community.

This adaptive research agenda will require incorporating innovative elements into the work of planning and implementing research. New emphasis will be placed on communication and improved information systems; tools and approaches for policy and decision-making; studying agroforestry intervention options (through testing, evaluation, documentation, and scaling-up) to provide evidence on improved livelihood, climate resilience and reduced

17 Piloting Multiple-Benefit Investment Packages through forest/landscape restoration and REDD+ in Rwanda for scaling up in Africa (IPR: Investment Packages Rwanda)

18 Forest Management and Woody Biomass Energy Support Project – 2017 – 2021: development and implementation of District Forest Management Plan (DFMP) as basis for landscape restoration.

19 Projet d' Appui à la Reforestation. Support Program to Development of Forestry sector in Rwanda – 2011 -2016



poverty; and integration of the project interventions into the broader social protection agenda for youth, women and vulnerable populations.

## **4.4 Sustainability of the intervention**

### **4.4.1 Operational strategies enhancing sustainability**

Operational strategies will be taken in order to enhance sustainability of the Action during the implementation period and beyond. Right from the start of the action implementation, deliberate steps including participatory approaches will be taken to ensure the projects outputs are scalable and adoptable by the local communities. Community enthusiasm, as demonstrated by their participation in adaptive research, will be pre-requisite to successful implementation of the Action activities. The action research will be participatory and designed to address the priority needs of the farmers in their socio-economic and biophysical contexts. In order to ensure stakeholder ownership, empowerment and participation, most activities of the action will be implemented in participatory manner with farmers and their cooperatives, value chains actors, private sector, CBOs, NGOs, etc. The Action will foster democratic governance by the local authorities and within the cooperatives for strengthening institutional sustainability and inclusiveness.

Capacity building of the national research systems, extension services, value chain actors and entrepreneurs in ICS designs will be a means to ensure the sustainability of the Action approach and strategies. Through institutional capacity building, the action will create strong interest/awareness and technical capacity within research institutions to continue activities beyond the action period. It is expected that, through demonstrating its impacts on target populations, RAB, UR, and ICRAF will dedicate full-fledged programmes to sustain the activities. However, this outcome cannot be guaranteed a priori as it will depend on demonstrated impact and ability of these institutions to change with time and opportunity.

### **4.4.2 Institutional sustainability**

The action will present the first large-scale opportunity for MINAGRI/RAB and MoE/RWFA to engage in action research for developing agroforestry-based landscape restoration in the country. Similarly, it will greatly intensify these institutions working contacts with beneficiaries. For MoE, the action comes at opportune time given the implementation of the New Forest Policy and Agroforestry Strategy and Action Plan. Thus, lessons learned while implementing the action could inform these policies and strategies, particularly in the aspect of agroforestry.

For MINAGRI/RAB, the action will prove an important learning platform in addressing its position and impact in the research – extension – client continuum. It is possible that, through implementing the action, MINAGRI/RAB could learn valuable lessons from which it could review its policy and strategic approaches for greater impact at the client end.

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Sustainability, at the institutional level, will also be enhanced through continued partnerships. For example, the action will be a major partnership activity between the indicated national and international research organizations. The implementation of activities will be guided by a designated steering committee with members belonging to these institutions.

#### **4.4.3 Environmental sustainability**

In the long term, trees in the proven agroforestry systems will increase resource use efficiency through more complete resource capture and hence higher primary productivity. In addition they will provide other services like addressing the issues of soil erosion and land degradation as physical and chemical soil properties will be gradually improving. Adopting agroforestry systems will enable degraded ecosystems to recover their functions and this will continually enhance related environmental services for the present and future generations. Through scaling up best fit agroforestry options, there will be a real adaptation to climate change by small holder farmers through more resilient and diversified farming systems with less susceptibility to pests and diseases. The action shall lead to more environmental resilience on small farms in the face of climate change. It will result in multiple environmental co-benefits, notably the protection of forests that provide ecosystem services including maintenance of soil and water quality, erosion control, climate regulation, as well as biodiversity conservation. In the present context of fragmented landscapes with and without trees, climate-smart agroforestry systems shall provide habitat and migratory corridors for many species that live in the forest patches surrounding intensive farming areas in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City.

#### **4.4.4 Multiplier effects of the action outcomes**

The action intervention sites in Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City, together, have the range of topographic features, soil characteristics and climate regimes found in other areas and provinces of Rwanda's land surface. In fact, it is only the Eastern lowlands region of Rwanda, which have significantly different tree growth requirements and the highest land restoration opportunity. Therefore, the know-how and experiences from the action will have great multiplier effects through replication and extension in many parts of the country. Through result 4, the action will explore and document mechanisms to successfully replicate, adapt, or scale up agroforestry technologies and innovations and ensure their sustainability by carrying out research to understand, document and address technology, capacity and institutional constraints. The action will generate information on constraints to replication and scaling-up of sustainable use of biomass energy and on ways to address these constraints. Models will be developed and tested to enhance the performance of ICS and to ensure these are locally adapted to biomass availability and appreciation by users. The methodologies, tools and technical guidelines developed on enhancing the quality of ICS and capacity strengthening will have huge multiplier effects as they will remain useful guides throughout Rwanda and in other countries where biomass fuel is the main source of cooking energy. Knowledge and experiences in the design and

certification of ICS will prove a valuable lesson learning platform for engineers and local entrepreneurs in all other provinces and for other countries. Finally, the action will inform government policy dialogue and initiatives to disseminate ICS for reducing the consumption of fuelwood and integration in policy.

#### 4.5 Key Partners and Stakeholders

The project is made of 5 separate but inter-related results that fall under the responsibilities of Enabel and IUCN. Enabel is responsible for results 3, 4 and partially for result 5 and will work closely with KU Leuven, as this agency will provide all experience and capacity building supports required to guarantee the achievement of these results. Collaboration with KU Leuven will be sought in building models for the analysis and the projection scenarios of biomass energy supply and demand and in developing, testing and certifying improved cook stoves. ICRAF will support Enabel by providing studies relevant to the development of models of extension and capacity building as ICRAF has qualified international scientists with long research experience in these areas. In addition, ICRAF will undertake re-measurement of Permanent Sample Plot established in 2015 (NFI/DFI), complementary inventory on new permanent sample plots to be established with farmers, and final re-measurement of permanent plots

A short description of Enabel, KU Leuven and ICRAF is provided below:

**ENABEL** is the Belgian development agency that manages and implements development projects for the account of the Belgian Government and other donors. Enabel has a long history in supporting the forest sector in Rwanda (PAREF.be1&2, FMBE, and other programmes). It has also assisted Uganda to provide renewable energy sources to 10 educational institutes through the technical study and installation of 9 Energy Efficient Stoves (EES), and 3 improved Briquette Making Plants.

**KU Leuven** is coordinating KLIMOS, a Belgian interdisciplinary and interuniversity research platform of which UGent is also a member, supported and funded by the Belgian General Directorate for Development working on climate change in development aid (<http://www.kuleuven.be/klimos>). Research themes include Sustainable Natural Resource Management, Renewable Energy, Environmental/Sustainability Monitoring & Evaluation and Governance. In this DESIRA project the Division of Forest, Nature & Landscape (FNL), within the Department of Earth and Environmental Services (University of Leuven - KU Leuven) and the division of Bio-economics will play a major role. FNL already carried out land use change and tree inventory studies in Rwanda. Past research by KLIMOS-KU LEUVEN looked at the potential of the carbon market both for tree planting (case studies in Uganda led by ECOTRUST) and renewable energy (a variety of improved cooking stoves and domestic biogas (Ethiopia). FNL is also engaged in long term institutional university collaboration (IUC) with the University of Burundi focusing on food and household energy security in Northern Burundi. The division of Bio-economics has solid expertise in survey-based and experimental economic research in various countries across the globe, and

maintains a research infrastructure of survey databases and tools. It provides research-based academic education in the field of agricultural, food and natural resources economics<sup>20</sup>.

**World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF):** ICRAF has continuously been present in Rwanda since 1988 and has generated and promoted scientific agroforestry practices. For over 30 years of experience in Rwanda, ICRAF has generated and fostered adoption of agroforestry technologies in sustainable land use management in various land use systems of Rwanda for improving livelihood of smallholder farmers while developing options for adaptation and mitigation of climate change. It has a strong background in implementing similar projects in Rwanda and has been very active in the Eastern Province through various projects including Trees for Food Security projects and Forest Landscape Restoration in partnership with RAB, World Vision, Urugaga Imbaraga and University of Rwanda<sup>21</sup>.

The project will foster interaction between multiple stakeholders from different sectors at country and international levels. National research and development organizations (RAB, RWFA, National University of Rwanda, and ICRAF) will join expertise with European research institutes namely University of Gent and University of Leuven). All of these partners have complementary expertise and shall share their focus on comprehensive, independent, impact-oriented applied research to support policy-making and local stakeholders while tackling global challenges.

**Table 2. Key partners and stakeholders**

Actors	Roles and responsibilities
<b>Implementing agency</b>	
<b>ENABEL</b>	Coordination and oversight of the implementation of the project activities relevant to Results 3, 4 and 5;  Provision of technical advices to key partner institutions.
<b>National stakeholders</b>	
<b>MINAGRI/RAB</b>	Support in integrating agroforestry practices in farming systems and collaboration in strengthening agroforestry extension services including technical assistance in farmer trials, demonstration sites and farmer field schools (FFS) trainers and facilitators to develop, implement and transfer climate – smart

<sup>20</sup> Prof. Bart Muys & Dr. Bruno Verbist will be the promoters of PhD3 that will work in in the domain of Result 3. Prof. Liesbet Vranken & dr. Bruno Verbist will be the promoters of PhD4 that will work in in the domain of Result 4. A.o. Prof. Jos Van Orshoven, Ben Somers, ... already expressed their interest to guide Master theses and help out for certain chapters within the PhD.

<sup>21</sup> University of Rwanda: Prof. Donat Nsabimana (PhD 3) and Prof. Fidèle Niyitanga (PhD4) agreed to be the local supervisors of the upcoming PhD grants and to supervise MSc. and BSc. students from UR that will carry out their thesis research work as part of the DeSIRA project.

	agroforestry practices
University of Rwanda	Co- supervision with KUL of two PhD students and an estimated 29 MSc/BSc interns across R3 and R4 of the project
Rwanda Standards Bureau	Ensuring standards norms and quality compliance of locally designed ICS.
Ministry of Environment/RWFA	Participate in planning and monitoring, particularly in areas of agroforestry and biomass energy  Provide political support on the planning, preparation, implementation and evaluation of project processes to ensure its integration in the overarching strategies and programs of Rwanda
Ministry of Infrastructure/REG	Provide political support on the planning, preparation, implementation and evaluation of research on sustainable use of biomass energy through testing and certification of ICS
<b>International stakeholders</b>	
Leuven University	Scientific coordination between UGent, KU KUL, UR, and the other partners, co-promoter ship of 2 PhD's students undertaking research on sustainable use of biomass energy and socio-economy of agroforestry-based landscape restoration and use of improved cooking stoves.  Guidance for 29 students from KUL and UR in Belgium & Rwanda. Contribute to technical reports, manuals, policy briefs and workshops. Generate multiplier effect through proposal writing to get extra funds for more PhD fellowships, working funds for NUR and other partners (target e.g. university development aid VLIR-UOS and KU Leuven Global Minds).
World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)	On the basis of a grant agreement between ICRAF and Enabel, ICRAF will be in charge of the implementation of specific adaptive research and capacity building activities related to Result 1, 2 and 5.
<b>Local Authorities</b>	
Districts and Sectors' offices in the Eastern Province and peri-urban Kigali	Political support in mobilizing the population for undertaking agroforestry-based landscape restoration research and development activities in the District

<b>Farmers and farmers' cooperatives</b>	
<b>Beneficiary farmers and farmers' cooperatives in the EP and peri-urban areas of Kigali City</b>	Beneficiaries of the project who participate also in on-farm experimentation (set-up and management of participatory trials)
<b>NGOs and Civil society</b>	
<b>NGOs and civil society platforms operating in the districts of EP and Peri-urban Kigali</b>	The list of NGOs and civil society platforms, identified during the inception phase of the Action activities, will provide orientation to the implementation of adaptive research and the mobilization of the private sector community to engage in adaptive research activities, will support piloting of investment packages through its strategic priority of promoting high nutritious value chains.

## **5 Description of the Enabel Intervention**

### **5.1 General and specific objective**

The **general objective** of the project is “To increase the pace and scale of agroforestry-based restoration of degraded agricultural land and sustainable use of biomass energy, with associated improvements of land health, livelihoods and poverty reduction.

The **specific objective** of the project is “to effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to, and resultant benefits from, the scale up of agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali and drylands in the Eastern Province”

Within the overall EU-DeSIRA program to be carried out in Rwanda, the results 3, 4 and partially result 5 (see § 4.2) are under the responsibility of Enabel:

**Result 3:** Evidence-based knowledge and local expertise on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and their supply chains is generated and strengthened;

**Result 4:** The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated;

**Result 5:** Enhanced institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy.

## 5.2 Expected outputs and principal activities to be implemented by Enabel

The expected outputs and principal activities of the project to be implemented by Enabel are described below.:

### **Result 3: Evidence based knowledge generated and local expertise strengthened on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and on their supply chains**

#### *Output 3.1. Baseline studies on availability and accessibility of biomass fuel conducted*

Biomass (firewood, charcoal and residues) remains the major source of energy for cooking for many Rwandan households. For the urban areas wood and charcoal remain the most import sources of fuel for cooking while in rural areas households mainly rely on agricultural residues (with its negative impacts on soil fertility) and collected wood. Rwanda is, however, running a fuel wood deficit of approximately 4.5 million cubic meters per year<sup>22</sup>. The percentage of the population depending on solely biomass consumption was reduced from 99% in 2000 to 85% in 2014 (with the target of 55% in 2018)<sup>23</sup>. In 2018, 99.6% of households cooked with biomass and only 53% used a three-stone fire<sup>24</sup>.

The output 3.1 will assess biomass fuel resource potential of the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city and investigate models for its sustainable supply, with particular emphasis on sourcing options for different types of biomass fuel. Toward achieving this output, an analysis of available on-farm biomass fuels production including crop residues, grasses, wood, branches, leaves and twigs will be quantified and mapped and the status of their current use by farming households established. The current biomass growth in public/private forests, woodlots and scrublands will be quantified on basis of inventory of these sources and measurements. The mapping and quantification of biomass fuels will extend to untapped and potential biomass resources accessible from other land areas (lake/river shore, etc.). Data on import and export of biomass fuels from and to the Eastern Province and peri-urban Kigali will be collected. Since information is lacking on the energy characteristics of tree and shrub species on farms and in the landscape, the project will determine the calorific values of main species. Models to analyse projection of sustainable supply of biomass in the Eastern province and peri-urban areas of Kigali will be developed.

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<sup>22</sup> GTZ (2007): Eastern Africa Resource Base: GTZ Online Regional Energy Resource Base: Regional and Country Specific Energy Resource Database: VII - Best Practice Case Studies.

<sup>23</sup> <https://cleanenergysolutions.org/training/energy-access-2020-rwanda>

<sup>24</sup> Bonsuk Koo, B., Rysankova, D., Portale, E., Angelou, N., Keller, S. and Padam, G. (2018) Rwanda: Beyond Connections – Energy Access Diagnostic Report Based on the Multi-Tier Framework, World Bank Group, ESMAP, SEforALL, SREP, Washington, DC, [https://energydata.info/dataset/e0233428-1a11-43bc-8fce-c2348d453ed5/resource/547d1558-0109-4b9c-a487-a3a4a5effd2f/download/mtf-energy-access-country-diagnostic-report\\_rwanda\\_430.pdf](https://energydata.info/dataset/e0233428-1a11-43bc-8fce-c2348d453ed5/resource/547d1558-0109-4b9c-a487-a3a4a5effd2f/download/mtf-energy-access-country-diagnostic-report_rwanda_430.pdf)



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*Output 3.2. Knowledge on the efficient ICS best adapted to raw material availability and user appreciation generated*

The inventory of available ICS technologies will be done in the project area and views on stove characteristics, including efficiency, fuel consumption, health effects, cooking behaviour, and user acceptability will be assessed through in-depth interviews and focus groups. The project will carry out laboratory testing of the most promising ICS efficiency focusing on gas emission and acceptability by farmers. Efficient and low gas emission selected models of ICS will further be tested through kitchen participatory testing at household level and compared to traditional cook stoves (3 stones stove). Finally, financial analysis and cost-benefit simulations for assessing the net benefits of changes in ICS technologies will be conducted to demonstrate how the economic case for ICS is contextual, pointing to the households' choice among ICS.

*Output 3.3. Expertise of local ICS producers in design and technology development increased*

Local artisans and small-scale business entrepreneurs, including also youth and women, will be trained on the design and adaptation of their models based on user's feedback (see output 3.2. above). They will be trained and supported on the production of efficient and low gas emission selected models of ICS. The project will provide small start-up advance to the local ICS producers for equipment purchase to be able to design and adapt ICS models based on user's feedback.

**Result 4: The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated;**

*Output 4.1. Knowledge on barriers/causes to low adoption of agroforestry and on farmers needs generated*

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This output investigates agroforestry adoption by farmers in EP and peri-urban areas of Kigali city. Although agroforestry is known to be beneficial to farmers and the environment, its adoption remains very low. Therefore the main activity will be to generate evidence that supports understanding of the drivers and causes of low adoption of agroforestry while assess the real needs and expectation of farmers. This will be achieved through a review of several publications on adoption of agroforestry in Rwanda. The review will be complemented with household and key informant interviews to obtain evidence from farmers and promoters of the technologies on the factors affecting adoption. A household survey questionnaire will be designed and used in the collection of data including age of the household head, family size, household income, residential status of household, education level of household head, crops grown, land size, frequency of extension contact, awareness of agroforestry, agroforestry technology practiced, benefits of agroforestry and challenges, among others. Informant interviews will be administered to organizations promoting agroforestry technologies to seek data on several issues including length of time when



stakeholder has been promoting agroforestry, technologies promoted, factors promoting and reducing adoption of technologies, incentives encouraging adoption among others

*Output 4.2. Knowledge on socio-economic benefits and on its transformation mechanisms to incentive for farmers generated*

The economic household level benefits/costs associated with adoption of agroforestry under various scenarios will be determined and compare to those accrued from non-adoption of agroforestry. For this, data will be collected via farm household surveys (see also O.4.1) and via consumer surveys. The latter will allow to assess consumers' interest in (and willingness to pay for) products that agroforestry systems provide. In addition, societal benefits associated with agro-forestry adoption will be assessed. Again data will be collected via farm households surveys and surveys among the general public. Research will be conducted on trade-offs between the different service functions and the negative effects on the traditional products/uses of agroforestry systems when the tree component of agricultural systems is increased; e.g. maximizing carbon capture with high-density trees will have negative effects on biodiversity conservation, soil nutrient status and could decrease crop yields used by the households. A comparison of the private (i.e. household level) and societal level benefits, together with information on the factors that hinder or stimulate adoption then allows to design promising reward schemes. These schemes reward farmers who provide these services (e.g. through payments for environmental services (PES)) by adopting agroforestry, in order to leverage better land use in different socio-economic frameworks in Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city.

*Output 4.3. Integration of on farm-testing in agroforestry extension services improved*

The extension methods suitable for Eastern Province and Peri-urban areas of Kigali City will be identified and the strengths and weaknesses of these extension methods will be explored. In partnership with public extension services, the project will establish a large-scale experiment in participatory development that emphasises local technology based on farmer-led testing of agroforestry options, where farmers themselves participate in the testing and generation of scalable agroforestry technologies. An evaluation of the on-farm agroforestry plots will provide useful supplementary information for the design of improved agroforestry systems. The package of knowledge generated will be disseminated in the public and private extension service network for further uptake to the wider farming communities.

**Result 5: Enhanced institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy.**

*Output 5.1: Enhanced capacity of extension services and of agencies in charge of incentive mechanisms in agroforestry sector*

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The underlying activities to this output will include the involvement and training of key agency staff in analysis and testing of incentive mechanisms and produce a "Technical guidelines and manual on incentives implementation to support agroforestry practices, and the involvement and training of central and local extension staff in testing of improved extension systems. In collaboration with RAB and RWFA, technical guidelines on recommended extension systems that can support agroforestry dissemination will be developed. Action research activities that respond to the needs and preferences of the farmers will be undertaken and will aim at generating evidence supporting improvement of extension services. Lasting communities of practices in agroforestry amongst farmers will be created and mobilized as FFS groups, farmer promoters, lead farmers, among other extension systems in the country.

*Output 5.2. National capacity in ICS testing and standardisation improved*

The general intention of this output is to improve the situation of biomass cooking through the design of ICS that performs better than the existing cookstoves which it is supposed to replace. At the onset of this intervention, the project, in partnerships with REG, UR, Tumba College of technology, IPRC and RSB will develop standards and protocols for ICS testing and certification with the objective of developing or adapting ICS which should have a better quality as compared to the most commonly used stoves of the households in Eastern Province and Peri-urban areas of Kigali City. RSB will be supported in development of complementary regulations regarding the production and certification of ICS. Key local national staff from IPRC, REG and RSB will be trained on ICS design in the perspective of the intended immediate impacts on fuel savings, emission reduction and contribution to the overarching goals of poverty reduction, less deforestation and health benefits. A feasibility study on establishment of a certified national ICS testing centre will be conducted for quality assurance of improved cook stoves in the country. Finally, the project will support MININFRA in updating the biomass data in LEAP model by providing survey and research findings generated under Result 3.

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*Output 5.3. National research capacity improved*

The national research capacity will be improved jointly by Enabel and IUCN in coordination with ICRAF, RAB and UR. These institutions will first assess the current status, gaps and trends of research capacity in agroforestry and biomass sectors in Rwanda. An outline of the key achievements and gaps in agroforestry research will be made. The evaluation will pinpoint strengths and weaknesses in research capacity and a strategic note for addressing research capacity constraints will be developed. The project will support the training of 2 PhD candidates that will conduct research on Results 3 and 4 of the project under Enabel coordination. In their research, UR and RAB researchers will be involved as PhD co-promoter and Master Promoter and in the publication of research findings as co-authors. The 2 PhD candidates will be Rwandan nationals and will be selected on the basis of their qualification to undertake the programme and mandatory commitment to serve in Rwanda institutions for at least 4 years after their PhD. The project will coordinate with KU Leuven

for the enrolment of PhD candidates. The professors from these universities will be the promoters and supervisors of PhD and MSc candidates research targeting the results of the project. The project will ensure not only the exchange of expertise but also the exchanges of research finding at local, national and international level. It will also support the edition and publication of research findings.

### **5.3 Beneficiaries of the Action**

The action-oriented research that underpin this project will be conducted with participatory involvement of farmers (on-farm experimentation), farmers' cooperatives, CBOs, agribusiness entrepreneurs, and consumer organizations (support to private sector), as well as policy makers (monitoring and assessment actions through improvement of the R&D skills). These multiple stakeholders are also the key beneficiaries. The farmers will benefit directly from an improvement of feasible, viable agroforestry practices and increased energy efficiency. The farmers are the community members of seven districts of the Eastern province (Bugesera, Gatsibo, Kayanza, Ngoma, Kirehe, Nyagatare and Rwamagana) and peri-urban areas of Kigali City, and more specifically the selected communities where project activities will take place, together with their different farmers associations and groups. During the research phase, youth and gender shall be targeted during the selection process of beneficiaries and project sites. These categories of beneficiaries will be proactively integrated in the Action components of value chain studies and capacity development. Through a participatory and community driven approach, three hundred farmers in peri-urban Kigali and 1,500 farmers in Eastern province will be the direct beneficiaries who will be involved in testing of agroforestry options. In testing and piloting ICS, 500 households will be the direct beneficiaries. The project will reach, in conjunction with national stakeholders many households (beyond those reached through direct intervention) including smallholders and other value chain stakeholders, across different districts and sectors in the Eastern Province and peri-urban Kigali with locally adapted agroforestry-based restoration and options for sustainable use of biomass fuel. Based on average number of 9.1% of the total number of households in FFS groups and an estimated number of 703,000 households in Eastern Province and Kigali City, the Action is expected to reach more than 63,000 households as indirect beneficiaries. This will be achieved through embedding research within development initiatives in the project area and participatory technologies development and learning with FFS groups, so that widespread testing and refinement of agroforestry options is done as part of these development initiatives themselves.

Partnership will be established with districts and sectors for incorporating the project activities in their plans. Thus local governments of the districts and sectors in EP and peri-urban Kigali are de facto beneficiaries of the project. Equally the project will partner with NGOs and private sectors operating in these districts.

Various institutions involved in the project are also an important category of beneficiaries. These include MOE/RWFA, UR, MININFRA, and MINAGRI/RAB. They will benefit from expertise and knowledge generated by the project to inform their immediate and future

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actions in agroforestry research and development and dissemination of quality ICS for reduced consumption of biomass energy. Particularly, staff from REG, UR, Tumba College of technology, IPRC and RSB will benefit from increased capacity in testing and standardization of ICS. Last but not most importantly, 2 PHD candidates from Rwanda and an estimated 29 BSc/MSc students from KU Leuven and UR will benefit from supervision and co-supervision by KU Leuven during their programme and field research.

#### **5.4 Intervention Zone**

The intervention will be implemented in selected sectors of seven districts of the Eastern province (Bugesera, Gatsibo, Kayanza, Ngoma, Kirehe, Nyagatare and Rwamagana), severely affected by land degradation and drought, and in the peri-urban areas of Kigali City.

#### **5.5 Crosscutting issues**

##### **5.5.1 Gender**

Although rural women and youth represent a large part of the Rwandan population (>30%), they appear insufficiently involved, and locally marginalized in the agricultural development and do not have an equal access to its productive resources (e.g. land, credit, technology, etc.) and benefits, and to decent labour and employment opportunities. Empowering women and youth is needed to unlock the full productive potential of agriculture through agroforestry to accelerate and strengthen its adoption and development. In this perspective, women and youth should have a better access to knowledge and information, including capacity building for acquisition of skills, involvement in entrepreneurship, and be given necessary voice for participating in rural institutions and decision-making.

The generation on innovative knowledge in agroforestry must therefore account for gender issues at all stages of the project cycle, from participatory assessment and analysis through design, implementation of interventions, monitoring, and evaluation. This project will ensure that women and youth are significantly present in the samples of various surveys to be conducted (baselines or other investigations). It will focus on the following broad areas: (1) maximizing the quota of women and youth in the selection process of the project beneficiaries; (2) gender analysis of needs and barriers to adoption of agroforestry; (3) fostering women and youth's participation in and benefits from high economic nutritious value chains ; (4) empowering women and youth and increasing their access to quality ICS; (5) ensuring gender-friendly technology testing and evaluation; and (6) building capacity of the two PhD candidates of whom one candidate at least is preferably female.

##### **5.5.2 Capacity Strengthening**

Through result 5, Capacity strengthening is a crucial element for the project longer-term and more sustainable impacts, essential for program scale-up and sustainability. Translating research methods and outputs into increased adoption and impact of technologies will require adequate capacity. Just as important, it will mean developing cross-disciplinary

capacity at the four results levels, including farmers and their cooperatives, CBOs, private sector, NGOs, government and development agencies as well as academic and research institutions. As a preliminary step, the project will undertake comprehensive assessments of capacity gaps and needs in these targeted project beneficiaries, to develop an appropriate capacity-development strategy.

### **5.5.3 Environment**

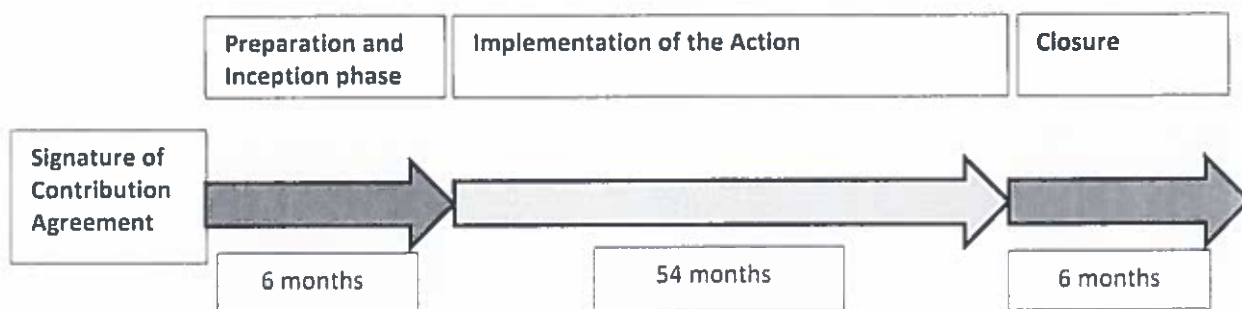
Given their limited resilience, rural populations in the Eastern province and peri-urban Kigali have an economic and social vulnerability to climate change that could compromise their economic potential and increase their energy dependence on biomass fuels. This project focuses on environmental sustainability and climate change which will be enhanced by testing and adapting options for improving soil health, water use efficiency, biodiversity, microclimate and reduced consumption of biomass fuel in order to reduce deforestation and tree depletion in the forests and agricultural landscapes of the Eastern province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City.

These project outputs will be investigated in a pragmatic way, integrating this dimension into all the results. This will involve, in coordination with IUCN and Enabel, integrating the notion of climate-smart agroforestry and efficient use of tree resources in the capacity building of project beneficiaries. The project will ensure that innovative research in agroforestry systems and components, value chain development and sustainable use of biomass fuels are conducted in the light of their resilience to climate change, restoration of degraded land, biodiversity conservation, biomass fuel needs and enhanced carbon sequestration.

## **5.6 Duration and phasing of the action**

### **5.6.1 Duration of the Action**

The duration of the Action will last five years or 60 months, starting on 1/02/2020 and ending on 31/01/2025. All the activities will be implemented within this term, but the activities and justification as agreed under the grant agreements have to be finalized at the latest before 31/10/2024 (3 months before the end of the implementation, according the grant regulations), including all provisional acceptances of works undertaken and the closing of grant agreements.



**Figure 3.** Implementation stages of the intervention

The activities to be realized in each phase are indicated in Table 3.

**Table 3.** List of activities to be realised during the Project's phases

<p><b>Preparation phase:</b> 3 months following the signature of project financing agreement</p> <p>Preparation and signature of a Partnership Agreement between IUCN and Enabel for the joint implementation of the project;</p> <p>Preparation of a grant agreement with KU Leuven and ICRAF in which is specified the objective, the value and term of the grant as well as the mutual commitments of the signatories.</p> <p>Under the Grant with KU Leuven the preparation of a call for PhD applicants aimed at recruiting suitable candidates to undertake research in Results 3 and 4, under the supervision of the universities above;</p> <p>Pre-identification of project sites in collaboration with key partners and stakeholders in the project implementation;</p> <p>Set up of the Project Steering Committee and Project Technical Committee including the refinement of their roles and responsibilities;</p> <p>Establishment of the Project Management Unit including recruitment of the Project Manager and the Financial Controller.</p> <p>Finalisation of communication and visibility plan.</p>
<p><b>Inception Phase:</b> 3 months before the actual start of project execution (4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> month following signature of contribution agreement)</p> <p>Organization of the inception workshop of the project that will be overseen by the Project Steering committee. This workshop will help trigger the collection of background knowledge and data needed to provide an information and evaluation baseline for the project, identify potential stakeholders including NGOS and Civil Society platforms, develop detailed project implementation plans, both overall and for the first year and agree on project intervention sites;</p> <p>Conducting an assessment survey involving the different stakeholders to select and map the project sites in the districts of the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city. The sites will be chosen based on criteria agreed upon during the inception workshop of the project and will include the clear willingness of the communities to participate in action research;</p> <p>Pre-doctoral studies for the PhD candidates ;Development and approval of research protocols ;</p> <p>Signature of grant agreements and other contracts for provision of services relevant to the</p>



project results;

Acquisition of equipment, materials and tools required for the implementation of the project.

**Implementation phase: 54 months**

Core component of the project that will generate all the results and outputs if the project evolves as planned;

**Closure phase (6 months ):**

- The closure phase will allow sufficient time for writing final reports, final audit, end-term review, transfer of goods and equipment, and last payments for contracted services and studies. Only the Project Management Unit of the project will be maintained for part of this 6-month term depending on the needs to successfully complete these closing activities.

Publications of lessons under the oversight of the Project technical Committee.

## 6 Indicative Calendar

An indicative action plan of the activities to be implemented by Enabel is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Indicative action plan of the activities to be implemented by Enabel

Years	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Activities/outputs Quarters																					
Output 3.1. Conduct Baseline studies on availability and accessibility (map and quantity) of biomass fuel per HHs category for the EP & Kigali Peri-urban areas																					
3.1.1. Analysis of crop residue/ grasses production on farmer's owned parcel and current use and on use of wood/branches/leaves by HHs																					
3.1.2. Measurement of current biomass growth of public/private forests, woodlots and scrublands																					
3.1.3. Assess import/export of biomass from/to neighbouring region/country																					
3.1.4. Mapping and inventory of potential biomass resources accessible from other land areas (lake/river shore, etc.)																					
3.1.5 Develop model to analyse projection and map the sustainable supply of biomass in the EP																					











## **7 Governance and Implementation Modalities**

### **7.1 Contractual framework**

The Action (R3, R4 and R5) will be implemented under the responsibility of Enabel following its own rules and management systems, which have been positively assessed by the EU during the ex-ante EU audit (pillar assessment).

Contractually, a contribution agreement will be signed between the EU and Enabel.

#### **Tax exemptions**

In the event that general tax exemption is not awarded by the national authorities, the breakdown of the budget and the scope of the intervention will have to be reviewed in line with this important additional expenditure.

In this case, the duties, taxes, and VAT, related to eligible expenditures, will be eligible since they cannot be recovered (Article 18.4 CG - Contribution Agreement).

### **7.2 Governance structures**

Governance bodies, their role and their articulation are based on the following principles and elements:

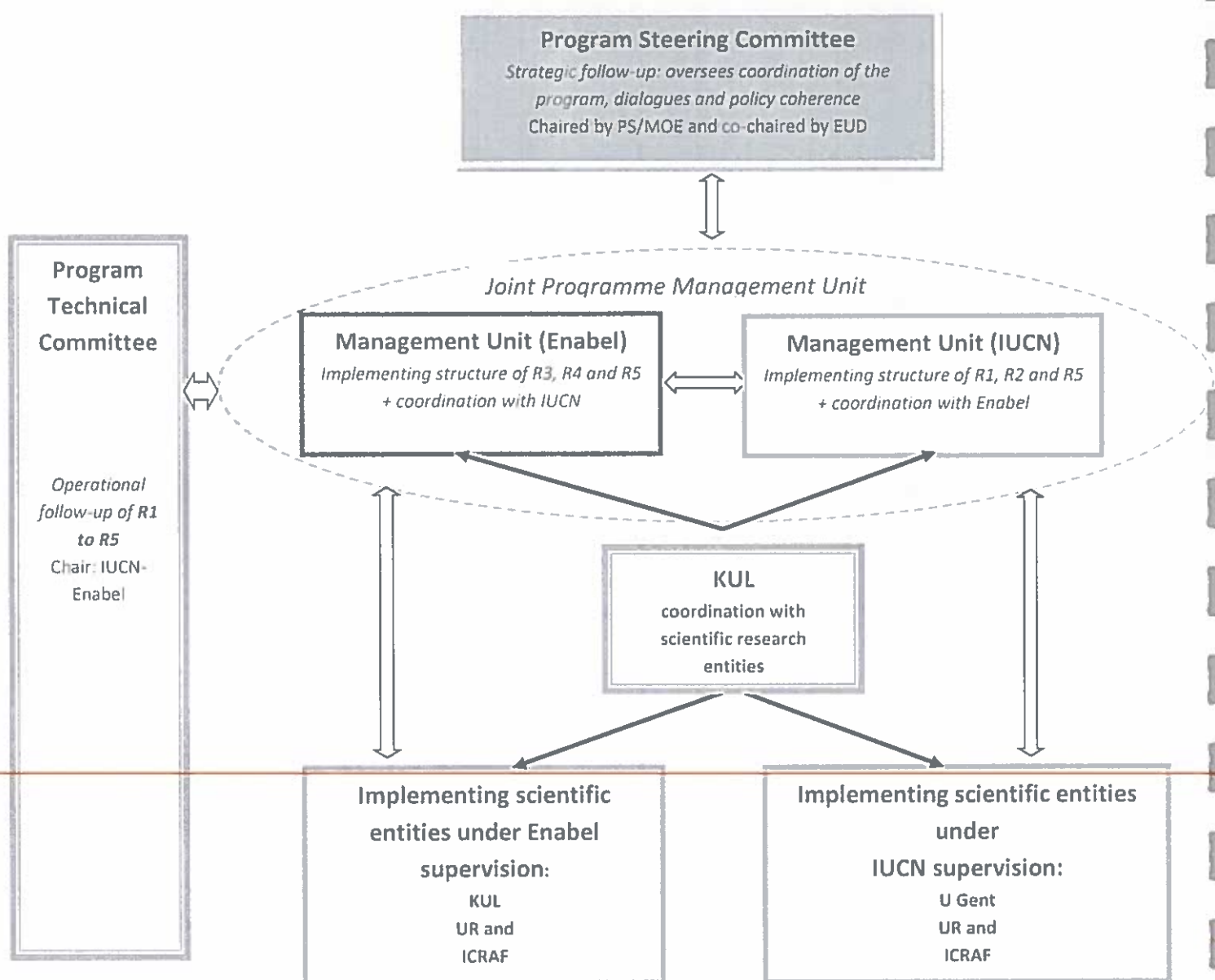
- Enabel and IUCN want for all their services to be aligned with the priorities and structures of the Rwandese partner, and to work as closely as possible with the partner institutions;
- The implementation of the Action involves the following key Rwandese stakeholders, in particular: MoE/ RWFA; MINAGRI/RAB; NUR; RBS etc.
- Enabel is responsible for the implementation of the activities regarding Results 3 and 4 while IUCN is responsible for Result 1 and 2; both organizations have a shared responsibility for result 5 (see section 4.2 for the division of responsibility for the different outputs under this result);
- Enabel and IUCN will ensure day-to-day technical collaboration;

Based on these principles, and taking the Action document prepared by the EUD into account, the project will rely on the following bodies/structures:

- A Program Steering Committee;
- One Technical Committee shared with IUCN;

- For planning, organisation and execution of activities, a Program Management Unit will be set up which will have two specific project management units, one of Enabel (R3, R4 and partially R5).and one of IUCN (R1, R2 and the complementary part of R5).

### 7.2.1 Committees and coordination



**Figure 4.** Governance structure of the DeSIRA program

Details on key functions, members and frequency of meetings of the different governing structures of the program are presented in table 5.

**Table 5.** Governance structures, their role and membership composition for the implementation of the EU-DeSIRA Programme for Rwanda

Title	Functions	Membership	Periodicity of meetings
Programme Steering Committee (for Rwanda DeSIRA Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring, control and making strategic decisions</li> <li>- Approval of yearly plans</li> <li>- Strategic advice, direct PMU</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MoE/ (Chair)</li> <li>- EU delegation (co-chair)</li> <li>- Rwanda Water and Forest Authority (RWFA)</li> <li>- MININFRA</li> <li>- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No voting rights on results managed by Enabel</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL) – No voting on results managed by IUCN</li> <li>- Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board (RAB)</li> <li><u>Non-voting members/on invitation:</u></li> <li>- European Research Institutes (ERI): Ghent University (UGent) and University of Leuven (KU Leuven)</li> <li>- World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)</li> <li>- University of Rwanda</li> </ul>	Once a year for regular meeting. However the SC could also meet any time when a high level decision is necessary regarding the implementation of the project
Programme Technical Committee (for Rwanda DeSIRA Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scientific validation of methodologies and protocols for PhD students and MSc students</li> <li>- Validation of reports before submission to the Steering committee</li> <li>- Quality control of outputs</li> <li>- Review of the terms of reference for consultancies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ENABEL/IUCN (Co-chairing)</li> <li>- KU Leuven</li> <li>- University of Rwanda</li> <li>- UGent</li> <li>- ICRAF</li> <li>- RAB</li> <li>- RWFA</li> <li>- MININFRA</li> <li>- RSB</li> <li>- Project manager (Rapporteur)</li> <li>- Representative of IUCN (Agroforestry expert)</li> <li>- Representative of Enabel (biomass expert)</li> <li>- Representative of EU Delegation</li> </ul>	The TC will meet physically once a year, and hold On line (Skype) coordination meetings every quarter
Programme Management Unit will consist of the 2 project management units (Enabel and IUCN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordination of actors and activities</li> <li>- M&amp;E, Reporting, facilitation of technical and Steering Committee</li> <li>- Field activity support</li> <li>- Coordination/leading RS on capacity building</li> <li>- Project management</li> <li>- Validation of works/assignments;</li> <li>- Taking decision on operations (e.g. recruitment, use of</li> </ul>		

### 7.2.2 Project Management unit

The components of the whole program that will be executed by Enabel will be implemented by a management unit that will be based in Kigali.

The National Expert (Intervention Manager) will be recruited for the duration of the intervention. He/she will be in charge of coordinating and managing the project. He/she will be responsible for the advancement of the entire intervention (Enabel part) and will work in close collaboration with IUCN. He/she will ensure supervision and coordination of the activities executed by the implementing partners.

In addition to this team, the project will benefit of the support of a full time financial controller and administration officer.

The deployment of human resources as illustrated in the figure below is indicative. It will be specified at the start of the intervention and may evolve during implementation depending on the needs. If required some small assistance for procurement and logistic may be provided by officers of the Enabel Representation.

The project management unit of Enabel will share their office with the team of the project management unit of IUCN. All office costs (location, internet,...) of the IUCN & Enabel team will be under IUCN Budget. Transportation of officers of the management unit will be through renting a car or using taxi for local transport and is foreseen on the budget to which the office belongs to (as an example transportation of "Enabel's" national expert is financed under the "Enabel's budget").

The composition of the program management unit will be as presented in the table below.

**Table 6. Human resources mobilized to implement the Enabel component of the Action**

<i>Role</i>	<i>Human resources</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Duration (months)</i>
Program management	1 National Expert (Intervention Manager) with a profile or sound experience/expertise forestry	Kigali	60*
Administrative and Financial support	1 financial controller / administration officer	Kigali	60

\* The National expert will be for the entire duration of the project on part-time base.

### 7.3 Implementation tools

From the point of view of the contracting tools, the implementation of the Action can take the following forms:

- Direct implementation by Enabel (mainly via technical assistance employment contracts);
- Subcontracting via public (services, works and supplies) contracts under Belgian Law, where Enabel maintains its contracting authority role;
- Awarding of grants to public entities or private not-for-profit organizations in which case Enabel will have the contracting authority role;
- Use of Cooperation Framework Agreements concluded between Enabel and Belgian or European public-law entities;

#### 7.3.1 Grants

Regarding grants (subsidies), by ENABEL standards, a grant (subsidy) is defined as a direct financial payment to one or more specific beneficiaries and taken from the project budget to finance the performance of activities and/or the operation of one or more entities that pursue an aim of general interest to help achieve the intervention's results and objectives. The beneficiaries of such grants are called "beneficiary-contractors". A grant is awarded via the conclusion of a grant agreement, which lays down the object, value and term of the grant as well as the mutual commitments of the signatories. A preliminary organisational assessment is realised prior to signing an agreement allowing adaptation of the activities in function of the real capacities of the beneficiary-contractor.

Beneficiary-contractors can be public actors, at the central and national level, local entities or de-concentrated services of the state. Grants can also be awarded to private not-for-profit or social economy actors, in particular NGOs pursuing general interest objectives that coincide with the objectives of the Action. The procedures to award a grant can follow a Call for Proposals or a direct award procedure.

In the context of this action, it is envisaged that ENABEL will provide a grant through direct awarding<sup>25</sup> to KU Leuven and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) for the provision of technical and scientific research expertise. KU Leuven is as university a "private not for profit institution" and was already in the Concept Note, which was submitted and approved by the EUD, indicated as the institution for the scientific coordination between the national and international research institutes for this action. The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) was also mentioned in the Concept Note as the only important Research Institution present

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<sup>25</sup> Provided that a recent due diligence of the beneficiary contractor (made by an independent body) can be communicated, this could be used as a base for the organisational assessment. Further information could still be requested to the beneficiary contractor in order to finalise the modalities of the grant. This is the responsibility of the beneficiary contractor to inform Enabel on the recent performed due diligence.

in Rwanda and in the Region, which has since 1988 generated and promoted scientific agroforestry practices. Enabel's grant guidelines foresee that action proposal for direct award are submitted by the beneficiary-contractors (ICRAF & KU Leuven).

Main responsibilities and related activities are described in the table below.

**Table 7. Beneficiary-contractors and awards types**

<b>Name/type of beneficiary entity</b>	KU Leuven	<b>Modality (direct/indirect)</b>
		Direct
<b>Description (including status)</b>	<p>KU Leuven is an institution for research and education with international appeal. All programmes at this University are based on the innovative research of its scientists and professors. KU Leuven ranks among the best 50 universities worldwide.</p> <p>KU Leuven is a Private not-for-profit institution by law</p>	
<b>Objective and related activities</b>	<p>KU Leuven will provide technical knowledge and expertise in implementation of the Results 3, 4 and 5 of the intervention.</p> <p>Planned activities include :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scientific coordination between UGent, NUR, and the other partners;</li> <li>- co-promotership of 2 PhD students undertaking research on sustainable use of biomass energy and socio-economy of agroforestry-based landscape restoration and use of improve cooking stoves.</li> <li>- Guidance for 10 - 20 MSc students from KU Leuven, UGent and NUR in Belgium &amp; Rwanda.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to publications, technical reports, manuals, policy briefs and workshops.</li> </ul>	
<b>Indicative budget</b>	570.600 EUR	

<b>Beneficiary entity</b>	ICRAF	<b>Modality (direct/indirect)</b>
		Octroi direct
<b>Description</b>	World Agroforestry (ICRAF), member of the CGIAR, is a centre of science and development excellence that harnesses the benefits of	

Beneficiary entity	ICRAF	Modality (direct/indirect)
	<p>trees for people and the environment. Leveraging the world’s largest repository of agroforestry science and information, we develop knowledge practices, from farmers’ fields to the global sphere, to ensure food security and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>ICRAF is the only institution that does globally significant agroforestry research in and for all of the developing tropics. Knowledge produced by ICRAF enables governments, development agencies and farmers to utilize the power of trees to make farming and livelihoods more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable at scales.</p> <p>Headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya, ICRAF operates six regional programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Latin America and conducts research in more than 30 other countries around the developing world.</p> <p>ICRAF is established and active in Rwanda since 1988, and generates different agroforestry activities such as pilot demonstration on farms (around 2000 farmers in Eastern Province), long term field plot experiment, establishment of the Tree Seed Center, soil erosion control and fertility improvement, tree fodder technology development, multipurpose tree promotion and capacity building (PHD, MSC and undergraduate).</p>	
<b>Objective and related activities</b>	<p>ICRAF will provide its technical knowledge and expertise in implementation of the Results 3, 4 and 5 of the intervention.</p> <p>More specifically, they will ensure:</p> <p>Re-measurement of Permanent Sample Plot established in 2015 (NFI/DFI), complementary inventory on new permanent sample plots to be established with farmers, and Final re-measurement of permanent plots (activity 3.1.2)</p> <p>Provide technical support in:</p> <p>Activity 4.2.1. Modelling economic and social impact of AF adoption or no adoption: technical note on proposed model</p> <p>Activity 4.2.2 Developing and testing promising incentives mechanisms: technical note different options to be tested</p>	



Beneficiary entity	ICRAF	Modality (direct/indirect)
	<p>Activity 4.3.1 Analysis of existing AF extension systems and identify opportunity of improvement: method design, supervise MSC and PHD, review reporting and publication</p> <p>Activity 4.3.2. Develop and pilot of on farm testing adapted to AF system: training delivering, developed extensions/communications tools.</p> <p>Activity 5.3.2. Involvement and training of central/local extension staff in testing of improved extension systems</p> <p>Activity 5.3.3. Develop, in collaboration with RAB and RWFA, technical guidelines on recommended extension system that can support agroforestry dissemination</p>	
Indicative budget	264.380 EUR	

### 7.3.2 Procurement

Additional national and international expertise might be mobilised during the implementation through tenders (service contract).

## 8 Monitoring, evaluation and audit

### 8.1 Monitoring of Results and Reporting

The day to day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be carried out continuously, according to Enabel's internal technical and financial monitoring system. On this basis, the implementation team will carry out a complete update of the "Operational Monitoring" every 3 months in accordance with the Enabel follow-up policy. The purpose of this Operational Monitoring is to plan the evolution of the intervention and to report the results comparing to the previous planning. It includes administrative and financial information, as well as information on activities and outputs (progress, planning and risks): monitoring progress of outputs; operational planning and monitoring; risk management; follow-up of decisions; financial planning and monitoring; planning and monitoring of procurement, grants and implementation agreements.

Two backstopping missions (Enabel expertise and Thematic Department) will be carried out during implementation to (i) ensure the implementation of an efficient management system that will allow the execution of the intervention in an optimal way and according to the rules in force (ii) to train the staff involved in the intervention (iii) for technical quality insurance.

An annual progress report and a final report will be made in accordance with the contractual obligations. Each report will report on the implementation of the action, the difficulties encountered, the changes put in place, as well as the results achieved (outputs and direct effects), measured against the corresponding indicators, using as a reference the matrix of the logical framework. The report will be presented in such a way as to enable monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and the budgetary arrangements for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire implementation period of the action.

## **8.2 Evaluation and Audit**

### **8.2.1 Evaluation**

Two evaluations of the program are planned, mid-term and final. The cost will be equally shared between Enabel and IUCN.

Evaluations are used to understand the performance of the action and (i) analyse whether it is necessary to reorient interventions to achieve the specific objective, (ii) provide the information necessary for strategic decision-making, and (iii) identify lessons learned.

#### **Mid-term evaluation**

This is planned to be conducted mid-way of the implementation phase aiming at assessing the implementation based on the progress under each component as well as in terms of interactions and synergies between stakeholders, general approaches and methodologies as well as programme governance and management, etc. The evaluation findings aim to help strengthen implementation, management and governance in the second half of the programme duration.

#### **Final evaluation**

This is planned to be conducted during the last months of implementation or shortly after its ending to assess the medium- and long-term impacts of the actions.

### **8.2.2 Audit**

Independent audits will be carried out twice during the implementation period in accordance with Enabel's rules. The audit will verify that the cost incurred reflect reality, are exhaustive and have been carried out in compliance with procedures. The audit company

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will be certified (following international standards) and independent and all audits will be organized following internationally recognized modalities / standards. The audit reports will be sent to the EU Delegation. Enabel will elaborate an action plan to improve procedures and show that corrective measures have been taken.

## 9 Communication and visibility

Enabel is committed to comply with EU's provisions in the domain of visibility and communication. Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

The communication and visibility plan of the action and the appropriate contractual obligations will be established on the basis of communication and visibility guidelines for external actions of the European Union and on the basis of any other instruction from the European Commission.

Indicative communication and visibility activities are described in annex 6. The communication and visibility plan will be further elaborated by the project team during the inception phase, and be presented to the 1<sup>st</sup> program steering committee for approval.

## 10 Risks

The types and estimated impact of risks and associated mitigation measures are presented in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Types of risks, their impact and associated mitigation measure

Type	Assessment			Mitigation measure
	Probability	Potential impact	Total risk level	
Failure in smooth cooperation and good communication among project partners	1	4	4	The PMU will regularly meet with the different partners. Other more technical meetings will be organised on a quarterly basis between PMU and the other partners.
Risk of political upheaval	2	3	6	So far the political situation in the country has been very quiet. It is expected to remain that way, but nothing can be excluded. Control will be limited.
Problems with availability or quality of secondary data	2	3	6	Carrying out a larger primary data collection
Problems with availability or quality of GIS data	2	3	6	Carrying out a larger primary data collection
Lack of interest from stakeholders /having low commitment	2	2	4	Ensure full participation during the inception phase of key stakeholders and go along with those that do show interest or shift/expand the research area in the direction where this interest is.
Late signing of the agreements, leading to a delayed start of the project and to a shorter PhD students posting for the project	2	4	8	Effective selection and mobilisation of PhD students in combination with effective coordination between the stakeholders..
One of the selected PhD students do not pass their pre-doc exams and are obliged to stop their studies,	2	4	8	Select the strongest candidates as early as possible; If failure in the coursework happens in 2020, re-announce the PhD positions asap.

Some MSc students are not as strong as hoped for and deliver low quality work.	2	3	6	During the project there are at least 4 summers where field campaigns can be organised. If the quality of the work is incomplete, the MSc research topic will be re-advertised in the following year.
Only few students select a Desira research topic for their BSc or MSc thesis.	2	3	6	Reasons of the low interest will be explored. Topics that have not been completed will be resubmitted the following year. An expansion to other university colleges can be tried out
Lack of farmer interest in the agroforestry trials	1	3	3	This risk is quite low, as farmers are already involved in ICRAF trials,

**Managing intervention risks:  
Risk appetite**

<b>Probability</b>	4-Almost certain	4-Low	8-Medium	12-High	16-Extreme	20-Extreme
	3-Probable	3-Low	6-Medium	9-Medium	12-High	15-Extreme
	2-Possible	2-Low	4-Low	6-Medium	8-Medium	10-High
	1-Unlikely	1-Low	2-Low	3-Low	4-Low	5-Medium
		1-Negligible	2-Minor	3-Moderate	4-Major	5-Severe
		<b>Potential impact</b>				

## 11 DeSIRA program Logical Framework (combined IUCN & Enabel components)

	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Current value</i>
<i>Impact/Overall objective</i>	Increase the pace and scale of agroforestry-based restoration of degraded agricultural land and sustainable use of biomass energy, with associated improvements of land health, livelihoods and poverty reduction	<p>Area of agroforestry based restored agricultural land;</p> <p>Number of households using the recommended improved cook stoves;</p> <p>% of HH applying best agroforestry practices;</p>	<p>Degraded areas and potential for landscape restoration through agroforestry distributed by Province and Kigali City (MINIRENA, 2014)<sup>26</sup></p> <p>79.9% of households that use inefficient cooking solutions in 2017 (MININFRA, 2017)<sup>27</sup>;</p> <p>Present (baseline) % of HH applying improved AF practices;</p>	<p>3,260 ha of land restored with a spill-over effect of knowledge to restore additional 260,000 ha</p> <p>35 % of households in selected landscapes adopted the use ICS which reduces fuelwood consumption by 70% compared to traditional stoves</p> <p>% of HH (established after baseline) applying improved AF practices</p>	

<sup>26</sup> Ministry of Natural Resources – Rwanda (2014). Forest Landscape Restoration Opportunity Assessment for Rwanda. MINIRENA (Rwanda), IUCN, WRI. viii + 51pp.

<sup>27</sup> Ministry of Infrastructure (2017). Biomass Energy Strategy 2019-2030 : A sustainable path to clean cooking



<b>Outcome / Specific objective</b>	Effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to scale up agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali and drylands in the Eastern Province	Key factors identified which hinder the adoption;  Pathways elaborated for:  1) adoption of improved agroforestry practices;  2) development of high nutritious agroforestry product value chains within AF systems;  3) sustainable and efficient use of biomass for cooking	1) Present research activities on and the adoption rate of improved AF practices  2) Present research activities on developing high nutritious agroforestry products and their VCs and average yield of fruit of about 7 MT/ha in 2018/2019 (PSTA 4, 2018-2024) <sup>28</sup> ;  3) Present research activities and capacity on efficient use of biomass for cooking	Pathways & strategies elaborated for at least 4 AF systems for adoption and scaling up based on initiated research to achieve:  1) Adoption rate of X% (determined after baseline) for improved AF practices;  2) 15% increase in yields of high nutritious fruit trees / ha farm land;  3) 75% of the direct beneficiary households have adopted the use of ICS which reduces fuelwood consumption by 70% compared to traditional stoves;
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<sup>28</sup> Estimated based on data from :“ Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (2018). Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 2018-24: Districts targets”.

<sup>29</sup> A. Mukuralinda, J. D. Ndayambaje, M. Iiyama, A. Ndoli, B. S. Musana, D. Garrity, and Stephen Ling. 2016. Taking to Scale Tree-Based Systems in Rwanda to Enhance Food Security, Restore Degraded Land, Improve Resilience to Climate Change and Sequester Carbon. PROFOR, Washington D.C.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Outputs</b></p>	<p><b>Output 1:</b> Evidence based knowledge in scalable agroforestry systems and components suited to the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali City from an ecological services perspective</p>	<p>Number of innovative agroforestry systems being practised in the project area that enhance productivity, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water retention and microclimate</p>	<p>Number of on-going research and farm trials on agroforestry systems and providing information on systems productivity, biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water retention and micro climate</p>	<p>At least 4 agroforestry systems that provide economic, socio-cultural and environmental benefits are identified, designed, tested and adapted to the landscapes of the project intervention area</p>
	<p><b>Output 2:</b> Evidence based knowledge generated on the further development and diversification of climate resilient, high nutrition value chains in different agroforestry landscapes</p>	<p>Number of potential high nutritious agroforestry product value chains identified for which assessment is made for technical, socio-economic and market potential within the relevant AF systems</p>	<p>Present area and value (baseline) of high nutritious trees within the different AF systems and their production across the various AF systems</p>	<p>Information available for 5 types of fruit trees on production system, value chains, added value and climate resilience for each AF system;</p> <p>Policy and extension guidelines on nutritious agroforestry fruit trees products elaborated;</p> <p>At least an additional 500 households produce nutritious agroforestry products in a climate resilient AF production system;</p> <p>Technical and socio-economic datasets on nutritious fruit trees value chains produced within AF systems released, disseminated and made available on line.</p>

	<p><b>Output 3:</b>  <b>Evidence based knowledge generated and local expertise strengthened on highly efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and on their supply chains</b></p>	<p>Number of improved ICS models developed based on availability and accessibility of biomass for cooking which are well appreciated by users</p> <p>Number of local ICS producers with skills and knowledge in design and technology development</p> <p>Strategy for upgrading the supply chain for ICS developed</p>	<p>Present use of traditional 3-stone stoves (79.9 % of households) and inefficient cooking technologies as well as present use of ICS</p> <p>No data on local technicians having skills to design and produce for an efficient, durable, affordable and user friendly ICS ;</p>	<p>At least 10 models of high efficient ICS have been tested, improved and adapted to different profile of HHs and biomass availability and accessibility of a specific landscape and are adopted by 75% of the supported households in the selected landscapes;</p> <p>local technicians having skills to design/received certification and produce efficient, durable, affordable and user friendly ICS;</p> <p>An upscaling strategy is developed for the supply chain of ICS for each landscape;</p>	
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	<p><b>Output 4.</b> The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated</p>	<p>Formulated implementation strategy for adoption of agroforestry practices based on identified barriers/drivers for adoption of agroforestry practices identified;</p> <p>Training methodology and materials developed for farmers' trials and demonstrations;</p> <p>Incentive mechanisms (monetary/ non-monetary) that are considered feasible and effective for women and men beneficiaries of different 'Ubudehe categories'<sup>30</sup> for selected practices for landscape restoration</p>	<p>Barriers, drivers, and preconditions for adoption of agroforestry practices (ICRAF , 2015; Mukuralinda et al., 2016)</p> <p>Adoption rate (baseline) of different agroforestry practices;</p>	<p>Adoption rate of agroforestry practices increased by 30% in the selected landscapes of the project intervention area;</p> <p>Appreciation of developed incentive mechanisms</p> <p>Training and extension material on AF practices</p> <p>Appreciation of existing (or lack of) incentive mechanisms</p>
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<sup>30</sup> The concept is a home grown development programme whereby citizens are placed into different categories. These categories inform the level of support families receive through government social protection programmes. The categories are as follows :

- Category 1: Families who do not own a house and can hardly afford basic needs.
- Category 2: Those who have a dwelling of their own or are able to rent one but rarely get full time jobs.
- Category 3: Those who have a job and farmers who go beyond subsistence farming to produce a surplus which can be sold. The latter also includes those with small and medium enterprises who can provide employment to dozens of people.
- Category 4: Those who own large-scale business, individuals working with international organisations and industries as well as public servants.

	<p><b>Output 5:</b> Enhanced institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy</p>	<p>Number of technical and scientific staff (promoters, co-promoters and supervisors of PhD and MSc students) and organisations/institutes having participated in the development of the methodology and the analysis of the results of the PhD research and field activities of the MSc students ;</p> <p>Number of AF practices and sustainable use of biomass energy technologies jointly tested and adapted participatory by the key partners of research, extension and farmers/users;</p> <p>Number of publications compiling the lessons on effective capacity development practices;</p> <p>M&amp;E framework for agroforestry-based landscape restoration established</p>	<p>Present (baseline) number of scientific staff and institutes active in research and innovation for AF practices for landscape restoration;</p> <p>No AF/FFS Master Trainers</p> <p>No coherent M&amp;E framework for landscape restoration in project intervention area</p>	<p>4 additional scientific staff at PhD level and 4 institutions have capacity for contributing to create a multiplier effect and enabling conditions for AF based landscape restoration and sustainable use of biomass energy;</p> <p>4 (scientific) publications compiling the lessons on effective capacity development practices;</p> <p>Flyers and short pubs on results PhD research;</p> <p>Coherent M&amp;E framework established and operational and capacity for maintaining it;</p> <p>100 local actors in agroforestry including extensionists, researchers, local authorities and project managers are trained on methodology development, indicator measurement + reporting</p>	<p>Plans for institutional capacity building developed Year 2 and implemented during Year 5</p> <p>Tools and guidelines for targeted institutional capacity building, an awareness-raising around agroforestry based restoration sustainable of biomass energy developed Year 2</p>
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### Activity Matrix

<p><i>What are the key activities to be carried out to produce the intended outputs?</i></p> <p><i>(*activities should in principle be linked to corresponding output(s) through clear numbering)</i></p>	<p><b>Means</b></p> <p><i>What are the political, technical, financial, human and material resources required to implement these activities, e. g. staff, equipment, supplies, operational facilities, etc.</i></p> <p><b>Costs</b></p> <p><i>What are the action costs? How are they classified? (Breakdown in the Budget for the Action)</i></p>	
<p><b>1.1. Develop typology of existing AF systems</b></p>		
<p><i>1.1.1. Review existing spatial and socio-economic AF data</i></p>	<p>Research cost , Publications, Salary for technical staff (professionals), Rent of vehicle (mileage)</p>	
<p><i>1.1.2. Conduct AF typology survey coupled with GIS analysis</i></p>	<p>Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Salary for technical staff (enumerators); Rent of vehicle (hiring); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Consumable - office supplies; Local perdiems; Cost of conferences/seminars</p>	

<b>1.2: Characterize AF systems productivity</b>		
1.2.1. Conduct soil studies across different soil classes and AF typologies	Research cost; Research cost (MSc Student); Salary for technical staff (professionals) Rent of vehicle (mileage); Consumable - office supplies; Machines, tools (for soil sampling); Studies costs; Local perdiems	
1.2.2. Conduct studies on crop productivity under AF typologies	Research cost ; Research cost (MSc Student); Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems	
1.2.3. Assess tree biomass productivity under different AF typologies	Research cost , Research cost (MSc Student); Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
<b>1.3: Assess biodiversity in AF systems</b>		
Activity 1.3.1. Assess landscape structure and composition (e.g. tree presence/absence, density, diversity and functional traits) along a gradient of agroforestry adoption rates	Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage) Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
Activity 1.3.2. Assess environmental and socio-economic conditions affecting agroforestry systems and adoption rates, with particular attention to biodiversity-relevant information	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
Activity 1.3.3. Assess above-ground functional biodiversity impacts of AF systems	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems	
Activity 1.3.4. Assess below-ground functional biodiversity impacts of AF systems	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage) Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
Activity 1.3.5. Assess impact of AF systems on biodiversity-mediated crop performance along the adoption gradient	Research cost ; Studies (services), Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage), Local perdiems	
<b>1.4: Assess carbon sequestration potential by different AF systems</b>		
1.4.1. Asses carbon sequestration (in agroforestry systems in the landscape) potential through Dendrometry, tree ring analysis and tree growth studies	Research cost; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
1.4.2. Assess soil carbon content across different AF typologies and soil types	Research cost; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
1.4.3. Modelling carbon sequestration for different agroforestry systems.	Research cost ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter) ; International travel ; (UGent promoter), Perdiem for local staff (UR co-promoter)	
<b>1.5 Assess effects of trees on water balance in semi-arid landscapes</b>		

Activity 1.5.1. Literature review on available water in landscapes with and without AF systems	Research cost ; Publications ; Salary for technical staff (professionals) ; Rent of vehicle (mileage)	
Activity 1.5.2. Assess environmental and socio-economic conditions affecting agroforestry systems and adoption rates, with particular attention to water use relevant information	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
Activity 1.5.3. Conduct water balance studies at farm level with and without agroforestry and potential more resilient agronomic practices (conservation agriculture)	Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (technical) ; Rent of vehicle (mileage) ; Local perdiems ; International travel (UGent promoter) ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter)	
Activity 1.5.4. Assessing water consumption by trees: seasonal & soil depth origins	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
Activity 1.5.5. Modelling water balancing at landscape level – ecosystem service delivery	Studies (services), Research cost ; Salary for technical staff (professionals); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Machines, tools	
<b>1.6: Assess microclimate in agroforestry systems vs. conventional farming systems at landscape scale</b>		
1.6.1. Assessing microclimate effects of trees through image analysis and ground measurements at landscape level	Research cost ; Rent of vehicle (mileage); Machines, tools; Local perdiems	
1.6.2. Model the effect of trees on microclimate effect and crop productivity	Research cost ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter); International travel ; UGent promoter); Perdiem for local staff (UR co-promoter	
<b>1.7. Explore scenarios and trade-off through FALLOW model</b>		
1.7.1. FALLOW calibration	Research cost ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter) ; International travel ; UGent promoter) ; Perdiem for local staff (UR co-promoter)	
1.7.2. FALLOW validation	Research cost ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter) ; International travel (UGent promoter) ; Perdiem for local staff ; Rent of vehicle (mileage)	
1.7.3. Scenarios development	Research cost ; Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter) ; International travel (UGent promoter) ; Perdiem for local staff (UR co-promoter)	
<b>2.1. Identify and characterize existing high nutritious agroforestry products value chains</b>		
2.1.1. Review existing national & international processes of value chains development	Research cost ; Publications ; Salary for technical staff ; Rent of vehicle (mileage)	



2.1.2. Value chain analysis in selected landscapes	Research cost (PHD value chain) ; Research cost (MSc. Student internship) ; Salary for technical staff (professionals) ; Salary for technical staff (enumerators) ; Rent of vehicle (hiring) ; Rent of vehicle (mileage) ; Consumable - office supplies ; Local perdiems Cost of conferences/seminars	
<b>2.2. Analyse market for selected potential value chains</b>		
2.2.1. Assess current and projected demand of high nutritious and economic agroforestry products	Research cost (PHD value chain); Research cost (MSc. Student internship); Salary for technical staff (enumerators); Perdiem for Mission abroad (UGent Promoter); International travel (UGent promoter); Rent of vehicle (hiring); Rent of vehicle (mileage) Consumable - office supplies; Local perdiems	
2.2.2. Identify policy framework to enable a balanced market	Research cost (PHD value chain); Studies (services); Rent of vehicle (mileage); Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
<b>3.1. Conduct Baseline studies on availability and accessibility of biomass fuel per HHs category for the EP &amp; Kigali Peri-urban areas</b>		
3.1.1. Analysis of crop residue/ grasses production on farmer's owned parcel and current use and on use of wood/branches/leaves by HHs	PHD biomass; 1 KUL Master student for survey supervision and quality control; 1 UR Master student for survey supervision and quality control; Transport cost for supervision team (transport, maintenance, gasoil, and driver); UR Master promoter support mission Weighing scale; IT support for data collection software setting & control	
3.1.2. Measurement of current biomass growth of public/private forests, woodlots and scrublands	PHD biomass; Re-measurement of Permanent Sample Plot established in 2015 (NFI/DFI); Complementary inventory on new permanent sample plots to be established with farmers; 1 KUL Master student for inventory supervision and quality control; 1 UR Master student for inventory supervision and quality control; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission; Clinometer, DBH tapes, 50m tapes, etc	
3.1.3. Assess import/export of biomass from/to neighbouring region/country	PHD biomass; RWFA/Custom services enumerators; 2KUL Master students; 2 UR Master student; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission	
3.1.4. Mapping and inventory of potential biomass resources accessible from other land areas (lake/river shore, etc.)	PHD biomass; 1 KUL Master student ; 1 UR Master student; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission	

3.1.5 Develop model to analyse projection and map the sustainable supply of biomass in the EP and Kigali	PHD biomass, including co-promoter cost; International promoters and co-promoters Technical support field mission	
3.1.6. Determination of the calorific value of main tree/shrub species	PHD biomass; Laboratory analysis cost; 1 UR Master student; Transport cost for sample collection; UR Master promoter support mission	
<b>3.2. Generate knowledge on the efficient ICS best adapted to raw material availability and user appreciation in EP and Kigali peri-urban area</b>		
3.2.1 Inventory of available ICS technologies and baseline assessment of social/behaviour and the real needs of HHs for cooking	PHD biomass; 1 KUL Master student ; 1 UR Master student ; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission	
3.2.2 Laboratory testing of efficiency/gas emission for most promising ICS and select the one to be tested at HHs level	PHD biomass; Laboratory analysis cost	
3.2.3 Testing at HHs level selected models of ICS (and their upgraded version)	PHD biomass; ICS subsidy; Enumerators ; 4 KUL Master students; 4 UR Master students; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission; IT support for data collection software setting & control	
3.2.4. Financial and CBA of potential solutions	PHD biomass	
<b>3.3. Increase expertise of local ICS producers in design and technology development</b>		
3.3.1. Support (on the job training) of local ICS producers in design and adaptation of their models based on user's feedback	ICS Engineering expert support mission; Transport cost for field mission	
<b>Output 4.1. Develop knowledge on barriers/causes to AF low adoption and on farmers needs</b>		
4.1.1. Analysis of barriers/causes/drivers of agroforestry low adoption and assess real needs/expectation of farmers	PHD Agroforestry Socio-Economy; Enumerators for baseline and follow-up surveys; Meeting costs (group discussion, learning exchanges between farmers); 2 KUL Master student for survey supervision and quality control; 4UR Master student for survey supervision and quality control; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission; IT support for data collection software setting & control	

<b>4.2. Generate knowledge on socio-economic benefits and on its transformation mechanisms to incentive for farmers</b>		
4.2.1. Modelling economic and social impact of AF adoption or no adoption (addressing or not the identified barriers)	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy; International promoters and co-promoters support field mission; ICRAF technical support	
4.2.2 Developing and testing promising incentives mechanisms (including those linked to payment for eco-service)	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy; Microfinance expert mission support for set-up of incentives; Pilot Investment fund for incentives (subsidy, grant, revolving fund, etc.); ICRAF technical support	
<b>4.3. Improve integration of on farm-testing in AF extension services</b>		
4.3.1 Analysis of existing AF extension systems and identify opportunity of improvement	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy; ICRAF technical support; 1 KUL Master student; 1 UR Master student; Transport cost for supervision team; UR Master promoter support mission; Meeting costs (group discussion, learning exchanges between farmers); Regional Workshop	
4.3.2. Develop and pilot of on farm testing adapted to AF system	PHD Agroforestry Socio-Economy; ICRAF technical support; Support cost for local extensionist (transport/communication, etc.)	
<b>5.1. AF monitoring capacity enhanced</b>		
5.1.1. Review the existing AF monitoring systems and identify shortfalls	Salary for technical staff ; Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants; Costs of conferences/seminars	
5.1.2. Testing options for AF monitoring	Salary for technical staff ; Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems	
5.1.3. Develop policy support tools for AF M&E	Studies (services); Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
5.1.4. Training partners on the best AF monitoring mechanisms	Studies (services); Rent of vehicle (mileage)	
<b>5.2. Capacity of farmers and value chain stakeholders increased</b>		
5.2.1. Identify capacity building needs for actors and evolve competitiveness strategies to be implemented	Studies (services); Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
5.2.2. Organizing producers for aggregation, processing, and market compliance	Studies (services); Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
5.2.3. Test various financing incentives mechanisms for increased adoption and access to markets	Salary for technical staff ; Rent of vehicle (mileage); Local perdiems	
5.2.4. Support with investment opportunities for priority identified high nutritious value chains	Financial services	

5.2.5. Facilitate availability of information	Studies (services); Documentation, communication, publication, internet, consultations, local transportation for information collection, perdiems for local mission; Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
5.2.6. Package and disseminate information	Studies (services); Documentation, communication, publication, internet, perdiems for local mission; Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
<b>5.3: Enhanced capacity of extension services and of agencies in charge of incentive mechanism implementation in AF sector</b>		
5.3.1. Involvement and training of key agency staff in analysis and testing of incentive mechanisms and produce a "Technical guidelines and manual on incentives implementation to support agroforestry practices"	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy (technical support/input, design technical guidelines); Microfinance expert mission support for set-up of incentives; Training session cost (including transport, room, etc.); Participation in group discussion, learning exchanges between farmers	
5.3.2. Involvement and training of central/local extension staff in testing of improved extension systems	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy (technical support/input, design technical guidelines); ICRAF expert mission support; Training session cost (including transport, room, etc.); Participation in group discussion, learning exchanges between farmers	
5.3.3. Develop, in collaboration with RAB and RWFA, technical guidelines on recommended extension system that can support agroforestry dissemination	PhD Agroforestry Socio-Economy (technical support/input, design technical guidelines); ICRAF expert support; Validation meeting	
<b>5.4: National capacity in ICS testing and standardisation is improved</b>		
5.4.1 Involved national staff (REG /UR/Tumba college, etc.) in ICS testing in CRIEK	Missions fees and transport for 1 week in Nairobi center	
5.4.2 Feasibility study on establishment of a certified national ICS testing centre	PHD Biomass; ICRAF expert support; Validation meeting	
5.4.3 Key local national staff (IPRC/REG/RSB) trained on ICS design	Participation of 5 national staff in on the job training cover under act 311	
5.4.4. Support RSB in development of complementary regulations, standards and protocols for ICS testing and certification	PHD Biomass; ICRAF expert support; Validation meeting	
5.4.5 Support MININFRA in update of biomass data in LEAP model	PHD Biomass (support in regular provision of updated date from research)	

<b>5.5: National research capacity improved</b>		
5.5.1 Analyse current status, gaps and trends of research capacity in agroforestry and biomass sectors in Rwanda, and develop with UR and key partners a strategic note for its improvement	Studies (ICRAF expert support) ; Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants	
5.5.2 Involved UR/RAB researchers in research activity (PHD co-promoter, Master Promoter, co-publication, etc.), and For the 4 PHD foreseen, select national candidates while ensuring their mandatory commitment to serve in Rwanda institutions for at least 4 years after their PHD	Research costs	
5.5.3 Ensure exchanges on research finding at local, national and international level and support edition and publication of research finding	Cost of conferences/seminars; Perdiems for Seminar/conference participants; Publications; Technical &Scientific Coordination and support by KUL of the overall UR/Gent/Leuven researchers involved in R1 to R5 (including support to protocol harmonisation, publication/Policy brief/etc redaction and review/validation, additional co-funding mobilisation, etc.)	



## ANNEX II - General Conditions for Contribution Agreements

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## Article 1: Definitions

- Action:** the cooperation programme or project partly or wholly financed by the EU, which is carried out by the Organisation as described in Annex I. Where reference is made to the Action or part of the Action financed by the EU Contribution, this refers both (i) to activities exclusively financed by the EU Contribution and (ii) to activities jointly co-financed by the EU.
- Contractor:** a natural or legal person with whom a Procurement Contract has been signed.
- Days:** calendar days.
- Early Detection and Exclusion System:** a system set up by Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2015/1929 of 28 October 2015 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (OJ L 286/1, 30.10.2015), which includes information on the early detection of risks threatening the EU financial interests, on the cases of exclusion from EU funding of legal and natural persons and on the cases of imposition of financial penalties.
- End Date:** the date by which the Agreement ends, i.e. the moment of the payment of the balance by the Contracting Authority in accordance with Article 19 or when the Organisation repays any amounts paid in excess of the final amount due pursuant to Article 20. If any of the Parties invokes a dispute settlement procedure in accordance with Article 14, the End Date shall be postponed until the completion of such procedure.
- Final Administrative Decision:** a decision of an administrative authority having final and binding effect in accordance with the applicable law.
- Final Beneficiary:** a natural or legal person ultimately benefitting from the Action.
- Force Majeure:** any unforeseeable and exceptional situation or event beyond the Parties' control which prevents either of them from fulfilling any of their obligations under the Agreement, which may not be attributed to error or negligence on either part (or on the part of the Grant Beneficiaries, Partners, Contractors, agents or staff), and which could not have been avoided by the exercise of due diligence. Defects in equipment or material or delays in making them available cannot be invoked as force majeure, unless they stem directly from a relevant case of force majeure. Labour disputes, strikes or financial problems of the Organisation cannot be invoked as force majeure by the defaulting Party.
- Grant:** a direct financial contribution by way of donation given by the Organisation or a Partner to finance third parties activities.
- Grant Beneficiary:** a natural or legal person to whom a Grant has been awarded. Grant Beneficiaries can sub-grant and procure for the implementation of their activities.



Grave Professional  
Misconduct:

any of:

a violation of applicable laws or regulations, in particular the Organisation's Regulations and Rules, or ethical standards of the profession to which a person or entity belongs, including any conduct leading to sexual or other exploitation or abuse, or  
any wrongful conduct of a person or entity which has an impact on its professional credibility where such conduct denotes wrongful intent or gross negligence.

Indicator:

the quantitative and/or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure the achievement of the Results of an Action.

Internal  
Control System:

a process applicable at all levels of management designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the following objectives:

- a) effectiveness, efficiency and economy of operations;
- b) reliability of reporting;
- c) safeguarding of assets and information;
- d) prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of fraud and irregularities;
- e) adequate management of the risks relating to the legality and regularity of the financial operations, taking into account the multiannual character of programmes as well as the nature of the payments concerned.

International  
Organisation:

an international public-sector organisation set up by international agreement (including specialised agencies set up by such organisations), or an organisation assimilated to international organisations in accordance with the EU Financial Regulation.

Member State  
Organisation:

an entity established in a Member State of the European Union as a public law body or as a body governed by private law entrusted with a public service mission and provided with adequate financial guarantees from the Member State.

Multi-Donor Action:

an Action co-financed by the EU Contribution (whether or not earmarked) and other donor(s).

Outcome:

the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an Action's Outputs.

Output:

the products, capital goods and services which result from an Action's activities.

Partner:

an entity implementing part of the Action and being a party to the relevant Contribution Agreement together with the Organisation.

Procurement Contract:

a contract signed between the Contractor and either the Organisation or a Partner under which the Contractor provides services, supplies or works.

Regulations and Rules:

regulations, rules, organisational directives, instructions and other parts of the regulatory framework of the Organisation.

Result:

the Output or Outcome of an Action.

Management: a principle overarching the implementation of this Agreement, namely economy, effectiveness and efficiency (including all aspects of internal control). The principle of economy requires that resources used in the pursuit of the implementation of the Action shall be made available in due time, in appropriate quantity and quality and at the best price. The principle of effectiveness concerns the attainment of the specific objectives and the achievement of the intended results. The principle of efficiency concerns the best relationship between resources employed and results achieved.

## Article 2: General obligations

### Implementation of the Action

2.1 The Organisation is responsible for the implementation of the Action described in Annex I, regardless of whether the activities are performed by the Organisation itself, a Contractor or a Grant Beneficiary. Both Parties will endeavour to strengthen their mutual contacts with a view to foster the exchange of information throughout the implementation of the Action. To this end, the Organisation and the Contracting Authority shall participate in coordination meetings and other jointly organised common activities, and the Organisation shall invite the European Commission to join any donor committee which may be set up in relation to the Action.

### Responsibility

2.2 The Organisation shall be responsible for the performance of the obligations under this Agreement with a due degree of professional care and diligence, which means that it shall apply the same level of duty and care which it applies in managing its own funds. The Organisation shall respect the principles of Sound Financial Management, transparency, non-discrimination and visibility of the European Union in the implementation of the Action.

2.3 The Organisation shall have full financial responsibility towards the Contracting Authority for all funds, including those unduly paid to or incorrectly used by Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries. The Organisation shall take measures to prevent, detect and correct irregularities and fraud when implementing the Action. To this end, the Organisation shall carry out, in accordance with the principle of proportionality and its positively assessed Regulations and Rules, ex-ante and/or ex-post controls including, where appropriate, on-the-spot checks on representative and/or risk-based samples of transactions, to ensure that the Action financed by the EU Contribution is effectively carried out and implemented correctly. The Organisation shall inform the European Commission and the Contracting Authority of irregularities and fraud detected in the management of the EU Contribution and the measures taken. Where funds have been unduly paid to or incorrectly used by Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries, the Organisation shall take all applicable measures in accordance with its own Regulations and Rules to recover those funds, including, where appropriate, by bringing legal proceedings and by endeavouring to assign claims against its Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries to the Contracting Authority or the European Commission. Where the Organisation has exhausted such measures and the non-recovery is not the result of error or negligence on the part of the Organisation, the Contracting Authority will consider the amounts that could not be recovered from Contractors and/or Grant Beneficiaries as eligible costs.

### Other obligations

2.4 The Organisation undertakes to ensure that the obligations stated in this Agreement under Articles 2.6, 5-Conflict of interests, 7-Data protection, 8-Communication and Visibility, 16-Accounts and archiving and Article 17-Access and financial checks apply, where applicable, to all Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries.

- 2.5 The Organisation shall notify the Contracting Authority and the European Commission without delay of any substantial change in the rules, procedures and systems applied in the implementation of the Action. This obligation concerns in particular (i) substantial changes affecting the pillar assessment undergone by the Organisation or (ii) those that may affect the conditions for eligibility provided for in the applicable legal instruments of the EU. The Parties shall use their best efforts to resolve amicably any issues resulting from such changes. The Contracting Authority reserves the right to adopt or require additional measures in response to such changes. In the event an agreement on such measures or other solutions cannot be reached between the Parties, either Party may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.3.
- 2.6 The Organisation shall promote the respect of human rights and respect applicable environmental legislation including multilateral environmental agreements, as well as internationally agreed core labour standards. The Organisation shall not support activities that contribute to money laundering, terrorism financing, tax avoidance, tax fraud or tax evasion.
- 2.7 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it shall not be a party to this Agreement, with the consequence that rights and obligations are conferred upon it only where explicitly stated. This is without prejudice to the European Commission's role in promoting a consistent interpretation of the terms of this Agreement.

### **Article 3: Obligations regarding information and reporting**

#### **General issues**

- 3.1 The Organisation shall provide the Contracting Authority with full information on the implementation of the Action. To that end, the Organisation shall include in Annex I a work plan at least for the first year of the Implementation Period (or the whole Implementation Period where it is less than one year). The Organisation shall submit to the Contracting Authority progress report(s) and a final report in accordance with the provisions below. These reports shall consist of a narrative part and a financial part.
- 3.2 Every report, whether progress or final, shall provide a complete account of all relevant aspects of the implementation of the Action for the period covered. The report shall describe the implementation of the Action according to the activities envisaged in Annex I as well as the degree of achievement of its Results (Outcomes or Outputs) as measured by corresponding Indicators. The report shall be drafted in such a way as to allow monitoring of the objective(s), the means envisaged and employed. The level of detail in any report shall match that of Annexes I and III.
- 3.3 Where the overall action of the Organisation lasts longer than the Implementation Period of this Agreement, the Contracting Authority may request – in addition to the final reports to be submitted pursuant to Article 3.8 - the final reports of the overall action, once available.
- 3.4 Any alternative or additional reporting requirement shall be set out in the Special Conditions.
- 3.5 The Contracting Authority may request additional information at any time, providing the reasons for that request. Subject to the Organisation's Regulations and Rules, such information shall be supplied within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request. The Organisation may submit a duly motivated request to extend the 30-day deadline.
- 3.6 The Organisation shall notify the Contracting Authority without delay of any circumstances likely to adversely affect the implementation and management of the Action, or to delay or jeopardise the performance of the activities.

#### **Content of the reports**

3.7 The progress report(s) shall relate directly to this Agreement and shall at least include:

- a) summary and context of the Action;
- b) actual Results: an updated table based on a logical framework matrix including reporting of Results achieved by the Action (Outcomes or Outputs) as measured by their corresponding Indicators, agreed baselines and targets, and relevant data sources;
- c) information on the activities directly related to the Action as described in Annex I and carried out during the reporting period;
- d) information on the difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome problems and eventual changes introduced;
- e) information on the implementation of the Visibility and Communication Plan (Annex VI) and any additional measures taken to identify the EU as source of financing;
- f) a breakdown of the total costs, following the structure set out in Annex III, incurred from the beginning of the Action as well as the legal commitments entered into by the Organisation during the reporting period;
- g) a summary of controls carried out and available final audit reports in line with the Organisation's policy on disclosure of such controls and audit reports. Where errors and weaknesses in systems were identified, an analysis of their nature and extent, as well as information on corrective measures taken or planned, shall also be provided;
- h) where applicable, a request for payment;
- i) work plan and budget forecast for the next reporting period.

3.8 The final report shall cover the entire Implementation Period and include:

- a) all the information requested in Article 3.7 a) to h);
- b) a summary of the Action's receipts, payments received and of the eligible costs incurred;
- c) where applicable, an overview of any funds unduly paid or incorrectly used which the Organisation could or could not recover itself;
- d) the exact link to the webpage where, according to Article 22.1, information on Grant Beneficiaries and Contractors is available;
- e) if relevant, details of transfers of equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies mentioned in Article 9;
- f) where the Action is a Multi-Donor Action and the EU Contribution is not earmarked, a confirmation from the Organisation that an amount corresponding to that paid by the Contracting Authority has been used in accordance with the obligations laid down in this Agreement and that costs that were not eligible for the EU Contribution have been covered by other donors' contributions;

- g) where applicable, a request for payment.

3.9 The Organisation shall submit a report for every reporting period as specified in the Special Conditions starting from the commencement of the Implementation Period, unless otherwise specified in the Special Conditions<sup>1</sup>. Reporting, narrative as well as financial, shall cover the whole Action, regardless of whether this Action is entirely or partly financed by the EU Contribution. Progress reports shall be submitted within sixty (60) days after the period covered by such report. The final report shall be submitted, at the latest, six (6) months after the end of the Implementation Period.

### Management declaration

3.10 Every progress and final report shall be accompanied by a management declaration in accordance with the template included in Annex VII, unless Article 1.5 of the Special

<sup>1</sup> By default, the reporting period is every 12 months as from the commencement of the Implementation Period

Conditions states that an annual management declaration shall be sent to the European Commission headquarters, separately from the reports provided under this Agreement.

#### **Audit or control opinion for organisations other than International Organisations/Member State Organisations**

- 3.11 In case the Organisation is neither an International Organisation, nor a Member State Organisation, the Organisation shall provide an audit or control opinion in accordance with internationally accepted audit standards, establishing whether the accounts give a true and fair view, whether the control systems in place function properly, and whether the underlying transactions are managed in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement. The opinion shall also state whether the audit work puts in doubt the assertions made in the management declaration mentioned above.
- 3.12 Such audit or control opinion shall be provided up to one (1) month following the management declaration sent with every progress or final report, unless Article 1.5 of the Special Conditions states that the management declaration and the audit or control opinion shall be sent annually to the European Commission headquarters separately from the reports provided under this Agreement.

#### **Currency for reporting**

- 3.13 The reports shall be submitted in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in Article 3 of the Special Conditions.
- 3.14 The Organisation shall convert legal commitments, the Action's receipts and costs incurred in currencies other than the accounting currency of the Organisation according to its usual accounting practices.

#### **Failure to comply with reporting obligations**

- 3.15 If the Organisation is unable to present a progress or final report, together with the accompanying documents, by the deadline set out in Article 3.9, the Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority in writing of the reasons. The Organisation shall also provide a summary of the state of progress of the Action and, where applicable, a provisional work plan for the next period. If the Organisation fails to comply with this obligation for two (2) months, following the deadline set out in Article 3.9, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13, refuse to pay any outstanding amount and recover any amount unduly paid.

#### **Article 4: Liability towards third parties**

- 4.1 The European Commission shall not, under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever, be held liable for damage or injury sustained by the staff or property of the Organisation while the Action is being carried out, or as a consequence of the Action. The European Commission shall not therefore accept any claim for compensation or increase in payment in connection with such damage or injury.
- 4.2 The European Commission shall not, under any circumstances or for any reason whatsoever, be held liable towards third parties, including liability for damage or injury of any kind sustained by them in respect of or arising out of the implementation of the Action.
- 4.3 The Organisation shall discharge the European Commission of all liability associated with any claim or action brought as a result of an infringement of the Organisation's Regulations and Rules committed by the Organisation or Organisation's employees or individuals for whom those employees are responsible, or as a result of a violation of a third party's rights in the context of the implementation of the Action.

## Article 5: Conflict of interests

- 5.1 The Organisation shall refrain, in accordance with its Regulations and Rules, from any action which may give rise to a conflict of interests.
- 5.2 A conflict of interest shall be deemed to arise where the impartial and objective exercise of the functions of any person implementing the Agreement is compromised.

## Article 6: Confidentiality

- 6.1 The Contracting Authority and the Organisation shall both preserve the confidentiality of any document, information or other material directly related to the implementation of the Action that is communicated as confidential. The confidential nature of a document shall not prevent it from being communicated to a third party on a confidential basis when the rules binding the Parties, or the European Commission when it is not the Contracting Authority, so require. In no case can disclosure put in jeopardy the Parties' privileges and immunities or the safety and security of the Parties' staff, Contractors, Grant Beneficiaries or the Final Beneficiaries of the Action.
- 6.2 The Parties shall obtain each other's prior written consent before publicly disclosing such confidential information unless:
  - a) the communicating Party agrees in writing to release the other Party from the earlier confidentiality obligations; or
  - b) the confidential information becomes public through other means than in breach of the confidentiality obligation by the Party bound by that obligation; or
  - c) the disclosure of confidential information is required by law or by Regulations and Rules established in accordance with the basic constitutive document of any of the Parties.
- 6.3 The Parties shall remain bound by confidentiality for five (5) years after the End Date of the Agreement, or longer as specified by the communicating Party at the time of communication.
- 6.4 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it shall nonetheless have access to all documents communicated to the Contracting Authority, and shall maintain the same level of confidentiality.

## Article 7: Data Protection

The Organisation shall ensure an appropriate protection of personal data in accordance with its applicable Rules and Procedures. Personal data shall be:

- processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject;
- collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes;
- adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;
- accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date;
- kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed; and
- processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data.

## Article 8: Communication and visibility

- 8.1 The Organisation shall implement the Communication and Visibility Plan detailed in Annex VI.
- 8.2 Unless the European Commission requests or agrees otherwise, the Organisation shall take all appropriate measures to publicise the fact that the Action has received funding from the EU. Information given to the press and to the Final Beneficiaries, as well as all related

publicity material, official notices, reports and publications shall acknowledge that the Action was carried out "with funding by the European Union" and shall display the EU logo (twelve yellow stars on a blue background) in an appropriate way. Publications by the Organisation pertaining to the Action, in whatever form and whatever medium, including the internet, shall carry the following disclaimer: "This document was produced with the financial assistance of the European Union. The views expressed herein can in no way be taken to reflect the official opinion of the European Union." Such measures shall be carried out in accordance with the Communication and Visibility Requirements for EU External Action<sup>2</sup> published by the European Commission, or with any other guidelines agreed between the European Commission and the Organisation.

- 8.3 If, during the implementation of the Action, equipment, vehicles or major supplies are purchased using the EU Contribution, the Organisation shall display appropriate acknowledgement on such vehicles, equipment or major supplies, including the display of the EU logo (twelve yellow stars on a blue background). Where such display could jeopardise the Organisation's privileges and immunities or the safety of the Organisation's staff or of the Final Beneficiaries, the Organisation shall propose appropriate alternative arrangements. The acknowledgement and the EU logo shall be of such a size and prominence as to be clearly visible in a manner that shall not create any confusion regarding the identification of the Action as an activity of the Organisation, nor the ownership of the equipment, vehicles or major supplies by the Organisation.
- 8.4 If, pursuant to Article 9.5, the equipment, vehicles or remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution have not been transferred to the local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries when submitting the final report, the visibility requirements as regards this equipment, vehicles or major supplies (in particular display of the EU logo) shall continue to apply between submission of the final report and the end of the overall action, if the latter is longer. Where the Organisation retains ownership in accordance with Article 9.6, the visibility requirements shall continue to apply as long as the relevant equipment, vehicles or remaining major supplies are used by the Organisation.
- 8.5 Unless otherwise provided in the Special Conditions, if disclosure risks threatening the Organisation's safety or harming its interests, the European Commission and the Contracting Authority (if other than the European Commission) may publish in any form and medium, including on its internet sites, the name and address of the Organisation, the purpose and amount of the EU Contribution.
- 8.6 The Organisation shall ensure that reports, publications, press releases and updates relevant to the Action are communicated to the addresses stated in the Special Conditions upon their issuance.
- 8.7 The Parties will consult immediately and endeavour to remedy any detected shortcomings in implementing the visibility requirements set out in this Article. This is without prejudice to measures the Contracting Authority may take in case of substantial breach of an obligation.

## **Article 9: Right to use results and transfer of equipment**

### **Right to use**

- 9.1 Ownership of the results of the Action shall not vest in the Contracting Authority. Subject to Article 6, the Organisation shall grant, and shall act to ensure that any third party concerned grants the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission where it is not the Contracting Authority) the right to use free of charge the results of the Action, including the reports and other documents relating to it, which are subject to industrial or intellectual property rights.

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<sup>2</sup> Communication and Visibility in EU-financed external actions – Requirements for implementing partners (Projects), available at [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf)



- 9.2 Where the results mentioned in Article 9.1 include pre-existing rights and the Organisation cannot warrant the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission where it is not the Contracting Authority) the right to use such results, the Organisation shall inform in writing the Contracting Authority (and the European Commission, where it is not the Contracting Authority) accordingly.

### Transfer

- 9.3 The equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution shall be transferred to or remain with local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries, at the latest when submitting the final report.
- 9.4 The documentary proof of those transfers shall not be presented with the final reports, but shall be kept for verification for the duration and along with the documents mentioned in Article 16.2.
- 9.5 By way of derogation from Article 9.3, the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies purchased with the EU Contribution in the framework of actions which continue after the end of the Implementation Period may be transferred at the end of the overall action. The Organisation shall use the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies for the benefit of the Final Beneficiaries. The Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority on the end use of the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies in the final report.
- 9.6 In the event that there are no local authorities, local Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries to whom the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies could be transferred, the Organisation may transfer them to another action funded by the EU or - exceptionally - retain ownership of the equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies at the end of the Action or the overall action. In such cases, it shall submit a justified written request with an inventory listing of the items concerned and a proposal concerning their use in due course and - at the latest – together with the submission of the final report. In no event may the end use jeopardize the sustainability of the Action.

### Article 10: Monitoring and evaluation of the Action

- 10.1 Keeping in mind the commitment of the Parties to the effective and efficient operation of the Agreement, the Organisation shall invite representatives of the European Commission and the Contracting Authority (if other than the European Commission) to participate at their own costs to the main monitoring missions and evaluation exercises related to the performance of the Action. Participation in evaluation exercises should be ensured by requesting comments from the European Commission and the Contracting Authority on the terms of reference before the exercise takes place, and on the different deliverables related to an evaluation exercise prior to their final approval (as a minimum, on the final report). The Organisation shall send all monitoring and evaluation reports relating to the Action to the European Commission and the Contracting Authority once issued, subject to confidentiality.
- 10.2 Article 10.1 is without prejudice to any monitoring mission or evaluation exercise, which the European Commission as a donor, or the Contracting Authority, at their own costs, may wish to perform. Monitoring and evaluation missions by representatives of the European Commission or the Contracting Authority shall be planned ahead and completed in a collaborative manner between the staff of the Organisation and the European Commission's (or Contracting Authority's) representatives, keeping in mind the commitment of the Parties to the effective and efficient operation of the Agreement. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) and the Organisation shall agree on procedural matters in advance. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) shall make available to the Organisation the terms of reference of the evaluation exercise before it takes place, as well as the different deliverables (as a minimum, the draft final report) for comments prior to final issuance. The European Commission (or the Contracting Authority) shall send the final monitoring and evaluation report to the Organisation once issued.

- 10.3 In line with the spirit of partnership, the Organisation and the European Commission (and the Contracting Authority, if applicable), may also carry out joint monitoring and/or evaluation. Such arrangements will be discussed and agreed in due time, planned ahead and completed in a collaborative manner.
- 10.4 Representatives of the relevant partner country may, whenever possible, be invited to participate at their own costs in the main monitoring missions and evaluation exercises, unless such participation would be detrimental to the objectives of the Action or threaten the safety or harm the interests of Partners, Grant Beneficiaries or Final Beneficiaries.

#### **Article 11: Amendment to the Agreement**

- 11.1 Without prejudice to Articles 11.3 to 11.7, any amendment to this Agreement, including its annexes, shall be set out in writing in an addendum signed by both Parties. This Agreement can only be amended before the End Date.
- 11.2 The requesting Party shall request in writing any amendment thirty (30) days before the amendment is intended to enter into force and no later than thirty (30) days before the End Date, unless there are special circumstances, duly demonstrated by it, and accepted by the other Party. The other Party shall notify its decision regarding the amendment proposed in due time and in any case no later than thirty (30) days after the date when the amendment request was received.
- 11.3 By way of derogation from Articles 11.1 and 11.2, where an amendment to Annex I and/or Annex III does not affect the main purpose of the Action, such as its objectives, strategy and priority areas, and the financial impact is limited to a transfer within a single budget heading, including cancellation or introduction of an item, or a transfer between budget headings involving a variation (as the case may be in cumulative terms) of 25 % or less of the amount originally entered (or as amended by a written addendum) in relation to each concerned heading, the Organisation may unilaterally amend Annex I and/or Annex III and shall inform the Contracting Authority accordingly in writing, at the latest in the next report.
- 11.4 The method described in Article 11.3 shall be used neither to amend the contingency reserve, the rate for remuneration, nor the agreed methodology or fixed amounts/rates of simplified cost options.
- 11.5 The Organisation may, in agreement with the Contracting Authority, change Outputs, the Indicators and their related targets, baselines and sources of verification described in Annex I and in the logical framework if the change does not affect the main purpose of the Action, without the need for a formal addendum to the Agreement.
- 11.6 The Organisation may, in agreement with the European Commission, amend Annex VI without the need for a formal addendum to the Agreement.
- 11.7 Changes of address and of bank account shall be notified in writing to the Contracting Authority. Where applicable, changes of bank account must be specified in the request for payment, using the financial identification form attached as Annex IV.

#### **Article 12: Suspension**

##### **Suspension of the time limit for payment**

- 12.1 The Contracting Authority may suspend the time limit for payment following a single payment request by notifying the Organisation that either:
- a) the amount is not due; or
  - b) the appropriate supporting documents have not been provided and therefore the Contracting Authority needs to request clarifications, modifications or additional information to the narrative or financial reports. Such clarifications or additional information may notably be requested by the Contracting Authority if it has doubts about

compliance by the Organisation with its obligations in the implementation of the Action;  
or

- c) credible information has come to the notice of the Contracting Authority that puts in doubt the eligibility of the reported expenditure; or
- d) credible information has come to the notice of the Contracting Authority that indicates a significant deficiency in the functioning of the Internal Control System of the Organisation or that the expenditure reported by the Organisation is linked to a serious irregularity and has not been corrected. In this case, the Contracting Authority may suspend the payment deadline if it is necessary to prevent significant damage to the EU's financial interests.

12.2 In the situations listed in Article 12.1, the Contracting Authority shall notify the Organisation as soon as possible, and in any case within thirty (30) days from the date on which the payment request was received, of the reasons for the suspension, specifying - where applicable - the additional information required. Suspension shall take effect on the date when the Contracting Authority sends the notification stating the reasons for the suspension. The remaining payment period shall start to run again from the date on which the requested information or revised documents are received or the necessary further checks are carried out. If the requested information or documents are not provided within the deadline fixed in the notification or are incomplete, payment may be made on the basis of the partial information available.

#### **Suspension of the Agreement by the Contracting Authority**

12.3 The Contracting Authority may suspend the implementation of the Agreement, fully or partly, if:

- a) the Contracting Authority has proof that irregularities, fraud or breach of substantial obligations have been committed by the Organisation in the procedure of its selection, in its pillar assessment or in the implementation of the Action;
- b) the Contracting Authority has proof that irregularities, fraud or breach of obligations have occurred which call into question the reliability or effectiveness of the Organisation's Internal Control System or the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions;
- c) the Contracting Authority has proof that the Organisation has committed irregularities, fraud or breaches of obligations under other agreements funded by EU funds provided that those irregularities, fraud or breaches of obligations have a material impact on this Agreement.

12.4 Before suspension, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to suspend, inviting the Organisation to make observations within ten (10) days from the receipt of the notification. If the Organisation does not submit observations, or if - after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation - the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the suspension, the Contracting Authority may suspend all or part of the implementation of this Agreement serving seven (7) days' prior notice. In case of suspension of part of the implementation of the Agreement, upon request of the Organisation, the Parties shall enter into discussions in order to find the arrangements necessary to continue the part of the implementation that is not suspended. Any expenditures or costs incurred by the Organisation during the suspension and related to the part of the Agreement suspended shall not be reimbursed, nor be covered by the Contracting Authority. Following suspension of the implementation of the Agreement, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.2, recover amounts unduly paid and/or, in agreement with the Organisation, resume implementation of the Agreement. In the latter case, the Parties will amend the Agreement where necessary.

## **Suspension for exceptional circumstances**

- 12.5 The Organisation may decide to suspend the implementation of all or part of the Action if exceptional or unforeseen circumstances beyond the control of the Organisation make such implementation impossible or excessively difficult, such as in cases of Force Majeure. The Organisation shall inform the Contracting Authority immediately and provide all the necessary details, including the measures taken to minimise any possible damage, and the foreseeable effect and date of resumption.
- 12.6 The Contracting Authority may also notify the Organisation of the suspension of the implementation of the Agreement if exceptional circumstances so require, in particular:
- a) when a relevant EU Decision identifying a violation of human rights has been adopted; or
  - b) in cases such as crisis entailing a change of EU policy.
- 12.7 Neither of the Parties shall be held liable for breach of its obligations under the Agreement if Force Majeure or exceptional circumstances as set forth under Articles 12.5 and 12.6 prevent it from fulfilling said obligations, and provided it takes any measures to minimise any possible damage.
- 12.8 In the situations listed in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, the Parties shall minimise the duration of the suspension and shall resume implementation once the conditions allow. During the suspension period, the Organisation shall be entitled to the reimbursement of the minimum costs, including new legal commitments, necessary for a possible resumption of the implementation of the Agreement or of the Action. The Parties shall agree on such costs, including the reimbursement of legal commitments entered into for implementing the Action before the notification of the suspension was received which the Organisation cannot reasonably suspend, reallocate or terminate on legal grounds. This is without prejudice to any amendments to the Agreement that may be necessary to adapt the Action to the new implementing conditions, including, if possible, the extension of the Implementation Period or to the termination of the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.3. In case of suspension due to Force Majeure or if the Action is a Multi-Donor Action, the Implementation Period is automatically extended by an amount of time equivalent to the duration of the suspension.

## **Article 13: Termination**

- 13.1 Without prejudice to any other provision of these General Conditions or penalties foreseen in the EU Financial Regulation, where applicable, and with due regard to the principle of proportionality, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement if the Organisation:
- a) fails to fulfil a substantial obligation incumbent on it under the terms of the Agreement;
  - b) is guilty of misrepresentation or submits false or incomplete statements to obtain the EU Contribution or provides reports that do not reflect reality to obtain or keep the EU Contribution without cause;
  - c) is bankrupt or being wound up, or is subject to any other similar proceedings;
  - d) is guilty of Grave Professional Misconduct proven by any justified means;
  - e) has committed fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity to the detriment of the EU's financial interests on the basis of proof in the possession of the Contracting Authority;
  - f) fails to comply with the reporting obligations in accordance with Article 3.15;
  - g) has committed any of the failings described in Article 12.3 on the basis of proof in the possession of the Contracting Authority.
- 13.2 Before terminating the Agreement in accordance with Article 13.1, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to terminate, inviting the Organisation to make observations (including proposals for remedial measures) within thirty (30) days from the receipt of the notification. During this period, and until the termination takes effect,

the Contracting Authority may suspend the time limit for any payment in accordance with Article 12.2 as a precautionary measure informing the Organisation immediately in writing. If the Organisation does not submit observations, or if, after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation, the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the termination, the Contracting Authority may terminate the Agreement serving seven (7) days' prior notice. During that period, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission. Where the Contracting Authority is the European Commission, the termination will take effect if and when confirmed by the director. Where the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, the referral to the responsible director in the European Commission will not suspend the effects of the decision of the Contracting Authority. In case of termination, the Contracting Authority may demand full repayment of any amounts paid in excess of the final amount determined in accordance with Article 20 after allowing the Organisation to submit its observations. Neither Party shall be entitled to claim indemnity by the other Party on account of the termination of this Agreement.

- 13.3 If, at any time, either Party believes that the purpose of the Agreement can no longer be effectively or appropriately performed, it shall consult the other Party. Failing agreement on a solution, either Party may terminate the Agreement by serving sixty (60) days written notice. In this case, the final amount shall cover:
- a) payment only for the part of the Action carried out up to the date of termination;
  - b) in the situations described in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, the unavoidable residual expenditures incurred during the notice period; and,
  - c) in the situations described in Articles 12.5 and 12.6, reimbursement of legal commitments the Organisation entered into for implementing the Action before the written notice on termination was received by it and which the Organisation cannot reasonably terminate on legal grounds.

The Contracting Authority shall recover the remaining part in accordance with Article 15.

- 13.4 In the event of termination, a final report and a request for payment of the balance shall be submitted in accordance with Articles 3 and 19. The Contracting Authority shall not reimburse or cover any expenditure or costs which are not included or justified in a report approved by it.

#### **Article 14: Applicable law and settlement of disputes**

- 14.1 The Parties shall endeavour to settle amicably any disputes or complaints relating to the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, including its existence or termination.
- 14.2 Where the Organisation is not an International Organisation, and the European Commission is the Contracting Authority, this Agreement is governed by EU law, complemented - if necessary - by the relevant provisions of Belgian law. In the absence of an amicable settlement in accordance with Article 14.1 above, the General Court, or on appeal the Court of Justice of the European Union, has sole jurisdiction. Such actions must be brought under Article 272 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU). Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, where the Organisation is not established or incorporated in the EU, any of the Parties may bring before the Brussels courts any dispute between them concerning the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement, if such dispute cannot be settled amicably. Where one party has brought proceedings before the Brussels courts, the other party may not bring a claim arising from the interpretation, application or validity of the Agreement in any other court than the Brussels courts before which the proceedings have already been brought.
- 14.3 Where the Organisation is not an International Organisation and the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, the Agreement shall be governed by the law of the country of the Contracting Authority and the courts of the country of the Contracting Authority shall have exclusive jurisdiction, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties. The dispute may, by common agreement of the Parties, be submitted for conciliation to the European

Commission. If no settlement is reached within one hundred and twenty (120) days of the opening of the conciliation procedure, each Party may notify the other that it considers the procedure to have failed and may submit the dispute to the courts of the country of the Contracting Authority.

- 14.4 Where the Organisation is an International Organisation:
- a) nothing in the Agreement shall be interpreted as a waiver of any privileges or immunities accorded to any Party by its constituent documents, privileges and immunities agreements or international law;
  - b) in the absence of an amicable settlement pursuant to Article 14.1 above, any dispute shall be settled by final and binding arbitration in accordance with the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitration Involving International Organizations and States, as in effect on the date of entry into force of this Agreement. The appointing authority shall be the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration. The arbitration proceedings must take place in the Hague and the language used in the arbitral proceedings will be English. The arbitrator's decision shall be binding on all Parties and there shall be no appeal.

### **Article 15: Recovery**

- 15.1 Where an amount is to be recovered under the terms of the Agreement, the Organisation shall repay the amount due to the Contracting Authority.
- 15.2 Before recovery, the Contracting Authority shall formally notify the Organisation of its intention to recover any undue amount, specifying the amount and the reasons for recovery and inviting the Organisation to make any observations within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notification. If, after examination of the observations submitted by the Organisation or if the Organisation does not submit any observations, the Contracting Authority decides to pursue the recovery procedure, it may confirm recovery by formally notifying the Organisation. If there is a disagreement between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority on the amount to be repaid, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission within thirty (30) days. Where the Contracting Authority is the European Commission, a debit note specifying the terms and the date for payment may be issued after the deadline for the referral to the director. Where the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, the referral to the responsible director in the European Commission will not prevent the Contracting Authority from issuing the debit note.
- 15.3 If the Organisation does not make the payment by the date specified in the debit note, the Contracting Authority shall recover the amount due:
- a) by offsetting it against any amounts owed to the Organisation by the EU;
  - b) by taking legal action pursuant to Article 14;
  - c) in exceptional circumstances justified by the necessity to safeguard the financial interests of the EU, the Contracting Authority may, when it has justified grounds to believe that the amount due would be lost, recover by offsetting before the deadline specified in the debit note without the Organisation's prior consent.
- 15.4 If the Organisation fails to repay by the due date, the amount due shall be increased by late payment interest calculated at the rate indicated in Article 19.6(a). The interest shall be payable for the period elapsing from the day after the expiration of the time limit for payment up to and including the date when the Contracting Authority actually receives payment in full of the outstanding amount. Any partial payment shall first cover the interest.
- 15.5 Where the European Commission is not the Contracting Authority, it may, if necessary, proceed itself to the recovery.



- 15.6 The European Commission may waive the recovery in accordance with the principle of Sound Financial Management and proportionality or it shall cancel the amount in the event of a mistake.

## **Article 16: Accounts and archiving**

### **Accounting**

- 16.1 The Organisation shall keep accurate and regular records and accounts of the implementation of the Action. The accounting Regulations and Rules of the Organisation shall apply to the extent that they ensure accurate, complete, reliable and timely information. Financial transactions and financial statements shall be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Regulations and Rules of the Organisation.

### **Archiving**

- 16.2 For a period of five (5) years from the End Date and in any case until any on-going audit, verification, appeal, litigation or pursuit of claim or investigation by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), if notified to the Organisation, has been disposed of, the Organisation shall keep and make available according to Article 17 all relevant financial information (originals or copies) related to the Agreement and to any Procurement Contracts and Grant agreements financed by the EU Contribution.

## **Article 17: Access and financial checks**

- 17.1 The Organisation shall allow the European Commission, or any authorised representatives, to conduct desk reviews and on-the-spot checks on the use made of the EU Contribution on the basis of supporting accounting documents and any other document related to the financing of the Action.
- 17.2 The Organisation agrees that OLAF may carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, in accordance with the provisions laid down by EU law for the protection of the financial interests of the EU against fraud, corruption and any other illegal activity.
- 17.3 The Organisation agrees that the execution of this Agreement may be subject to scrutiny by the Court of Auditors when the Court of Auditors audits the European Commission's implementation of EU expenditure. In such case the Organisation shall provide to the Court of Auditors access to the information that is required for the Court to perform its duties.
- 17.4 To that end, the Organisation undertakes to provide officials of the European Commission, OLAF and the European Court of Auditors and their authorised agents, upon request, information and access to any documents and computerised data concerning the technical and financial management of operations financed under the Agreement, as well as grant them access to sites and premises at which such operations are carried out. The Organisation shall take all necessary measures to facilitate these checks in accordance with its Regulations and Rules. The documents and computerised data may include information that the Organisation considers confidential in accordance with its own established Regulations and Rules or as governed by contractual agreement. Such information once provided to the European Commission, OLAF, the European Court of Auditors, or any other authorised representatives, shall be treated in accordance with EU confidentiality rules and legislation and Article 6. Documents must be accessible and filed in a manner permitting checks, the Organisation being bound to inform the European Commission, OLAF or the European Court of Auditors of the exact location at which they are kept. Where appropriate, the Parties may agree to send copies of such documents for a desk review.
- 17.5 Where applicable, the desk reviews, investigations, on-the-spot checks and inspections referred to in Article 17.1 to 17.4 shall refer to a verification that shall be performed in accordance with the verification clauses agreed between the Organisation and the European



Commission. This is without prejudice to any cooperation arrangement between OLAF and the Organisation's anti-fraud bodies.

- 17.6 The European Commission shall inform the Organisation of the planned on-the-spot missions by agents appointed by the European Commission in due time in order to ensure adequate procedural matters are agreed upon in advance.
- 17.7 Failure to comply with the obligations set forth in Article 17 constitutes a case of breach of a substantial obligation under this Agreement.

#### **Article 18: Eligibility of costs**

18.1 Direct costs are eligible for EU financing if they meet all the following criteria:

- a) they are necessary for carrying out the Action, directly attributable to it, arising as a direct consequence of its implementation and charged in proportion to the actual use;
- b) they are incurred in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement;
- c) they are actually incurred by the Organisation, i.e. they represent real expenditure definitely and genuinely borne by the Organisation, without prejudice to Article 18.5;
- d) they are reasonable, justified, comply with the principle of Sound Financial Management and are in line with the usual practices of the Organisation regardless of their source of funding;
- e) they are incurred during the Implementation Period with the exception of costs related to final report, final evaluation, audit and other costs linked to the closure of the Action which may be incurred after the Implementation Period;
- f) they are identifiable and backed by supporting documents, in particular determined and recorded in accordance with the accounting practices of the Organisation;
- g) they are covered by one of the sub-headings indicated in the estimated budget in Annex III and by the activities described in Annex I; and
- h) they comply with the applicable tax and social legislation taking into account the Organisation's privileges and immunities.

18.2 The following costs may not be considered eligible direct costs, but may be charged as part of the remuneration: all eligible costs that, while necessary and arising as a consequence of implementation, are supporting the implementation of the Action and not considered part of the activities that the European Union finances as described in Annex I, including corporate management costs or other costs linked to the normal functioning of the Organisation, such as horizontal and support staff, office or equipment costs (except when duly justified and described in Annex I, such as a project office).

18.3 The remuneration shall be declared on the basis of a flat-rate which shall not exceed 7% of the total eligible direct costs to be reimbursed by the Contracting Authority. The remuneration does not need to be supported by accounting documents. For Multi-Donor and comparable actions, the remuneration shall not be higher than that charged by the Organisation to comparable contributions.

18.4 The following costs are ineligible for EU financing:

- a) bonuses, provisions, reserves or non-remuneration related costs. Employers' contributions to pension or other insurance funds run by the Organisation may only be eligible to the extent they do not exceed the actual payments made by these schemes and that the amount provisioned does not exceed the contribution that could have been made to an external fund;
- b) full-purchase cost of equipment and assets unless the asset or equipment is specifically purchased for the Action and ownership is transferred in accordance with Article 9;

- c) duties, taxes and charges, including VAT, that are recoverable/deductible by the Organisation;
- d) return of capital;
- e) debts and debt service charges;
- f) provision for losses, debts or potential future liabilities;
- g) banking charges for the transfers from and to the Contracting Authority;
- h) costs incurred during the suspension of the implementation of the Agreement except the minimum costs agreed on in accordance with Article 12.8;
- i) costs declared by the Organisation under another agreement financed by the European Union budget (including through the European Development Fund);
- j) contributions in kind. The cost of staff assigned to the Action and actually incurred by the Organisation is not a contribution in kind and may be declared as a direct eligible cost if it complies with the conditions set out in Article 18.1; and
- k) costs of purchase of land or buildings, unless otherwise provided in the Special Conditions.

### **Simplified cost options**

- 18.5 Direct eligible costs may also be declared by using any or a combination of unit costs, lump sums and flat-rate financing.
- 18.6 The methods used by the Organisation to determine unit costs, lump sums or flat-rates shall comply with the principles provided in Articles 18.1, 18.2 and 18.4, be clearly described and substantiated in Annex III, shall avoid double funding of costs and shall respect the principle of Sound Financial Management. These methods shall be based on the Organisation's historical or actual accounting data, its usual accounting practices, an expert judgment or on statistical or other objective information where available and appropriate.
- 18.7 Costs declared under simplified cost options do not need to be backed by accounting or supporting documents except if they are necessary to demonstrate that the costs have been declared according to the declared method or cost accounting practices and that the qualitative and quantitative conditions defined in Annex I and III have been respected.
- 18.8 Simplified cost options not linked to the achievement of concrete Results shall only be eligible if they have been ex ante-assessed by the European Commission.
- 18.9 If a verification reveals that the methods used by the Organisation to determine unit costs, lump sums or flat-rates are not compliant with the conditions established in this Agreement, the Contracting Authority shall be entitled to recover proportionately up to the amount of the unit costs, lump sums or flat-rate financing.

### **Article 19: Payments**

- 19.1 Payment procedures shall be as follows:
  - a) the Contracting Authority shall provide a first pre-financing instalment as set out in Article 4.1 of the Special Conditions within thirty (30) days of receiving the Agreement signed by both Parties;
  - b) the Organisation may submit a request for further pre-financing instalment for the following reporting period in accordance with Article 4 of the Special Conditions; the following provisions apply:
    - i) the reporting period is intended as a twelve-month period, unless otherwise provided for in the Special Conditions. When the remaining period to the end of the Action is up to eighteen (18) months, the reporting period shall cover it entirely;

- ii) if at the end of the reporting period less than 70% of the last payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or otherwise subject to a legal commitment with a third party, the further pre-financing payment shall be reduced by the amount corresponding to the difference between the 70 % of the immediately pre-financing payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) and the part of the previous pre-financing payments which has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or has been subject to a legal commitment with a third party;
- iii) the Organisation may submit a request for further pre-financing payment before the end of the reporting period, once more than 70 % of the immediately preceding payment (and 100% of previous payments, if any) has been paid by the Organisation to its staff or otherwise subject to a legal commitment with a third party. In this case, the following reporting period starts anew from the end date of the period covered by this payment request;
- c) at the end of the Implementation Period, the Organisation shall submit a payment request for the balance, where applicable, together with the final report. The amount of the balance shall be determined according to Article 20 and following approval of the request for payment of the balance and of the final report; and
- d) the Contracting Authority shall pay the further pre-financing instalments and the balance within ninety (90) days of receiving a payment request accompanied by a progress or final report, unless the time limit for payment was suspended according to Article 12 or 13.

19.2 Payment requests shall be accompanied by narrative and financial reports presented in accordance with Article 3. The requests for pre-financing payments and the request for the balance shall be drafted in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in the Special Conditions. Except for the first pre-financing instalment, the payments shall be made upon approval of the payment request accompanied by a progress or final report. The final amount shall be established in line with Article 20. If the balance is negative, the payment of the balance takes the form of recovery.

19.3 Approval of the requests for payment and of the accompanying reports shall not imply recognition of the regularity or of the authenticity, completeness and correctness of the declarations and information contained therein.

19.4 The Contracting Authority shall make payments in the Currency of the Agreement as specified in the Special Conditions to the bank account referred to in the financial identification form in Annex IV.

19.5 Payment arrangements for performance-based financing in accordance with Article 21 shall be set out in Article 4 of the Special Conditions and Annex I.

#### **Late payment interest**

19.6 In case of late payment of the amounts stated in Article 4 of the Special Conditions the following conditions apply:

- a) upon expiry of the time limits for payments specified in Article 19.1, if the Organisation is not a Member State Organisation, it shall receive interest on late payment based on the rate applied by the European Central Bank for its main refinancing operations in Euros (Reference Rate), increased by three and a half percentage points. The Reference Rate shall be the rate in force on the first day of the month in which the time limit for payment expires, as published in the C series of the Official Journal of the EU;
- b) the suspension of the time limit for payment by the Contracting Authority in accordance with Article 12 or 13 shall not be considered as late payment;
- c) interest on late payment shall cover the period running from the day following the due date for payment, up to and including the date of actual payment as established in Article 19.1. Any partial payment shall first cover the interest;

- d) by way of exception to point (c), when the interest calculated in accordance with this provision is lower than or equal to EUR 200, the Contracting Authority shall pay such interest to the Organisation only upon request from the Organisation submitted within two months of it receiving late payment;
- e) by way of exception to point (c), when the Contracting Authority is not the European Commission, and the European Commission does not make the payments, the Organisation shall be entitled to late payment interest upon its request submitted within two months of it receiving late payment.

## **Article 20: Final amount of the EU Contribution**

- 20.1 The Contracting Authority shall determine the final amount of the EU Contribution when approving the Organisation's final report. The Contracting Authority shall then determine the balance:
  - a) to be paid to the Organisation in accordance with Article 19 where the final amount of the EU Contribution is higher than the total amount already paid to the Organisation; or
  - b) to be recovered from the Organisation in accordance with Article 15 where the final amount of the EU Contribution is lower than the total amount already paid to the Organisation.
- 20.2 The final amount shall be the lower of the following amounts:
  - a) the maximum EU Contribution referred to in Article 3.1 of the Special Conditions in terms of absolute value;
  - b) the amount obtained after reduction of the EU Contribution in accordance with Article 20.3.
- 20.3 Where the Action (i) is not implemented, (ii) is not implemented in line with the Agreement or (iii) is implemented partially or late, the Contracting Authority may, after allowing the Organisation to submit its observations, reduce the EU Contribution in proportion to the seriousness of the above mentioned situations. If there is a disagreement between the Organisation and the Contracting Authority on the reduction, the Organisation may refer the matter to the responsible director in the European Commission.

## **Article 21: Performance-based financing**

- 21.1 The payment of the EU Contribution may be partly or entirely linked to the achievement of Results measured by reference to previously set milestones or through performance Indicators. Such performance-based financing is not subject to Article 18. The relevant Results and the means to measure their achievement shall be clearly described in Annex I.
- 21.2 The amount to be paid per achieved Result shall be set out in Annex III. The method to determine the amount to be paid per achieved Result shall be clearly described in Annex I and take into account the principle of Sound Financial Management.
- 21.3 The Organisation shall not be obliged to report on costs linked to the achievement of Results. However, the Organisation shall submit any necessary supporting documents, including where relevant accounting documents, to prove that the Results triggering the payment as defined in Annex I and III have been achieved.
- 21.4 Articles 3.7 f), 3.8 b) and 3.8 f) do not apply to the part of the Action supported by way of performance-based financing.

## **Article 22: Ex-post publication of information on Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries**

- 22.1 The Organisation shall publish, on an annual basis, on its internet site, the following information on Procurement Contracts exceeding EUR 15.000 and all Grants financed by the EU Contribution: title of the contract/agreement/project, nature and purpose of the

contract/agreement/project, name and locality of the Contractor or Grant Beneficiary and amount of the contract/agreement/project. The term "locality" shall mean the address for legal persons and the Region on NUTS<sup>1</sup> 2 level, or equivalent, for natural persons. This information shall not be published in relation to education support paid to natural persons and other direct support paid to natural persons in most need. This information shall be published with due observance to the requirements of confidentiality security and in particular the protection of personal data. The publication shall be waived, if such disclosure risks threatening rights and freedoms as protected by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union or harm the commercial interests of the Contractors or Grant Beneficiaries.

22.2 The Organisation shall provide to the European Commission the address of the internet site where this information can be found and shall authorise the publication of such address on the European Commission's internet site.

22.3 Where the Action is a Multi-Donor Action and the EU Contribution is not earmarked, the publication of information on Contractors and Grant Beneficiaries shall follow the rules of the Organisation.

## **Article 23: Contracting and Early Detection and Exclusion System**

### **Contracting**

23.1 Unless otherwise provided for in the Special Conditions, the origin of the goods and the nationality of the organisations, companies and experts selected for carrying out activities in the Action shall be determined in accordance with the Organisation's relevant rules. However, and in any event, goods, organisations, companies and experts eligible under the applicable regulatory provisions of the European Union shall be eligible. Without prejudice to the foregoing or to the Organisation's assessed Regulations and Rules, the Organisation shall promote the use of local contractors when implementing the Action.

23.2 The Organisation shall adopt reasonable measures, in accordance with its own Regulations and Rules, to ensure that potential candidates or tenderers and applicants shall be excluded from the participation in a procurement or grant award procedure and from the award of a Procurement Contract or Grant financed by the EU Contribution, if the Organisation becomes aware that these entities:

- a) or persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over them, have been the subject of a final judgement or of a Final Administrative Decision for fraud, corruption, involvement in a criminal organisation, money laundering, terrorist-related offences, child labour or trafficking in human beings;
- b) or persons having powers of representation, decision making or control over them have been the subject of a final judgement or of a Final Administrative Decision for an irregularity affecting the EU's financial interest;
- c) are guilty of misrepresentation in supplying the information required as a condition of participation in the procedure or if they fail to supply this information;
- d) have been the subject of a final judgment or of a Final Administrative Decision establishing that the entities have created an entity under a different jurisdiction with the intention to circumvent fiscal, social or any other legal obligations of mandatory application in the jurisdiction of its registered office, central administration or principal place of business;
- e) have been created with the intention described in point d) above as established by a final judgment or a Final Administrative Decision.

### **Early Detection and Exclusion System**

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<sup>1</sup> Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics, available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon>

- 23.3 The Organisation shall inform the European Commission if, in relation to the implementation of the Action, it has detected a situation of exclusion pursuant to Article 23.2 or its own positively assessed Regulations and Rules, as applicable, or if it has detected a fraud and/or an irregularity pursuant to Article 2.3. This information may be used by the European Commission for the purpose of the Early Detection and Exclusion System. The Organisation shall inform the European Commission when it becomes aware that transmitted information needs to be rectified updated or removed. The Organisation shall ensure that the entity concerned is informed that its data was transmitted to the European Commission and may be included in the Early Detection and Exclusion System and be published on the website of the European Commission. These requirements cease at the end of the Implementation Period.
- 23.4 Without prejudice to the power of the European Commission to exclude a person or an entity from future procurement contracts and grants financed by the EU and/or to impose financial penalties according to the EU Financial Regulation, the Organisation may impose sanctions on third parties according to its own Regulations and Rules ensuring, where applicable, the right of defence of the third party.
- 23.5 The Organisation may take into account, as appropriate and on its own responsibility, the information contained in the Early Detection and Exclusion System, when implementing the EU Contribution. Access to the information can be provided through the authorised persons or via consultation with the European Commission as referred in Article 5.6 of the Special Conditions<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> The Organisation shall be allowed to have direct access to the Early Detection and Exclusion System through an authorised person when the Organisation certifies to the Contracting Authority service responsible that it applies adequate data protection measures as provided in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 or its successor, as applicable

## ANNEX II.b - Provisions only applicable to a Contribution Agreement resulting from a call for proposals for EU External Action<sup>1</sup>

### To be added to the Special Conditions

In Article 1.3 SC, in case of Multi-Partner Contribution Agreements with non-pillar-assessed Partners, include:

[<names of non-pillar-assessed entity> [is a/are] non-pillar assessed Partner[s] for the purposes of Annexes II.a and II.b.]

In Article 3.1 SC after the second sentence, indicate the percentage of total eligible costs financed by the EU Contribution if the guidelines provide for the application of a percentage:

[The EU Contribution is further limited to <enter applicable percentage> of the total eligible costs of the Action.]

In Article 3.1, at the end, insert the following sentence:

[The final amount shall not exceed the amount obtained by applying the percentage laid down in the first subparagraph to the total eligible costs of the Action approved by the Contracting Authority.]

Where relevant, insert the following under Article 7 SC:

If the Organisation implements the Action together with Affiliated Entities add:

[7.1.x For the purpose of this Agreement, the following entities are considered Affiliated Entities:

<name of the legal entity>, affiliated to <name of the Organisation or Partner>;

Repeat as many times as Affiliated Entities

For accepted costs system, insert:

7.1.x The following non eligible costs may be considered part of the total accepted costs of the Action for the purpose of co-financing, as follows: <clarify the conditions and specificities of the relevant costs in accordance with the relevant guidelines for applicants> .

[The total accepted costs of the Action are estimated at <currency of the Agreement> <enter total of estimated eligible costs plus non-eligible costs .....>, as set out in Annex III. The Contracting Authority's contribution set out in Article 3.1 is further limited to <enter applicable percentage> of the total accepted costs.]

In Article 7 insert if the guidelines provide for the application of a percentage:

[7.1.x By way of derogation from Article 3.8 f), if the EU Contribution is expressed both as nominal amount and as a percentage of total eligible costs of the Action, the full amount of the costs related to the Action needs to satisfy the eligibility conditions of Article 18 of Annex II.]

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<sup>1</sup> or, where applicable, a direct award by a Contracting Authority from a partner country if non-assessed Partners or affiliated entities participate in the implementation of the Action EU External Action refers to actions financed under EDF, DCI, ENI, IPA II, INSC, IeSP, PI, EIDHR, their predecessors and successor(s) All other actions - except CFSP and humanitarian aid - are Internal Policies



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**The following provisions shall supplement Annex II**

Article 9.3 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: As an alternative, the relevant equipment, vehicles and remaining major supplies may also be transferred to local non-pillar-assessed Partners.

Article 11.4 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: Amendments shall not have the purpose or the effect of making such changes to the Agreement as would call into question the award decision or, where applicable, be contrary to the equal treatment of applicants.

Where the Contribution Agreement results from a call for proposals, Article 18.1 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: Costs related to Grants are only eligible if the Grants are provided in accordance with the requirements for financial support to third parties as set out in Annex I and the relevant guidelines for applicants.

Where the EU Contribution is also expressed as a maximum percentage in the Special Conditions, Article 20.2 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: c) the amount obtained by applying the percentage set out in Article 3.1 of the Special Conditions to the total eligible costs of the Action approved by the Contracting Authority.

Article 23 of Annex II shall be supplemented as follows: Non-pillar-assessed Partners shall award Procurement Contracts to the tender offering best value for money or, as appropriate, to the tender offering the lowest price. In doing so, the Partners shall avoid any conflict of interest.

**The following provision shall amend Annex II**

If the Action is not a Multi-Donor Action and non-pillar-assessed Partners participate, the following sentence shall complement Article 23.1 of Annex II:

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for Procurement Contracts to be signed by non-pillar-assessed Partners, the origin of the goods and the nationality of the organisations, companies and experts selected for carrying out activities in the Action shall be determined in accordance with the applicable regulatory provisions of the European Union.

**The following provisions shall supplement Annex II.a**

Article 1 of Annex II.a shall be supplemented as follows: Where part of the Action is implemented by affiliated entities the rules for Partners apply *mutatis mutandis*. Affiliated entities are not Party to the Agreement but shall be mentioned in Article 7 of the Special Conditions.

Article 2 of Annex II.a shall be supplemented as follows: The management declaration and, where applicable, audit opinion of the Organisation shall encompass the activities implemented by non-pillar-assessed Partners and any affiliated entities.

Article 6 of Annex II.a shall be supplemented as follows: The Organisation is financially responsible for the parts of the Action to be implemented by non-pillar-assessed Partners and any affiliated entities.

### Annex III: Budget for the Action

		Unit	Quantit	Unit cost (Euros)	Exec. mo	TOTAL BUDGET (Euros)
<b>- ) - ) - BUDGET</b>						
<b>Results 3 : Locally tested expertise and knowledge on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly Improved cooking stoves (ICS) and their supply chains.</b>						<b>646,120.00</b>
<b>A</b>						
<b>Output 3.1: Baseline on availability and accessibility (map and quantity) of biomass fuel per HHs category is developed for the EP &amp; Kigali Peri-urban areas</b>						<b>432,880.00</b>
A 01						432,880.00
A 01 01	Activity 3.1.1 Analysis of crop residue/ grasses production on farmer's owned parcel and current use and on use of wood/branches/leaves by HHs					238,150.00
A 01 02	Activity 3.1.2. Measurement of current biomass growth of public/private forests, woodlots and shrublands					148,680.00
A 01 03	Activity 3.1.3. Assess import/export of biomass from/to neighbouring region/country					30,800.00
A 01 04	Activity 3.1.4. Mapping and inventory of potential biomass resources accessible from other land areas (lake/river shore, etc.)					3,400.00
A 01 05	Activity 3.1.5 Develop model to analyse projection and map the sustainable supply of biomass in the EP and Kigali					0.00
A 01 06	Activity 3.1.6. Determination of the calorific value of main tree/shrub species					11,850.00
<b>Result 3.2: Tested knowledge on the efficient ICS best adapted to raw material availability and user appreciation in EP and Kigali peri-urban area</b>						<b>162,640.00</b>
A 02 01	Activity 3.2.1 Inventory of available ICS technologies and baseline assessment of social/behaviour and the real needs of HHs for cooking					5,800.00
A 02 02	Activity 3.2.2 Laboratory testing of efficiency/gas emission for most promising ICS and select the one to be tested at HHs level					50,400.00
A 02 03	Activity 3.2.3 Testing at HHs level selected models of ICS (and their upgraded version)					106,440.00
A 02 04	Activity 3.2.4. Financial and CBA of potential solutions					0.00
<b>Result 3.3: Increased expertise of local ICS producers in design and technology development</b>						<b>50,600.00</b>
A 03 01	Activity 3.3.1. Support (on the job training) of local ICS producers in design and adaptation of their models based on user's feedback					50,600.00
<b>Result 4. The most important socio-economic barriers to restoration and adoption of agroforestry practices are identified, tackled and new opportunities for economic incentives are tested</b>						<b>675,200.00</b>
<b>B</b>						
<b>Output 4.1: Knowledge on barriers/causes to AF low adoption and on farmers needs</b>						<b>280,900.00</b>
B 01 01	Activity 4.1.1. Analysis of barriers/causes/drivers of agroforestry low adoption and assess real needs/expectation of farmers					280,900.00
<b>Output 4.2: Knowledge on socio-economic benefits and on its transformation mechanisms to incentive for farmers</b>						<b>227,200.00</b>
B 02 01	Activity 4.2.1. Modelling economic and social impact of AF adoption or no adoption (addressing or not the identified barriers)					51,200.00
B 02 02	Activity 4.2.2 Developing and testing promising incentives mechanisms (including those linked to payment for eco-service)					176,000.00
<b>Output 4.3: Improved integration of on farm testing in AF extension services</b>						<b>67,100.00</b>
B 03 01	Activity 4.3.1 Analysis of existing AF extension systems and identify opportunity of improvement					19,100.00
B 03 02	Activity 4.3.2 Develop and pilot of on farm testing adapted to AF system					48,000.00
<b>Result 5. Increased institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape restoration and improved and sustainable use of biomass energy.</b>						<b>271,600.00</b>
<b>C</b>						
<b>Output 5.3: Enhanced capacity of extension services and of agencies in charge of incentive mechanism implementation in AF sector</b>						<b>115,000.00</b>
C 01 01	Activity 5.3.1. Involvement and training of key agency staff in analysis and testing of incentive mechanisms and produce a "Technical guidelines and manual on incentives implementation to support agroforestry practices"					24,400.00
C 01 02	Activity 5.3.2. Involvement and training of central/local extension staff in testing of improved extension systems					12,600.00
C 01 03	Activity 5.3.3 Develop, in collaboration with RAB and RWFA, technical guidelines on recommended extension system that can support agroforestry dissemination					78,000.00
<b>Output 5.4: National capacity in ICS testing and standardisation is improved</b>						<b>15,000.00</b>
C 02 01	Activity 5.4.1 Involved national staff (REG /UR/Tumba college, etc) in ICS testing in CRIEK					10,000.00
C 02 02	Activity 5.4.2 Feasibility study on establishment of a certified national ICS testing center					1,000.00
C 02 03	Activity 5.4.3 Key local national staff (IPRC/REG/RSB) trained on ICS design					3,000.00
C 02 04	Activity 5.4.4 Support RSB in development of complementary regulations, standards and protocols for ICS testing and certification					1,000.00
C 02 05	Activity 5.4.5 Support MININFRA in update of biomass data in LEAP model					0.00
<b>Output 5.5: National research capacity improved</b>						<b>141,600.00</b>
C 03 01	Activity 5.5.1 Analyse current status, gaps and trends of research capacity in agroforestry and biomass sectors in Rwanda, and develop with UR and key partners a strategic note for its improvement					2,000.00
C 03 02	Activity 5.5.2 Involved UR/RAB researchers in research activity (PHD co-promoter, Master Promoter, co-publication, etc.), and For the 4 PHD foreseen, select national candidates while ensuring their mandatory commitment to serve in Rwanda institutions for at least 4 years after their PHD					0.00
C 03 03	Activity 5.5.3 Ensure exchanges on research finding at local, national and international level and support edition and publication of research finding					139,600.00
<b>Budgetary reserve (max 6% * total activities)</b>						<b>0.00</b>
<b>X</b>						
<b>Output 5.6: Budget reserve</b>						<b>0.00</b>
X 01 01	Budget reserve JOINT MANAGEMENT					0.00
X 01 02	Budget reserve REGIE					0.00

Z	General means					378,238.88
Z 01	Staff costs					266,400.00
Z 01 01	Technical Assistant					0.00
Z 01 02	National manager					182,400.00
Z 01 03	Finance and administration team					84,000.00
Z 01 04	Technical team					0.00
Z 01 05	Other staff costs					0.00
Z 02	Investments					5,788.88
Z 02 01	Vehicles					0.00
Z 02 02	Office equipment					0.00
Z 02 03	IT equipment					5,788.88
Z 02 04	Office improvement works					0.00
Z 03	Functioning costs					38,050.00
Z 03 01	Office rent - Under IUCN cost	month	60.00	0.00		0.00
Z 03 02	Services and maintenance costs					0.00
Z 03 03	Vehicle running costs for Project Manager	km	10,000.00	1.00		10,000.00
Z 03 04	Telecommunications	month	60.00	50.00		3,000.00
Z 03 05	Office supplies - Contribution to UICN office	month	60.00	50.00		3,000.00
Z 03 06	Missions	pers-day	180.00	50.00		9,000.00
Z 03 07	Representation and external communication costs	Lumpsum per year	660.00	5.00		3,300.00
Z 03 08	Training					0.00
Z 03 09	Steering Committee & Technical Committee costs (50% cost)	Meeting	15.00	250.00		3,750.00
Z 03 10	Financial costs					0.00
Z 03 11	VAT costs					0.00
Z 03 12	Other functioning costs (team building, works meeting, etc. )	Lumpsum/year	1,200.00	5.00		6,000.00
Z 04	Audit and Monitoring and Evaluation					66,000.00
Z 04 01	Monitoring and Evaluation costs (MTR and ETR) (50% cost)		1.00	30,000.00		30,000.00
Z 04 02	Audit		2.00	15,000.00		30,000.00
Z 04 03	Backstopping		2.00	3,000.00		6,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1,869,158.88</b>
	Over-Head cost					7% 130,841.12
	<b>TOTAL COST</b>					<b>2,000,000.00</b>



## SIGNALÉTIQUE FINANCIER

DÉCLARATION DE CONFIDENTIALITÉ

[http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts\\_grants/info\\_contracts/financial\\_id/financial\\_id\\_fr.cfm#fr](http://ec.europa.eu/budget/contracts_grants/info_contracts/financial_id/financial_id_fr.cfm#fr)

Veillez remplir le formulaire en LETTRES CAPITALES et en CARACTÈRES LATINS.

### COORDONNÉES BANCAIRES ①

INTITULÉ DU COMPTE ②	HQ-IS		
IBAN/NUMÉRO DE COMPTE ③	BE64 8260 1903 4952		
DEVISE	EURO		
CODE BIC/SWIFT	DEUTBEBE	CODE DE L'AGENCE ④	
NOM DE LA BANQUE	DEUTSCHE BANK AG		
ADRESSE DE L'AGENCE BANCAIRE			
RUE ET NUMÉRO	RUE MARNIX 17		
VILLE	BRUXELLES	CODE POSTAL	1000
PAYS	BELGIQUE		

### DONNÉES DU TITULAIRE DU COMPTE

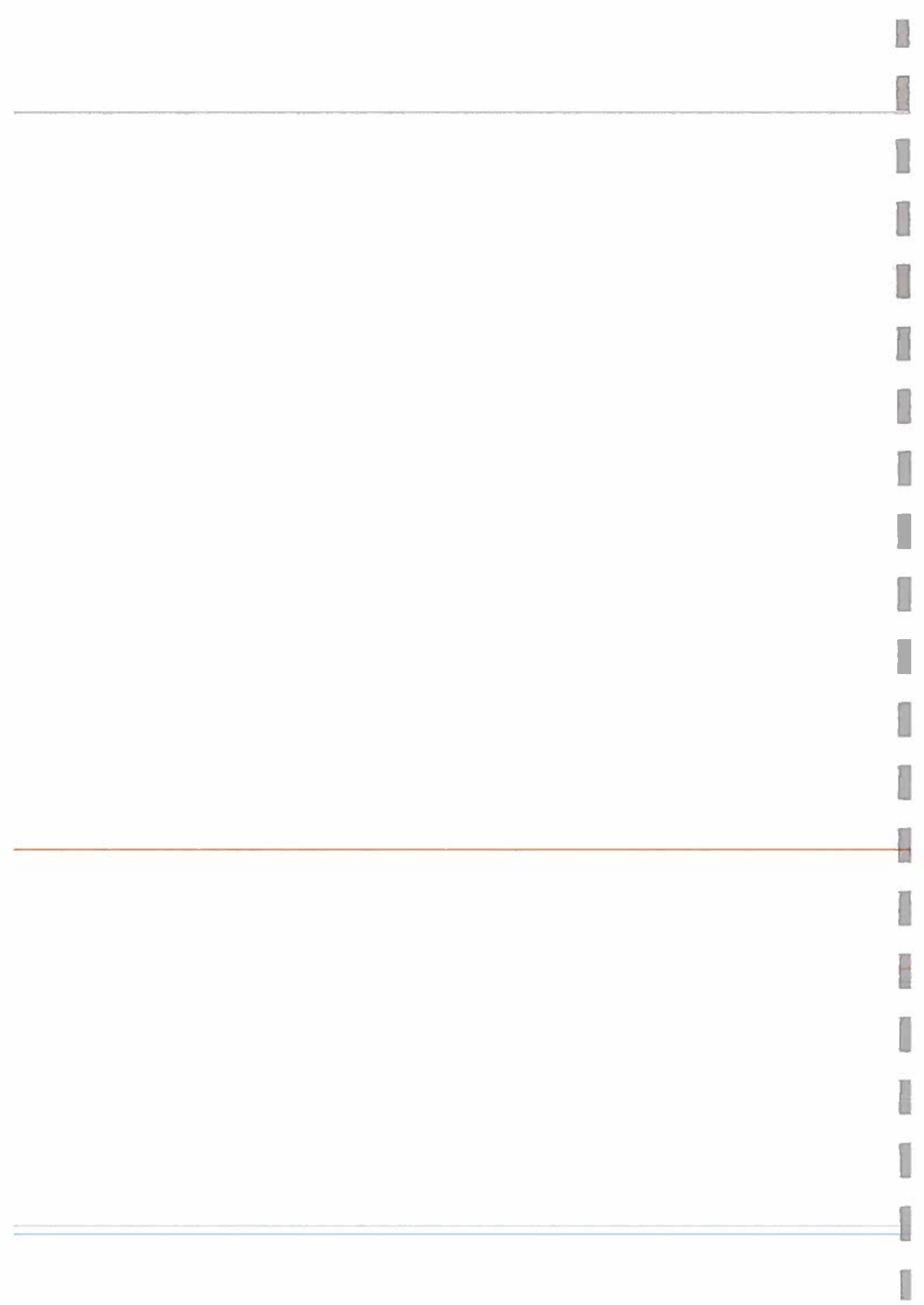
TELLES QUE DÉCLARÉES À LA BANQUE

TITULAIRE DU COMPTE	ENABEL		
RUE ET NUMÉRO	RUE HAUTE 147		
VILLE	BRUXELLES	CODE POSTAL	1000
PAYS	BELGIQUE		

REMARQUE	ENABEL est le nouveau nom de BELGISCHE TECHNISCHE COOPERATIE / COOPERATION TECHNIQUE BELGE (BTC-CTB)
----------	--

CACHET DE L'AGENCE + SIGNATURE DU REPRÉSENTANT DE LA BANQUE ⑤	DATE (obligatoire) 24/06/2013
	SIGNATURE DU TITULAIRE DE COMPTE (obligatoire) 

- ① Veuillez indiquer les coordonnées de la banque finale, et non celles de la banque intermédiaire.
- ② Cela ne fait pas référence au type de compte. L'intitulé du compte correspond généralement au nom du titulaire de compte. Toutefois, il est possible à ce dernier de donner un autre intitulé à son compte bancaire.
- ③ Veuillez indiquer le code IBAN (International Bank Account Number) s'il existe dans le pays où votre banque est établie.
- ④ Uniquement pour les USA (code ABA), l'Australie/la Nouvelle-Zélande (code BSB) et le Canada (code de transit). Ne s'applique pas aux autres pays.
- ⑤ Il est préférable de joindre une copie d'un relevé bancaire RÉCENT. Veuillez noter que le relevé bancaire doit comporter toutes les informations indiquées ci-dessus sous «INTITULÉ DU COMPTE», «NUMÉRO DE COMPTE/IBAN» et «NOM DE LA BANQUE». Si un relevé est joint, le cachet de la banque et la signature de son représentant ne sont pas requis. La signature du titulaire de compte et la date sont TOUJOURS obligatoires.



Account Statement Daily

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Account Name:	HQ-IS	Company Name:	Enabel NV
Account Number:	826-0190349-52	Bank Branch:	DEUTSCHE BANK BRUSSELS
IBAN:	BE64828019034952	Statement Date:	30.05.2019
Currency:	EUR	Statement No.:	00104

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## ANNEX V

### Request for payment for Contribution Agreement

Date of the request for payment <.....>

For the attention of  
<Address of the Contracting Authority>  
<Financial unit indicated in the Contribution Agreement><sup>1</sup>

Reference number of the Contribution Agreement: ...

Title of the Contribution Agreement: ...

Name and address of the Organisation: ...

Request for payment number: ...

Period covered by the request for payment: ...

Dear Sir/Madam,

I hereby request payment of pre-financing/interim payment/balance<sup>2</sup> under the Contribution Agreement mentioned above.

The amount requested is [in accordance with Article 4 of the Special Conditions of the Contribution Agreement/the following: ...]<sup>3</sup>

Please find attached the following supporting documents:

- narrative and financial progress report (for pre-financing / interim payments )
- final narrative and financial report (for payment of the balance)<sup>4</sup>

The payment should be made to the following bank account: .<sup>5</sup>

Please when making the payment indicate the following communication: ...

I hereby certify on honour that the information contained in this request for payment is full, reliable and true, that the costs incurred can be considered eligible in accordance with the Agreement and that this request for payment is substantiated by adequate supporting documents that can be checked.

Yours faithfully, <signature>

---

<sup>1</sup> If applicable, please do not forget to address a copy of this letter to the European Union Delegation mentioned in Article 5 of the Special Conditions of the Contribution Agreement.

<sup>2</sup> Delete the options which do not apply.

<sup>3</sup> Delete the option which does not apply.

<sup>4</sup> Delete the items which do not apply.

<sup>5</sup> Indicate the account number shown on the financial identification form annexed to the Contribution Agreement. In the event of change of bank account, please complete and attach a new financial identification form as per model.

N.B.: Instalments of pre-financing, interim payments and final payments shall be made upon approval of the payment request accompanied by a progress or final report (see Articles 19 of the General Conditions of Contribution Agreement).





**Enabel** 

**Annex VI of the Contribution agreement of  
the European Union FOOD/2019/412-627**

## **COMMUNICATION & VISIBILITY PLAN**

**Improving resilience of farmers' livelihoods  
to climate change through innovative,  
research proven climate-smart agroforestry  
and efficient use of tree resources in the  
Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of  
Kigali City**

**Rwanda**

**ENABEL REFERENCE: RWA 180003 DESIRA**

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## Acronymes

CBO	Community Based Organisation
DeSIRA	Development Smart Innovations through Research in Agriculture
EDCL	Rwanda Energy Development Corporation
EU	European Union
ENABEL	The Belgian Development Agency
GoR	Government of Rwanda
ICS	Improved cooking stoves
ICRAF	World Agroforestry centre
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KUL	University of Leuven
UG	University of Ghent
MINAGRI	Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture
MINALOC	Rwanda Ministry of Local Government
MINICOM	Rwanda Ministry of Trade and Industry
MININFRA	Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure
MoE	Rwanda Ministry of Environment
NIRDA	National Industrial Research Development Authority (Rwanda)
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
RSB	Rwanda Standard Board
RWFA	Rwanda Water and Forestry Authority

# 1 Introduction

The present document focuses on the strategies and actions to be undertaken to ensure an effective communication and visibility of the Action-Research project entitled “**Improving resilience of farmers’ livelihoods to climate change through innovative, research proven climate-smart agroforestry and efficient use of tree resources in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city, Rwanda**”. This research project is a joint action between the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), financed by the EU initiative on Climate-relevant Innovation through Research in Agriculture (and food systems) in developing countries –DeSIRA. The action will be implemented in Eastern Province and Peri-urban areas of Kigali City in Rwanda, and has the total budget of 4 million euro (of which 2 million for the Enabel part) and a duration of 5 years. The specific purpose of the action is to “effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to, and resultant benefits from, the scale up of agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali and dry lands in the Eastern Province of Rwanda”.

The project has five inter-related results (Box1) , and Enabel is responsible for the results 3 and 4, while the results 1 and 2 are under the responsibility of IUCN. The result5 is cross-cutting, shared between Enabel and IUCN.

## **Box1: EU –DeSIRA Program in Rwanda (2018 Call)**

**Program Goal :** Increase the pace and scale of agroforestry-based restoration of degraded agricultural land and sustainable use of biomass energy, with associated improvements of land health, livelihoods and poverty reduction

**Specific Objective:** Effectively understand and demonstrate the ecological, social and economic pathways to, and resultant benefits from, the scale up of agroforestry-based restoration and sustainable biomass use in peri-urban Kigali

### **Expected results:**

**Result 1.** Evidence based knowledge in scalable agroforestry systems and components from an ecological services perspective (including biodiversity, carbon sequestration, water retention, microclimate and productivity);

**Result 2.** Evidence based knowledge generated on the further development and diversification of climate resilient, high nutrition value chains in different agroforestry landscapes;

**Result 3.** Evidence based knowledge generated and local expertise strengthened on high efficient, durable, affordable and user-friendly improved cooking stoves (ICS) and their supply chains;

**Result 4.** The most important socio-economic barriers to adoption of agroforestry based landscape restoration practices are identified and incentive mechanisms to boost agroforestry economic and environmental benefits are elaborated;

**Result 5.** Increased institutional capacity to create enabling conditions for agroforestry-based landscape

The expected results of this intervention will mainly be generated through research activities to be carried out by PhD and Master Students under administration of University of Leuven (KUL), University of Gent (UG) and University of Rwanda (UR), with on field support by ICRAF.

Though the project will be most active at the selected study sites (district / sectors), it will also engage with stakeholders at the provincial, national regional and international levels. In order to communicate its results, the project will design and package appropriate information materials targeting different audiences. It will pay special attention to adapting communication strategies that will ensure women and other disadvantaged groups are reached and disseminate the key findings to the general public.

Enabel will ensure that all communication and visibility activities remain in accordance with the General Conditions stated in the Contribution Agreement, as well as in line with the latest version of the Communication and Visibility Manual for EU external Action<sup>1</sup>.

## 2 Overall Communication and visibility strategy

### 2.1 General objectives

The communication and visibility activities of the above mentioned Action-Research project will seek to inform the wider local and international community of scientists, policy makers and the ultimate local population about the tested agro-ecological and socio-economic opportunities to be exploited with up scaling the adoption of proven agroforestry systems and biomass energy saving cook stoves, with the ultimate goal of fostering rural farmers livelihoods resilience. Wide communication activities will start write away with the launching and selection of study landscape sites, then throughout the whole research project duration, with publications and periodic scientific symposia and dissemination events.

As part of the communication strategy for the project, the following outputs will be developed: published reports; regular newsletters; extension and training materials; tools and models; policy briefs; annual reports; brochures and posters; articles, fact sheets and blogs. Farmer field days and exchange tours will also be organized in collaboration with the extension services to share the findings. Where relevant, summaries of the findings of component reports will be produced in short 'fact sheet' type documents which will be accessible to interested groups, including end users of this information. Some of the relevant outputs will be translated into the local languages to enhance adoption. It is hoped that these strategies will enable project results to feed into policy development and planning processes at various levels.

Results from the project will be communicated to international audiences through various means, including peer-reviewed journals, open-source software, websites, mass media and new means of communication such as blogging and social networking sites. In particular, the following specific communication strategies will be used for the various stakeholder groups

### 2.2 Target groups

Within the country where the action is implemented:

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<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-visibility-requirements-2018_en.pdf)



The main target groups in Rwanda will be the direct and indirect beneficiaries of the intervention:

- The rural households in Eastern Province and Peri-urban Kigali City , mainly composed of farmers;
- Farmer cooperatives and CBOs;
- Private entrepreneurs / SMES involved in agroforestry value chains
- Private Developers / SMES active in Biomass Energy sector
- Academic and research institutions (Agricultural High Schools, Universities and IPRCs): Students, scientists and researchers with Agriculture and /or energy (cooking/biomass) portfolios
- NGOs and Development Partners involved in Agriculture / Agroforestry and Biomass/cooking energy in Rwanda
- Banks and Microfinance Institutions
- Policy makers and staff of GoR Agencies at Central, Provincial and District levels (MINAGRI,RAB, MOE, RWFA, MININFRA, EDCL, RSB, MINICOM, NIRDA, MINALOC and District leadership in intervention zones).
- Media ( Televisions and newspapers) and the Wider Rwandan Population

Within EU:

- Policy and decision makers at headquarters of European International Development Agencies involved in Agriculture/food security/ environment and climate change etc, such as Enabel, GIZ, SIDA, EU-DEVCO etc....
- European Research Institutions
- Policy makers from the European Member states supporting DeSIRA.
- The wider population of European Union

### 2.3 Specific objectives per each targeted group

The table below presents the specific communication objectives per each main category of targeted audience.

**Table 1: Specific objectives per target group**

Target groups	Specific communication objectives
<b>Direct beneficiaries in country</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rural households in Eastern Province and Peri-urban Kigali City , mainly composed of farmers</li> </ul>	To inform and sensitize them about the importance of Agroforestry and biomass issue, and specifically the objectives of DeSIRA project; the Donor and implementing partners; implementation modalities and processes; dissemination of research findings about the agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers cooperatives and CBOs</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private entrepreneurs / SMES involved in agroforestry value chains</li> </ul>	To inform about the project objectives and expected results ; sensitize them to try out innovative approaches and mechanisms to improve agroforestry value chains;

	disseminate and discuss the research findings, including the agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified and piloted.
· Private Developers / SMES active in Biomass Energy sector	To inform about the project objectives and expected results ; sensitize them to try out innovative approaches and mechanisms to improve the cooking stove industry; disseminate and discuss the research findings, including the social and economic opportunities and pathways identified and piloted innovations.
· Academic and research institutions (Agricultural High Schools, Universities and IPRCs): Students, scientists and researchers with Agriculture and /or energy (cooking/biomass) portfolios	To inform about the objectives of DeSIRA project; research methods developed ; discuss research findings and innovative agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified and further research opportunities
· NGOs and Development Partners involved in Agriculture / Agroforestry and Biomass/cooking energy in Rwanda	To inform about the project objectives and expected results ; sensitize them to try out innovative approaches and mechanisms to improve agroforestry value chains; disseminate and discuss the research findings, including the agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified and piloted.
· Banks and Microfinance Institutions	To inform about the financing opportunities and innovative financial products tailored to upscaling agroforestry systems and associated value chains; tailored financing for households access to improved energy saving cooking stoves.
· Policy makers and staff of GoR Agencies at Central, Provincial and District levels (MINAGRI,RAB, MOE, RWFA, MININFRA, EDCL, RSB, MINICOM, NIRDA, MINALOC and District leadership in intervention zones).	(1)To inform the objectives of DeSIRA project; the Donor' intention and implementing partners; implementation modalities and processes; research methods, tools and participatory approaches , dissemination of research findings about the agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified. (2)To jointly develop policy actions to be undertaken based on project results
<b>Other actors</b>	
· Media ( Televisions and newspapers) and the Wider Rwandan Population	To inform and sensitize them about the importance of Agroforestry and biomass issue, and specifically the objectives of DeSIRA project; the Donor and implementing partners; implementation modalities and processes; dissemination of research findings about the agro-ecological , social and economic opportunities and pathways identified.
<b>Within EU</b>	
· Policy and decision makers at headquarters of European International Development Agencies involved in Agriculture/food security/ environment and climate change etc, such as Enabel, GIZ, SIDA, EU-DEVCO etc....	(1)To inform about the results of the Action -Research ; piloted innovations and resultant policy actions; potential further research needed.  (2)Raise awareness among EU member states and EU population about how EU and Development Partners such (as Enabel) work together in delivering aid in a particular context, and particularly the joint efforts of EU and Enabel in Climate change mitigation and adaptation.
· European Research Institutions	
· Policy makers from the European Member states supporting DeSIRA.	
· The wider population of European Union	

### 3 Communication activities and tools

#### 3.1 Visual identity

The EU logo , with a statement « Financed by the European Union » will always be put on any sign posts , reports and other communication materials, together with Enabel logo ( and where necessary other actors like IUCN , ICRAF and involved Universities . This will always be done on any communication to increase the visibility of the EU and collaborating actors.

#### 3.2 Communication tools adapted to target groups

The table below summarizes the communication channels and products adapted to each of the above mentioned audience

**Table 2: Communication channels and products adapted to target audience**

Stakeholder group	Objective	Communication product	Means of creating visibility
<b>Farmers, farmers' cooperatives and CBOs</b>	Farmer Business Schools	Posters, brochures, fliers in local language, posters and videos, extension leaflets, quality tree seed sourcing guide,	Local extension services, training and workshops, Field days, community gatherings/meetings, Short courses, demonstrations fields, FFS farms
<b>Private entrepreneurs in the agroforestry value chains and biomass fuels</b>	Agribusiness information and knowledge exchanges, Market information	Market information provision, Reports, brochures, Business models	Stakeholder forums, trainings, local radio, local communication networks, Walk the chain events, business-to-business mentoring and network development
<b>Academic institutions and researchers</b>	Agroforestry systems & Agribusiness education in tertiary institution;	Curriculum development and shaping, tools and technologies, Journal articles.	Web based publications , forums, Short courses ; workshops and symposia ; broadcasted documentation ; social media (facebook, twitter )
<b>Non-Governmental organizations &amp; in-country Development Partners</b>	Participatory engagement and workshops	Guidelines, Training manuals	Forums, workshops, visits, broadcasted documentation ; social media (facebook, twitter )
<b>Central and decentralized</b>	Policy engagement and	Web-based content, policy briefs,	Forums, workshops, visits, web page, blogs ; broadcasted documentation ;

<b>Government agencies such as ministries, public extension and trainers</b>	workshops, train the trainer' skills development	Reports, brochures, posters	social media (facebook, twitter )
<b>Financing EU member states and EU Communities</b>	Regular updates on project progress ; Policy actions	Project web page, semi-annual and annual reports	Visits, meetings, e-mail exchanges , web pages & broadcasted documentation ; social media (facebook, twitter )

Internal project communication will be ensured through the regular quarterly reporting by the project management unit, and through semestrial steering committee and technical committee meetings. These committees will also serve as good platforms to share lessons and experiences. Steering committee meetings and deliberations will always be shared with the EU Delegation in Rwanda, as well as the quarterly and annual progress reports.

## 4 Provisional planning of communication events

The table 3 below provides the provisional planning of the key communication and visibility events, however it will need to be finalized and validated by the project technical committee at the beginning of the intervention. It will remain also flexible for adaptation and will provide a room for priority events that might be planned at later stage depending on the evolution and findings obtained.

Communication activities & Visibility events	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
	Finalisation of communication & visibility plan																											
Conception & development of visibility materials with branding logos (business cards, letter templates, sign posts, project flyers & posters, etc...)																												
First steering committee																												
Official project launching event (first Workshop with key stakeholders : implementing partners; GoR ministries; representatives of local communities & private sector...)																												
Publication of press release and Press conference on the project																												
First meetings with the beneficiary communities (distribution of project flyers ; agroforestry & biomass sensitization materials)																												
Redaction and publication of Quarterly electronic/news letter																												
First publications on research designs (PhD students)																												
First Master theses publications (partiel theme results)																												
First Publications of contextual analyses ( baselines) and littérature review																												
First Scientific symposium on DeSIRA research design & methodologies																												
Publications on research designs and methodology (PhD students)																												





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## 5 Monitoring and evaluation of communication and visibility

The monitoring and evaluation of the present communication & visibility strategy will be quantitative and qualitative, based on:

- Resources indicator: Financial and human resources dedicated to communication and visibility
- Achievement/ implementation indicators: number of events, meetings organized; number of communication products developed and published (papers, brochures, posters, leaflets etc.....); number of participants attended etc..
- Result indicators : potential outcomes, impact of the communication events realized

At each quarterly, annual, mid-term and final reports on project progress, a specific section will be dedicated to communication and visibility event(s) realized.

## 6 Resources

### 6.1 Human Resources

The implementation of the present communication and visibility plan will be under the responsibilities of the project manager who will closely collaborate with Enabel's Communication officer based at Enabel's Rwanda Representation office. Depending on the needs, communication service providers will be outsourced to support for the organisation of some key events and production of some materials.

The main part of Action-Research findings publication and dissemination will be assured by PhD and Master's Students, in collaboration with their promoters and co-promoters.

### 6.2 Financial resources

Within the 2 Million EUR allocated to Enabel's coordination, a specific budget line of 139,600 EUR under Result5 (C.03.03) is dedicated to communication and dissemination of the project outcomes (research finds) at both national and international levels. All the communication events to be organized will respect the visibility guidelines of the EU as a financing partner.

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**MANDAT AD HOC**

**CONVENTION DE CONTRIBUTION DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE POUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ACTION « IMPROVING RESILIENCE OF FARMERS' LIVELIHOODS TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH INNOVATIVE, RESEARCH PROVEN CLIMATE-SMART AGROFORESTRY AND EFFICIENT USE OF TREE RESOURCES IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE AND PERI-URBAN AREAS OF KIGALI CITY »**

**(RWA18003 DESIRA)**

Nous soussignés, Jean VAN WETTER, Directeur Général, et Sven HUYSSSEN, Directeur des Opérations a.i., de l'Agence belge de développement (Enabel), organisme chargé par le Gouvernement fédéral du Royaume de Belgique de l'exécution des programmes de la Coopération internationale bilatérale (loi du 21/12/1998), autorisons par la présente :

Monsieur Dirk DEPREZ, Représentant Résident au Rwanda,

à signer, au nom et pour le compte d'Enabel, la Convention de Contribution de l'Union Européenne pour la mise en œuvre de l'action «Improving resilience of farmers' livelihoods to climate change through innovative, research proven climate-smart agroforestry and efficient use of tree resources in the Eastern Province and peri-urban areas of Kigali city» au Rwanda (RWA18003 DESIRA), pour un montant de deux millions d'Euros (2.000.000EUR).

Ce document entre en vigueur à la date de sa signature.

Fait à Bruxelles, le 27/11/19

  
Jean VAN WETTER  
Directeur Général

  
Sven HUYSSSEN  
Directeur des Opérations a.i.



I, the undersigned, <insert forename and surname>, in my capacity as <insert function in the entrusted entity or person>, confirm that in relation to the Contribution Agreement <insert reference of the concrete Agreement>, (the "Agreement"), based on my own judgement and on the information at my disposal, including, inter alia, the results of the audits and controls carried out, that:

1. The information submitted under Article 3 General Conditions of the Agreement for the financial period dd/mm/yyyy to dd/mm/yyyy is properly presented, complete and accurate;
2. The expenditure was used for its intended purpose as defined in Annex I of the Agreement;
3. The control systems put in place give the necessary assurances that the underlying transactions were managed in accordance with the provision of this Agreement.
4. The Organisation performed the activities in compliance with the obligations laid down in the Agreement and applying the accounting, internal control, audit systems, and procedures for grants and procurement, including a review procedure,<sup>1</sup> referred to in Article 1.3 of the Special Conditions and which have been positively assessed in the ex-ante pillars assessment.

Furthermore, I confirm that I am not aware of any undisclosed matter which could harm the interests of the European Union.

*[However, the following reservations should be noted:]<sup>2</sup>*

<insert place and date>

.....  
(signature)

<Insert forename and surname>

---

<sup>1</sup> Adapt if grants and/or procurement procedures is/are not the one(s) assessed by the Commission

<sup>2</sup> Option to be used in case of reservations

