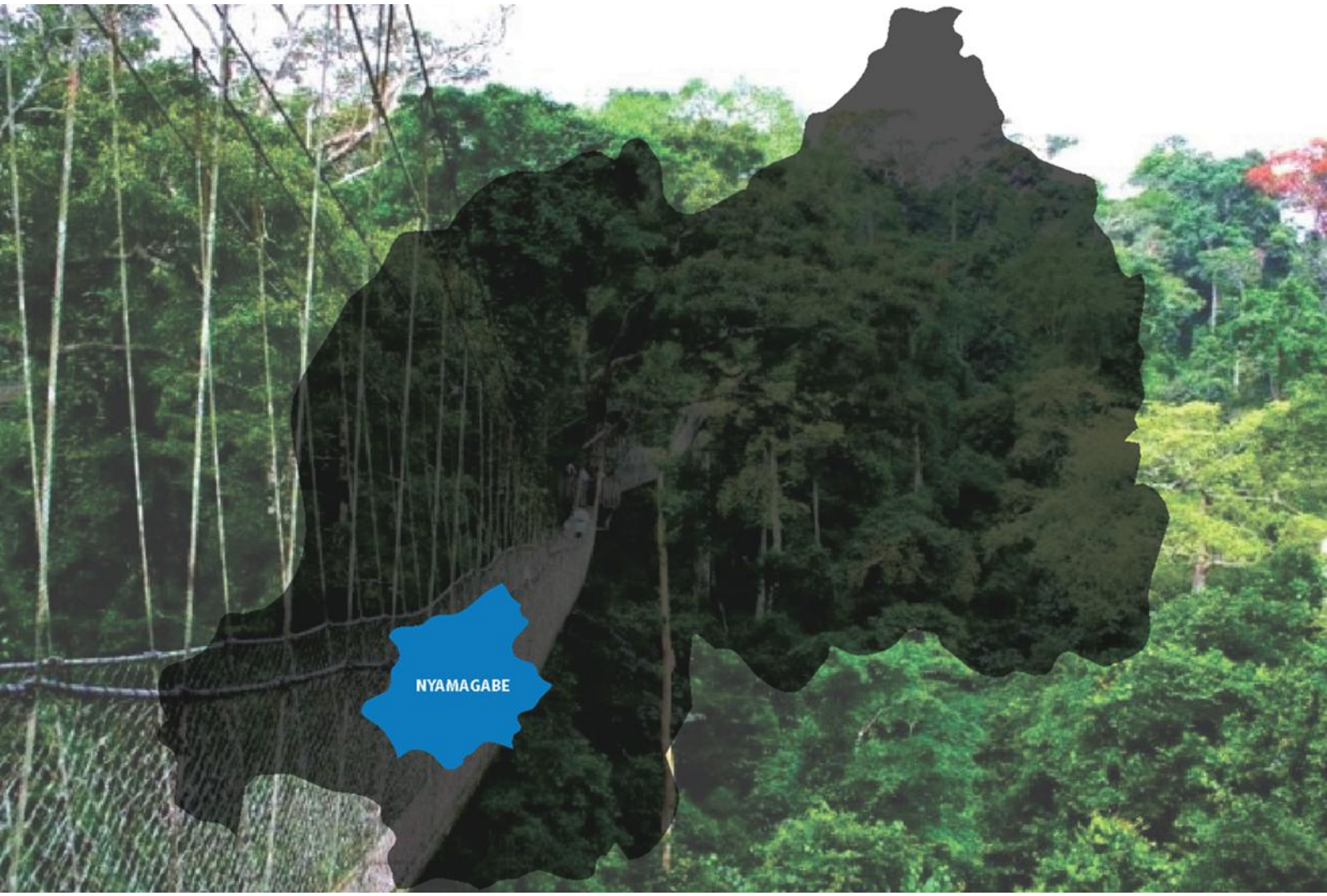
Republic of Rwanda

Southern Province
Nyamagabe District

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2024 – 2029

NYAMAGABE



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FOREWORD

I'm proud to share with you the Nyamagabe District Development Strategy for 2024–2029. This plan is the result of our shared vision and commitment to building a better future for everyone in our district.

Nyamagabe is known for its beautiful landscapes, rich forests, and strong agricultural roots, especially in tea and coffee. But more than that, it's our people who make this place special: resilient, united, and full of potential.

Our goal over the next five years is to become a prosperous, green, and inclusive district where everyone can thrive. We're committed to growing our economy, improving education and healthcare, protecting our environment, and making sure every voice is heard, especially those of youth, women, and vulnerable groups.

This strategy is for all of us. Whether you're a farmer, a student, a business owner, or a community leader, your role matters. Together, with openness and shared responsibility, we can make real progress.

Thank you for your continued collaboration.

Sincerely,

NIYOMWUNGERI Hildebrand

Mayor,

Nyamagabe District

List of abbreviations

Acro-nym	Description	Acro-nym	Description
ANC	Antenatal Care	**MAJ**	Maison d'Accès à la Justice (Access to Justice Bureaus)
ARV	Antiretroviral	**MCCs**	Milk collection Centers
BDE	Business Development and Employment	**MCH**	Maternal and Child Health
BIO-COOR	Biodiversity Conservation Organization	**NCPD**	National Council of Persons with Disabilities
CBEHPP	Community-Based Environmental Health Promotion Program	**NEET**	Not in Employment, Education, or Training
CBHI	Community-Based Health Insurance	**NGOs**	Non-Governmental Organizations
CHCs	Community Health Clubs	**NISR**	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
CHWs	Community Health Workers	**NN**	Neonatal mortality
CRA	Climate Resilience and Agro ecology	**NST**	National Strategy for Transformation
D.H	District Hospital	**OPDs**	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
DDS	District Development Strategy	**PA**	Priority Area
ECD	Early Childhood Development	**pH**	Potential of Hydrogen
EICV	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey	**PNN**	Post-neonatal mortality
EMR	Electronic Medical Record	**PRISM**	Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Small Livestock Markets Programme.
FBF	Fortified Blended Food	**PSF**	Private Sector Federation
GBV	Gender-based Violence	**PWDs**	People with Disabilities
HH	Household	**RAB**	Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board
ICPC	Integrated Craft Production Center	**RTDA**	Rwanda Transport Development Agency
ICSs	Improved Cookstoves	**SSPs**	Sector Strategic Plans
IDP	Integrated Development Program	**TVET**	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
IZU	Inshuti z'umuryango	**VMP**	Village Model Project
JADF	Joint Action Development Forum	**VUP**	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

Executive summary

Introduction & Purpose

The Nyamagabe District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024-2029 is a comprehensive plan designed to guide Nyamagabe's socio-economic transformation. Aligned with Rwanda's National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and Vision 2050, the DDS aims to leverage local strengths and address development challenges.

Vision & Mission of the District

Nyamagabe district aims to provide citizen-centered services, enhance social welfare, promote the cultivation of high-value crops, and support the development of environmentally sustainable industries. Its focus is on fostering economic growth, improving the well-being of all residents, and ensuring responsible management of natural resources.

Overall Development Objectives.

Nyamagabe's objectives focus on economic transformation, enhancing education and health services, environmental protection, and empowering local governance. These efforts are aimed at reducing poverty and creating a thriving community.

Strategic Priorities

Key priorities include:

- Economic Transformation: Boosting agriculture, livestock, and agro-processing to create jobs and enhance livelihoods.
- Social Transformation: Improving education, health, and social protection systems to improve the community's well-being.
- Transformational Governance: Strengthening governance structures for effective service delivery and citizen participation.

Crosscutting Areas (CCAs)

The strategy integrates gender equality, disability inclusion, environmental sustainability, and climate change adaptation to ensure comprehensive and equitable development.

Expected Results

The DDS targets improvements in key areas such as poverty reduction, employment creation, infrastructure development, and access to clean water and energy.

Implementation & Monitoring

The strategy will employ a participatory approach with collaboration from local stakeholders. It includes rigorous monitoring through performance indicators to ensure alignment with national goals.

Stakeholder Involvement

The DDS was developed through extensive consultations with citizens, civil society organizations, and the private sector, ensuring broad-based support and commitment.

Financing Framework

Funding will be mobilized from domestic sources, external partners, and public-private partnerships, ensuring sustainable financial support for development initiatives. The total estimated cost for implementing this strategy over the period from July 2024 to June 2029 amounts to **245,898,658,520** Rwandan Francs.

1 Introduction

Nyamagabe District is located in Rwanda's Southern Province, covering approximately 1,091 square kilometers. It shares borders with seven districts: Karongi and Ruhango to the north, Nyanza and Huye to the east, Nyaruguru to the south, and Rusizi and Nyamasheke to the west. Administratively, the district is divided into 17 sectors, 92 cells, and 536 villages.

The district plays a vital role in Rwanda's socio-economic transformation, known for its strong tea and coffee sectors and its proximity to Nyungwe Forest, a key ecological and tourism hub. Tea cultivation is a major economic activity, with over of plantations concentrated in Mushubi and Kitabi and two tea processing factories operate in the district, producing more than 5,600 tons of processed tea annually. Tea farming is also associated with high food security levels among local agricultural groups, with a rate of 8.4%[1]. In parallel, coffee farming is being revitalized through the Promoting Smallholder Agro-Export Competitiveness Project (PSAC). This initiative has replaced over 543 hectares of aging coffee trees with high-yielding varieties, aiming to boost both productivity and quality. These efforts contribute to Rwanda's national target of generating $160 million in coffee income by 2029, with Nyamagabe playing a key role in production and job creation, particularly through youth and women-led seedling programs[2].

To guide its development over the next five years, the Nyamagabe District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024–2029 sets a clear roadmap aligned with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs), and Vision 2050. The strategy is structured around four overarching priorities: economic transformation, infrastructure and environmental sustainability, human capital development, and governance and social cohesion, each designed to drive inclusive and lasting progress across the district.

The primary purpose of the DDS is to provide a cohesive framework that directs Nyamagabe's development efforts in a manner that is consistent with national strategies and sectoral plans. It serves as a strategic tool to coordinate planning, resource allocation, and implementation across all sectors.

The DDS was developed through a comprehensive and participatory process, involving multiple phases of data collection and consultations with stakeholders, including district council members, executive committee members, and the District Joint Action Forum (DJAF). The table showing the list of participants can be found in **Table 1 of Annex 1**. This inclusive approach ensured that the strategy reflects local priorities while aligning with national and international development frameworks.

As Nyamagabe embarks on this strategic journey, the DDS serves as a dynamic and adaptable framework to guide the district's development efforts, positioning it to contribute meaningfully to Rwanda's Vision 2050.

2 District situation analysis

This section of the DDS presents a comprehensive review of the district's development journey, starting with a summary of achievements and challenges recorded under the first DDS, as referenced in the MINALOC assessment. It further provides an analysis of the district's status, drawing on the latest data sources, including the 2022 Census, the 2024 Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey (EICV7), and other relevant studies. The section also examines the district's potential and comparative advantages, which will inform strategies to drive future socio-economic growth and development outcomes.

[1] https://www.ajol.info/index.php/jafs/article/download/297337/279629
[2] https://www.naeb.gov.rw/rwanda-coffee

2.1 Nyamagabe DDS 2017-2024 Performance

In 2024 the Ministry of local government (MINALOC) conducted assessments of the DDS for the period 2017-2024. These assessments typically focus on various aspects such as alignment with national policy frameworks, implementation progress, challenges faced, and recommendations for improvement. For Nyamagabe district the assessment highlighted the following.

2.1.1 Achieved milestones

From the DDS (2017-2024) assessments undertaken by MINALOC and the consultations with districts during the elaboration of this DDS, the following achievements were recorded[3]. District officials were asked to select the most impactful achievements. These were categorized in the three NST1 Pillars to facilitate coherent alignment with the new NST2. For Nyamagabe district the following we highlighted;

2.1.1.1 Economic transformation pillar

- **Resource mobilization:** Nyamagabe District mobilized over RWF 5 billion, nearly 20% of its annual budget, through competitive proposals developed by internal staff. Of this, RWF 4.3 billion was secured from FONERWA to support climate resilience initiatives such as terracing, anti-erosion trenches, city beautification, waste management, and a climate-resilient model village. In addition, over RWF 200 million was awarded by the Mayors Migration Council (MMC) through the Global Cities Fund for Migrants and Refugees, supporting a project that converts waste from the Kigeme refugee camp into renewable energy. The initiative created green jobs for both refugees and host communities, constructed 50 hectares of terraces, introduced compost-based briquette production, and serviced new housing plots with basic infrastructure, enhancing food security, environmental sustainability, and social cohesion[4].
- **Electricity Access:** The construction of the Rambya-Bushigishigi-Kizimyamuriro power line extended electricity to Buruhukiro Sector.
- As a result, household access to electricity for lighting increased from 8.8%[5] in 2016 to 46.7%[6] in 2022, improving livelihoods and local development. In addition, 69 key facilities including health centers, schools, cell offices, and a communication tower were connected to the national grid[7].
- **Infrastructure Development:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District made significant progress in infrastructure development. Road bridges increased from 6 to 13, with 21 footbridges built on feeder roads to improve safety and climate resilience. In the water sector, 187.18 km of supply systems were rehabilitated and 17.10 km added, raising household access to improved water to 59%[8] by 2022. Electricity lines expanded from 138 km to 386 km, street lighting from 17.6 km to 29 km and hydropower plants grew from 1 to 3 (Rukarara I, II, V). The district also improved urban roads with 10.4 km of tarmac constructed, the 54 km Huye–Kitabi road renovated, and 8 km of the Mushubi road upgraded, ending the isolation of Kaduha sector and easing access to Kaduha Hospital. Maintenance of unpaved roads rose from 117 km to 262 km, rehabilitation from 56.5 km to 149.3 km, and asphalt roads from 58 km to 64.8 km. Market infrastructure expanded from 6 to 11 markets, with 2 rehabilitated, 1 Integrated Craft Production Center built, and new markets like Ryarubondo livestock market, Kigeme modern market, and Kaduha livestock market boosting trade, tax collection, and citizen satisfaction[9].
- **Agricultural Improvements:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District made strong progress in agriculture, increasing productivity and resilience. Potato seed

[3] All data presented in this section has been taken from district data records and DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment of DDS 2017-2024.
[4] https://mayorsmigrationcouncil.org/news/nyamagabe-project/
[5] EICV5
[6] RPHC-5 2022
[7] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[8] RPHC-5 2022
9 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

multiplication rose to over 25%, reducing reliance on external sources, while the use of fertilizers, lime, terracing, agroforestry, artificial insemination, and livestock insurance expanded. Veterinary clinics and a pig abattoir were established. Crop yields improved: maize from 3.22 to 3.70 tons/ha, beans from 1.42 to 1.80, Irish potatoes from 4.58 to 5.70, cassava from 14 to 20, and wheat from 1.50 to 2.40. Export production reached 21,848 MT of tea and 4,180 MT of washed coffee. Livestock numbers grew significantly, with cows increasing from 13,036 to 19,354, pigs from 6,018 to 11,706, goats from 2,350 to 9,380, and chickens from 4,600 to 23,800. Milk production surged from 17,420 to 27.4 million liters, while artificial insemination expanded for cows and pigs. Milk collection centers doubled from 2 to 4, 17 animal feed shops were opened, and livestock vaccination rose from 24,000 to 58,000. Between 2019 and 2024, 6,884 cows, 4,327 pigs, and 24,300 chickens were insured, strengthening farmer security and sustainability[10].

- **Environment Protection and Sustainable Land Management*:*** Between 2017/2018 and 2023/2024, Nyamagabe District increased rehabilitated forests from 320 ha to 377.97 ha and forest plantations from 7,430.20 ha to 7,962.91 ha. Agroforestry expanded from 29,088 ha to 50,570.75 ha. Radical terraces grew from 200 ha to 950.04 ha, and progressive terraces grew from 395 ha to 31,791.98 ha. Household use of firewood for cooking dropped slightly from 93.30% to 92.30%, while clean cooking technologies reached 5% by 2024. The district also rehabilitated and protected 62.5% of mining and quarry sites[11].
- **Settlement and Land Use:** Nyamagabe District collaborated with the Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority to align land use planning with the national master plan, guiding future development and investment *(*RPH5 2022*)*. 3 imidugudu sites were developed, and 2 IDP model villages were partially scaled up. As a result, the urban population grew from 7.30% in 2017 to 10.90%[12] by 2022.
- **Private sector development:** In Nyamagabe District, productive jobs grew from 3,435 in 2017 to 27,537 in 2024. TVET graduates supported with startup tools increased from 62 to 917, businesses coached in entrepreneurship from 732 to 3,567, and small industries from 2 to 11 over the same period[13].
- **Financial Sector Development:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District identified and financed 17 village model projects. LTSS (EjoHeza) subscribers grew from 0 to 102,211, with savings reaching 1.41 billion Frw. Automated Umurenge SACCOs increased from 0 to 17, and extremely poor households supported with VUP loans rose from 5,600 to 18,427. Cooperatives with RCA licenses grew from 54 to 183[14].
- **ICT:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District made significant progress in ICT. Access to local government services online increased from 40% to 100%, and health centers with internet and LAN connectivity reached 100% by 2023. Smart classrooms rose from 12 to 50, and community telecenters from 0 to 11. Eight schools now offer computer science. According to the 2022 census, household ownership of radios increased from 54.8% to 75.5%, mobile phones from 46.6% to 70.5%, smartphones reached 10.5%, TVs increased from 2.8% to 3.8%, and computer ownership rose slightly from 1.1% to 1.3%[15].

2.1.1.2 Social transformation pillar

- **Health Sector Milestones:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District upgraded 2 health centers and made progress in disease prevention and health services Malaria cases dropped to 8,000 annually, HIV prevalence is at 3.8% with 2,800 cases, and tuberculosis remains stable at 200 cases per year, supported by vaccination, HIV

[10] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[11] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[12] RPHC-5 2022
[13] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[14] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[15] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

testing, and TB screening. The age-standardized mortality rate for major NCDs stood at 695 per 100,000 for men and 609 for women in 2021. Community-Based Health Insurance coverage increased from 75.20% to 96.10%, stunting among children under five reduced from 51.80%[16] to 33.60%[17].

- . Modern contraceptive use rose from 49%[18] to 60%[19], and skilled birth assistance increased from 73% to 87.30%. 2 district hospitals adopted electronic medical records (OPENEMRS). Hygiene and sanitation improved from 65% to 85%, and full immunization coverage for children aged 12-23 months rose from 85% in 2017 to 95% in 2024[20].
- **Health Infrastructure Improvement:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District renovated Kaduha Hospital in two phases using homegrown solutions.
- , while health posts grew from 27 to 42. The district also built inclusive public toilets, increasing from 1 to 4, to improve access to sanitation in public spaces[21].
- **Social Protection Progress:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District strengthened social protection efforts. Houses built for vulnerable households rose from 217 to 815, and extremely poor households supported via VUP/DS increased from 4,633 to 6299. Those employed through VUP/CPW rose from 4,620 to 5,690, and through VUP/EPW from 98 to 2,855. Support for disaster victims reached 545, and genocide survivors with proper shelter increased from 25 to 184. Additionally, people with disabilities assisted with devices grew from 25 to 545[22].
- **Education milestones:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District achieved key education milestones. TVET enrollment rose from 12% to 25.75%, primary net enrollment reached 87.4%, and pre-primary enrollment grew from 17.5% to 23%. The pupil-to-qualified teacher ratio improved from 162 to 37, and the percentage of primary schools meeting the standard PCR of 46:1 increased from 12.2% to 42.9%. Primary dropout rates declined to 7%, and the transition rate to lower secondary rose from 66.8%. In lower secondary, age-appropriate enrollment increased from 22% to 30.9%, schools meeting the PCR standard improved from 70% to 83%, and dropout rates fell to 11%. In upper secondary, 97% of schools met the PCR 38:1 standard, the repetition rate dropped to 5%, dropout to 6%, and completion reached 11%. National exam pass rates reached 89% at S3 and 92% at S6 by 2024[23].
- **Education Infrastructure Development:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District enhanced education infrastructure by increasing smart classrooms from 12 to 53 and school computers from 1,200 to 12,609. TVET schools rose from 7 to 19, and 763 new primary classrooms were built, alongside 142 old classrooms replaced and 454 rehabilitated while 163 secondary classrooms constructed. Primary toilets increased from 2,641 to 3,015, and 108 secondary toilets were added. Upgraded schools with TVET wings grew from 0 to 21. By 2024, 92% of schools had rainwater harvesting tanks, and access to clean water improved from 49% to 73%[24].

2.1.1.3 Governance transformation pillar

- **Social cohesion and security:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District strengthened social cohesion and security. Protectors of Rwandan Values trained and certified increased from 40 to 186, and villages with operational Unity and Reconciliation Clubs grew from 91 to 445. Unity and Reconciliation Week expanded from 6 to 12 weeks, while schools with active clubs rose from 91 to 156. The value of Umuganda

[16] DHS 2015
[17] DHS 2020
[18] DHS 2015
[19] DHS 2020
[20] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[21] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[22] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[23] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[24] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

increased from 1.3 billion RWF to 3 billion RWF, and the number of police stations grew from 4 to 6[25].

- **Inclusive Sports and Talent Promotion:** Increase in the number of sports and recreational infrastructure constructed from 3 in 2017 up to 10 in 2024, Increased number of talent detection programs organized and conducted from 1 program in 2017 up to 3 in 2023 per year[26].
- **Memorial sites:** The number of genocide memorial sites upgraded in Nyamagabe District increased from 2 in 2017 to 5 in 2023. **Murambi Genocide Memorial Site** was officially inscribed on the **UNESCO World Heritage List in 2023.**
- **Improved access to Justice:** Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District improved access to justice. The percentage of court judgments executed increased from 45.8% to 63%, and citizens assisted by MAJ rose from 69.9% to 100%. Citizen disputes handled by Abunzi increased from 63% to 98%, and the proportion of Abunzi trained and supported grew from 77% to 100%[27].
- **LG service delivery:** According to the Citizens Report Card 2023, citizen satisfaction with local government services in Nyamagabe District increased from 73.3% in 2022 to 77.3% in 2023[28].
- **Public Asset Management:** The implementation of the Auditor General's recommendations in Nyamagabe District increased by 12%, from 60% in 2017/2018 to 72% 2023-2024
- **Tax and Levy Collection:** Own revenue collection in Nyamagabe District increased from 822.3 million Rwf in 2017 to 1.22 billion Rwf in 2024, although its contribution to the district budget declined from 6.4% to 3.1% over the same period[29].

2.1.1.4 Cross-cutting areas

- Between 2017 and 2024, Nyamagabe District integrated gender, youth, and disability into all projects, ensuring their representation in the District Council and implementation. Seven cross-cutting areas, gender, youth, disability, environment, health, governance, and ICT, were mainstreamed into development programs, leading to progress in equity, access, and service delivery.

2.1.2 Challenges faced

The assessments and consultations also highlighted the following challenges that affected/limited the ability of the district to fully deliver on its DDS 2017-2024 commitments. These are also organized by NST1 Pillar

2.1.2.1 Economic transformation pillar

- **Agriculture and livestock:** Despite progress under the DDS, Nyamagabe District still faces challenges in agriculture and livestock. Crop productivity per hectare remains low, and coffee and tea production is insufficient. Though 19,354 cows have been distributed, 42,919 poor families still need cows or small livestock to graduate from poverty. Milk production is low, with few cows artificially inseminated, and only 1,098 pigs have received artificial insemination out of 89,817, leaving a gap of 88,719 pigs. Only 5 of 17 sectors have access to a milk collection center, and 17 animal feed shops are insufficient for the number of farmers. While 34,000 cows were vaccinated, 26,816 still

[25] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[26] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[27] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

[29] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

need vaccination. Additionally, there is a gap in livestock insurance coverage for the district's 60,816 cows, 89,817 pigs, and 87,000 chickens[30].

- **Environmental challenges.** According to the District Forest Management Plan, 1,753.6 ha of degraded public forests need rehabilitation, and under the DDS, 2,467.29 ha of new forests still need to be planted. The district must also scale up agroforestry to meet Rwanda's NDC target of 100% farm adoption by 2030. Soil erosion remains a concern, with 33,835.98 needing protection. The use of firewood for cooking remains high, far from the national target of reducing it to 42% by 2024, and LPG use is still low. Additionally, several mining and quarry sites need rehabilitation and protection[31].
- **Electricity Access and Energy Infrastructure:** Nyamagabe District's electricity access remains low at 58.8%. This is far below the Vision 2050 target of 100%. Public lighting is not sufficient in trade centers, limiting economic activity. Additionally, 94 productive institutions such as schools and health posts are not connected to electricity, and three planned hydropower plants (Rukarara III, IV, and VI) have not yet been constructed[32].
- **Transport and Road Infrastructure:**Road conditions are poor, with 145 km of unmaintained roads and 157.2 km needing rehabilitation. Key roads like NR14 (Gasaka–Cyanika–Mbazi–Masizi), NR12 (Kitabi–Musebeya–Nkomane), and NR13 (Kaduha–Musage) are in bad shape. The district lacks enough buses during peak seasons, causing long waiting times. In the Kaduha zone, poor road connectivity and aging or missing bridges over the different rivers pose safety risks, especially during heavy rains. The absence of footbridges also leads to school absenteeism and limited access to essential services[33].
- **Urbanization and Settlement Development:** Urbanization is low compared to national targets. There are 156 undeveloped rural settlement sites with limited access to electricity and water. Six IDP sites need to be upgraded to meet model village standards. The district also lacks an industrial zone to support urban economic growth[34].
- **Employment and Economic Empowerment:** Unemployment in Nyamagabe stands at 12.8% while the national average is 14.9%.[35]From 2017 to 2024, 483 TVET graduates were not supported with startup toolkits. Many youths and women still lack access to coaching and financing opportunities, limiting their ability to start businesses or find employment[36].
- **Market and Craft Infrastructure:** The district needs to construct five new markets and rehabilitate four existing ones that are in poor condition. Two integrated craft production centers are also needed. Only 17 out of 536 villages have received model village financing, showing a large gap in rural development support[37].
- **Financial Inclusion and Cooperative Development:** Only 102,211 people are subscribed to long-term savings schemes out of a population of 371,501. Low income discourages saving, and SACCO beneficiaries cannot access financial services outside the district. Cooperatives are unfamiliar with digital systems, and there have been cases of misuse of VUP loans intended for vulnerable households[38].
- **Digital Transformation and ICT Infrastructure:** Digital service delivery is lagging. Only 15% of Nyamagabe population own smart phones, 3.8% own TV while only 1.3% have their own computers.[39] Only 11 of 15 telecenters are supported, and none are

[30] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
31 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

33 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
34 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[35] LFS 2024
[36] DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
37 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
38 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
[39] EICV7

fully operational. The district lacks an ICT Innovation Hub and has areas with poor network coverage.

2.1.2.2 Social transformation pillar

- **Health Infrastructure and Service Delivery:** Nyamagabe District has 19 Health centers that require medicalization and a gap of 31 health posts to meet national targets. Kaduha District Hospital remains substandard, and 19 health centers still rely on paper-based records due to non-functional electronic medical systems. The district also faces a 3.9% gap in achieving full community-based health insurance coverage, and 15% of the population lacks access to improved household sanitation[40]
- **Disease Burden and Health Outcomes:** The district continues to face a high burden of disease, with 8,000 malaria cases, 2,800 HIV cases (3.8% prevalence), and 200 tuberculosis cases reported annually. Non-communicable diseases contribute significantly to mortality, with rates of 695 per 100,000 males and 609 per 100,000 females. There are also gaps in child stunting reduction (14.6%) and modern contraceptive use (12%) compared to national targets[41].
- **Social Protection and Disaster Resilience**: Nyamagabe District has 235 households without shelter and 808 households living in high-risk zones. Over the past 5 years, disasters have caused 38 deaths and widespread damage to 221 houses, 457 hectares of crops, 26 classrooms, 19 road sections, and 49 cattle. Public works programs do not cover all sectors, leaving 1,409 eligible households still in need. Disability services are limited, with 400 people needing assistive devices and 200 using outdated or defective ones[42].
- **Education Infrastructure and Access:** The district faces major education infrastructure gaps, including the need for 90 smart classrooms, 3,000 school computers, and 405 classrooms to eliminate double shifts. Additionally, 306 classrooms require rehabilitation, 810 toilets are needed, and 40 schools still lack access to clean water. There is also a shortage of 173 classrooms for libraries and science labs, and 792 primary teachers still need training to become qualified[43].
- **Education Quality and Student Outcomes:** Net attendance rate in primary (91.8%) is below national average (92.8%), in secondary, the district stands at 26% always below national average (33.7%). Literacy: ability to read and write a simple note is at 86.1% vs 87.7% at national level.
- The Repetition rate in primary school is still at 32% while the national level is 21%.[44]
- Enrollment and transition rates remain below national targets, with a 33.2% gap in transition from primary to lower secondary and a 22% gap in pre-primary enrollment. The proportion of students pursuing TVET is far below the 60% NST1 target. The district also faces a 47.1% classroom gap to meet pupil-classroom ratio standards and a 16.8% gap in rural-urban completion rates, along with an 11% gap in achieving a 100% pass rate[45].
- **Water Supply and Sanitation:** Water infrastructure is outdated and insufficient. 81.56% of households have access to improved drinking water comparably to 89.7% of national average. Only 5.8% of households have water piped to home which is below national average of 15.7%.[46] Households with Improved sanitation facilities are 92.5% which is below the national average of 94.3%
- The district has 15 old water networks (99.2 km) needing full rehabilitation and extension, and 30 more (250.16 km) requiring partial upgrades and 161.53 km of extension.

40 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
41 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
42 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
43 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
44 EICV7
45 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
46 EICV7

Some areas still lack any water supply system. Many households rely on unsafe sources like unprotected springs and rivers. Urban centers such as Gasaka, Gasarenda, and Kaduha face serious runoff and sewage issues, increasing the risk of property damage and waterborne diseases[47].

2.1.2.3 Governance transformation pillar

- **Service Delivery and Operational Efficiency:** Nyamagabe District lacks standardized operational procedures for frequently requested services such as land, agriculture, and enforcement of judgments, leading to delays during staff turnover. The rate of execution of planned activities is very low at 46.4%, compared to the DDS1 target of 98%. Additionally, 25% of the Auditor General's recommendations were not implemented, falling short of the 95% target, with only 70% achieved (Audited Report 2022–2023)[48].
- **Governance and Justice Access:** Some citizens in need of legal assistance are unable to reach the MAJ offices. Despite improvement in dispute resolution by Abunzi from 63% in 2017 to 98% in 2024, many complaints and appeals still reach primary courts due to dissatisfaction with resolutions. Moreover, some trained and supported Abunzi members resign before completing their term, affecting continuity and service quality[49].
- **Social Cohesion and Civic Engagement:** Although **citizen** engagement in community dialogues has significantly strengthened over the past five years ; youth engagement remains limited, despite platforms like youth forums, leadership workshops, sports tournaments, and artistic competitions. Club mentors lack adequate skills and monitoring tools, and guiding materials (modules) are insufficient.
- **Security and Sports Infrastructure:** Nyamagabe District hasonlysix police stations which lead to slower emergency response times and limited access to security services, especially in remote areas. Nyagisenyi Stadium is not yet rehabilitated and consequently fails to meet FERWAFA standards, making it unable to host official matches and hindering citizen mobilization for government initiatives.
- There is no sports infrastructure for people with disabilities, such as sitball, goalball, bochia, and sitting volleyball.[50].
- **Memorial Site Standards:** According to Presidential Order No. 061/01 of 20/05/2019, determining modalities for consolidation of memorial sites for the genocide against the Tutsi. Nyamagabe District will retain 7 genocide memorial sites: Cyanika, Mbazi, Kaduha, Musange, Kibumbwe, Mushubi, and Nyamigina. However, Kibumbwe memorial site is substandard, having only a grave, and Mushubi lacks a historical room, requiring upgrades to meet national standards[51].
- **Financial Performance:** The district's own revenue contribution to the budget is only 3.1%, far below the 15% target. This shortfall is due to a 164.9% increase in the total budget and a 48.6% rise in own revenue between 2017 and 2024, creating a disparity in financial sustainability[52].

2.1.3 Lessons learned

In this section, we register the areas of improvement identified by the district that are critical to learning the lessons that will shape the elaboration of this DDS and its implementation. The following were identified.

- Regular performance tracking (e.g., Imihigo) for improved accountability and results.
- Simple data tools enhanced planning and service delivery.
- Citizen engagement strengthened ownership and transparency.

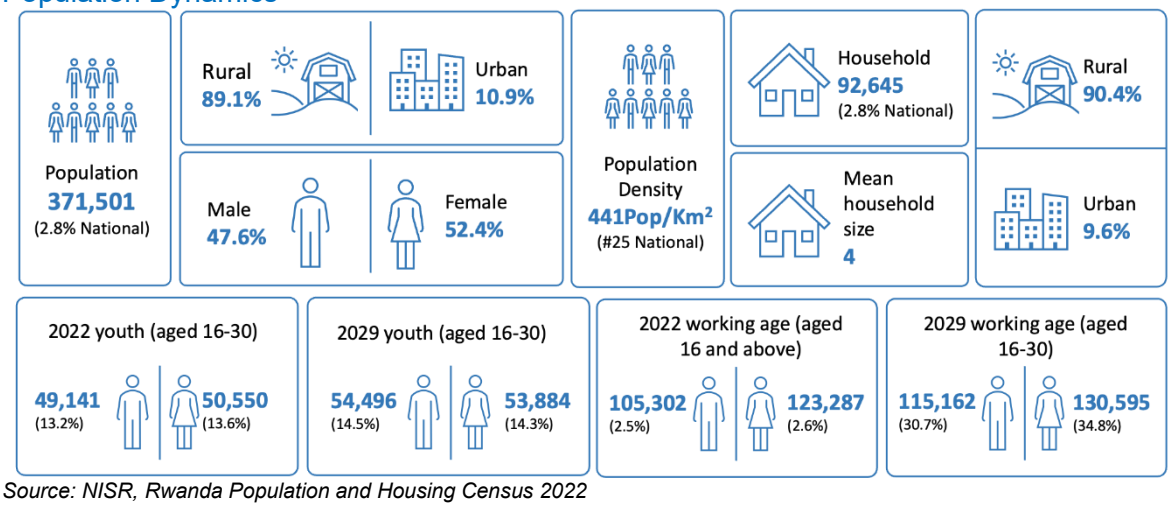
47 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
48 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
49 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
50 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
51 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment
52 DDS 2017-2024 MINALOC Assessment

- Staff motivation and retention are essential to reduce turnover impacts.
- Technology improved efficiency and enabled remote operations.
- Homegrown solutions and local innovations proved effective and sustainable.

2.2 Current state of the district (Profile)

The objective of the Nyamagabe District Profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of the district's socio-economic, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics. It aims to identify the challenges, opportunities, and potentialities within the district to inform policymaking, strategic planning, and development initiatives. By highlighting key areas such as population dynamics, economic activities, healthcare, education, and infrastructure, the profile serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders to understand the current state of the district and to guide future interventions.

Population Dynamics

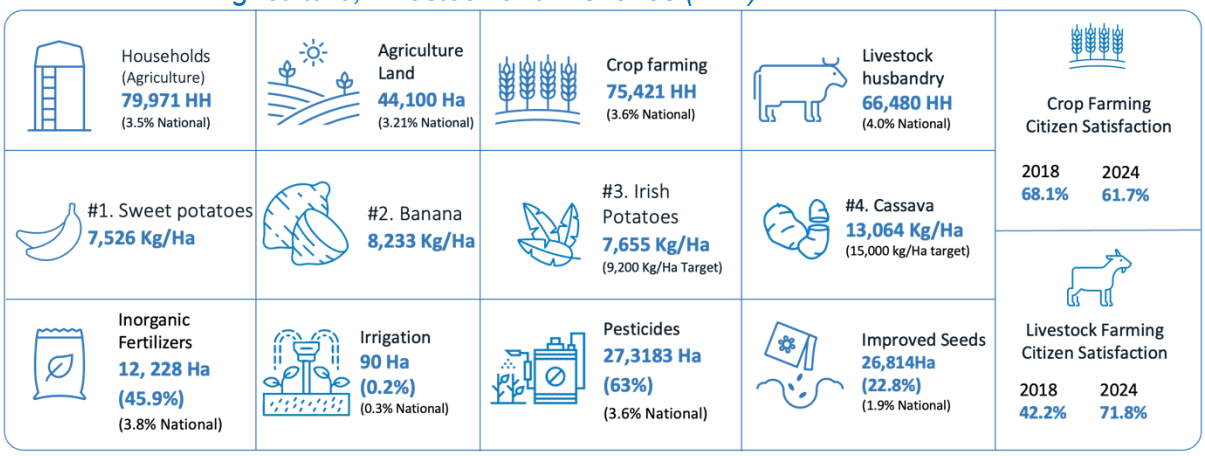


Source: NISR, Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

Nyamagabe District, comprising 2.8% of Rwanda's population, is largely rural with a youthful demographic—offering strong potential for economic growth if supported by adequate investment in education, healthcare, and social services. Its population density of 441 people per square kilometer, below the national average, allows for more flexible and strategic development, especially in agriculture.

2.2.1 Economic transformation

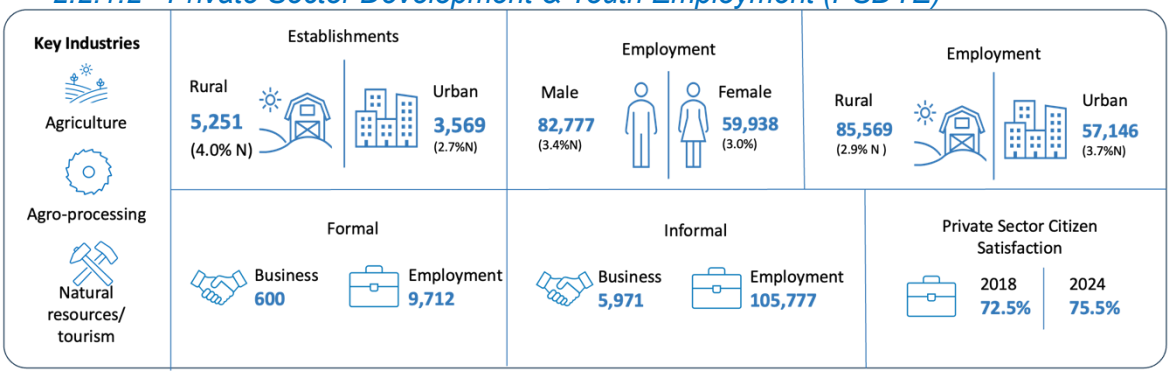
2.2.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (ALF)



Source: NISR (2024), Seasonal Agriculture Survey; MINAGRI (2024) PSTA5 2024; NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NLA (2023-2050), District Land Use Plan; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

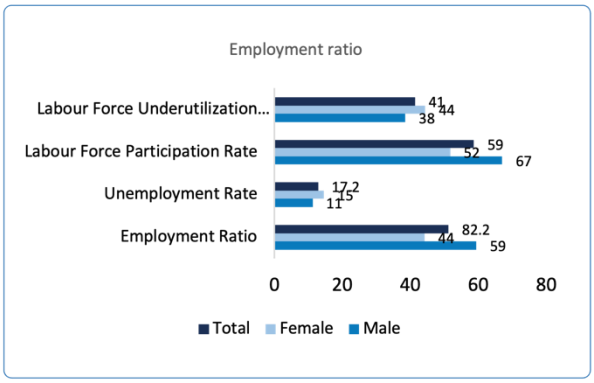
Agricultural productivity in Nyamagabe is low due to limited input use and minimal value addition, hindered by a lack of processing skills and facilities. Farmers, especially those located in remote areas, need timely access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides—achievable through rehabilitation of existing feeder roads.

2.2.1.2 Private Sector Development & Youth Employment (PSDYE)



Types of Establishments			
Type	**Nyamagabe**	**District Rank (High)**	**National**
Private sector	6,421	#17	258,280
Cooperative	59	#24	2,496
Public sector	129	#09	3,830
Public Private Partnership	96 98	#4	2,047
NGO (Rwanda)	91	#5	2,017
International	18	#5	656

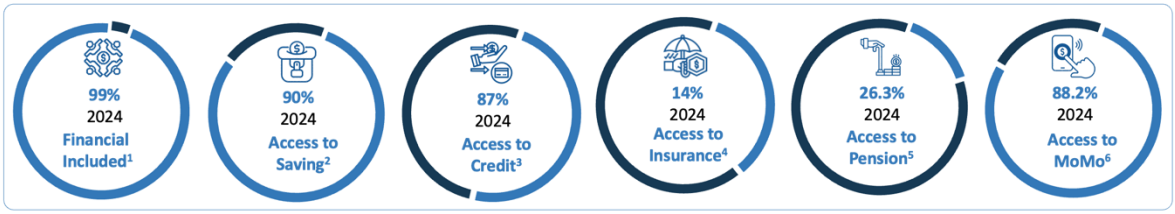
Number of Establishments			
Size	**Nyamagabe**	**District Rank (High)**	**Rwanda**
Micro (1-3)	5,878	#19	241,179
Small (4-30)	201	#30	16,730
Medium (31-100)	78	#24	3,103
Large (100+)	6	#27	537

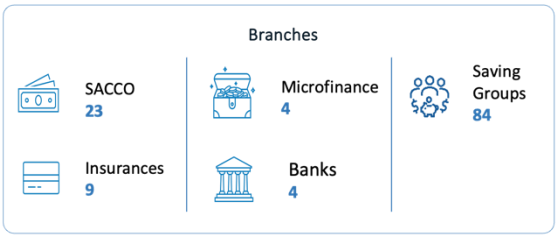


Source: NISR (2023), Establishment Census; NISR (2024), Labour Force Surve; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

Agriculture is the main industry and employer in Nyamagabe, dominated by informal jobs in rural areas. Most businesses are informal MSMEs, with the district having one of the lowest numbers of medium and large private enterprises. Women face greater employment challenges than men, including lower employment rates, higher unemployment, and greater labor underutilization, reflecting persistent gender disparities.

2.2.1.3 Financial Sector Development (FSD)





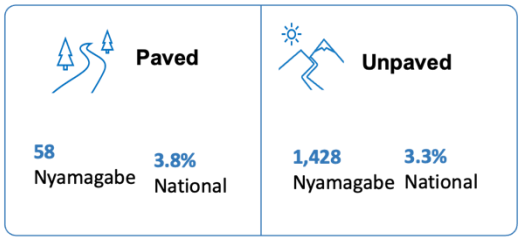
Active Accounts	Financial Inclusion	Depositors	Savings	Credit	Insurance
Youth	39,179	15,761	5,260	1,078	858
Non-Youth	122,751	74,313	12,572	6,023	4,036
Male	74,081	40,381	8,645	3,575	3,450
Female	87,849	49,693	9,187	3,526	1,444

Source: *AFR (2024); FinScope Survey Data Aggregated to District Level, BNR (2023); Saving Groups Data, BNR (2025); Financial Inclusion*

Despite high mobile and financial access overall, youth in Nyamagabe have fewer active accounts and lower participation in savings, credit, and insurance, indicating barriers to financial inclusion—such as limited awareness, economic constraints, or lack of tailored products. Expanding access to formal credit and insurance services is key to closing these gaps.

2.2.1.4 Transport

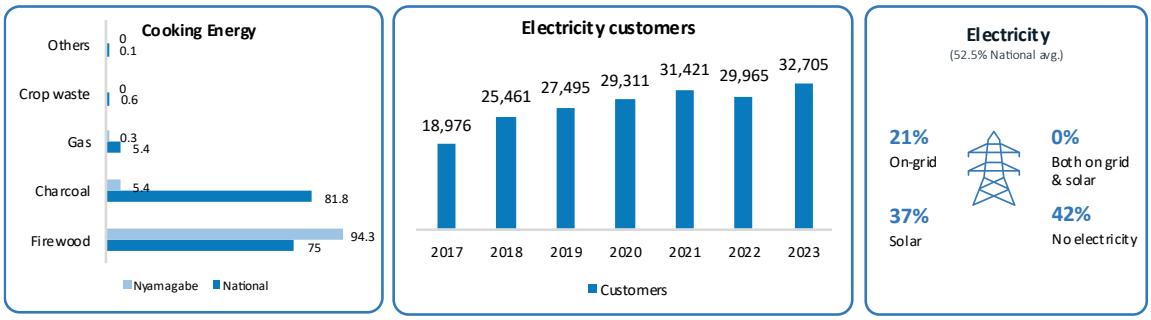
Road Class	Nyamagabe (km)	National (%)
National Road	188.8Km	6.8%
District road class 1	179	4.5%
District road class 2	167.5Km	1.6%
Other Road	960	3.4%



Source: *RTDA (2022); NLA (2023-2050), District Land Use Plan*

Nyamagabe's tourism and agriculture potential is limited by poor road infrastructure, with only 54.5km paved roads out of 1,482.5km. The district's transport plan proposes a new road hierarchy to improve connectivity in line with national goals. Better roads would enhance tourist experiences and are vital for timely, safe transport of tea, reducing losses and preserving quality.

2.2.1.5 Energy

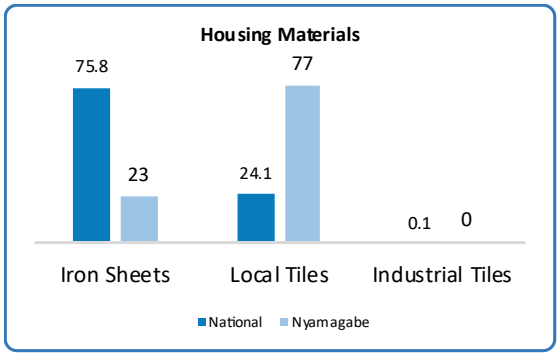


Source: *NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NISR (2024), Statistical Yearbook*

Nyamagabe faces significant livelihood challenges, particularly in access to energy and water, performing below national averages. With 92.3% of households relying on firewood and 6.2%

on charcoal for cooking, there is a critical need for strategic interventions to improve living conditions and promote sustainable energy alternatives.

2.2.1.6 Urbanization and Rural Settlement



Settlement Sector Citizen Satisfaction

2018	2024
58.5%	53.1%

Masterplan (District Land Use Plan)

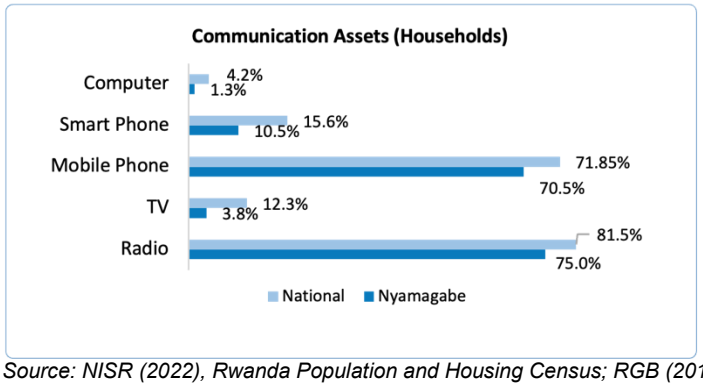
Yes

Land Ownership (Parcels)	%	Number	Rank
Female	13.0%	45,027	#28
Male	8.5%	29,395	#28
Co-owned	65.6%	227,157	#8
Others	12.9%	44,688	#25

Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NISR (2024), Statistical Yearbook; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

Nyamagabe faces challenges in urban development due to limited implementation plans, insufficient budgets, staffing gaps, and high infrastructure costs, especially for electricity. However, with 69% of households already in planned settlements, the district has a strong foundation for sustainable semi-urban growth aligned with national goals. Its agricultural base also positions it well to become a key agro-processing hub.

2.2.1.7 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)



ICT Citizen Satisfaction

2018	2024
-	75.1%

HH used internet
(29.8% National avg.)

9.2% Used

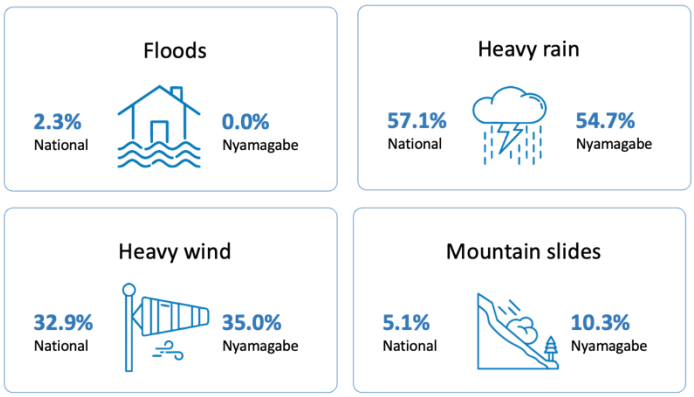
90.2% Not Used

Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

Nyamagabe faces major digital infrastructure and literacy gaps, especially in rural areas, despite national 4G coverage. Enhancing connectivity and digital access can improve service delivery in health, education, and social protection, while also unlocking opportunities in agriculture—such as digital platforms for tea pluckers, online marketplaces, and real-time weather and pricing tools.

2.2.1.8 Environment and Natural Resources

Climate Vulnerability Assessment

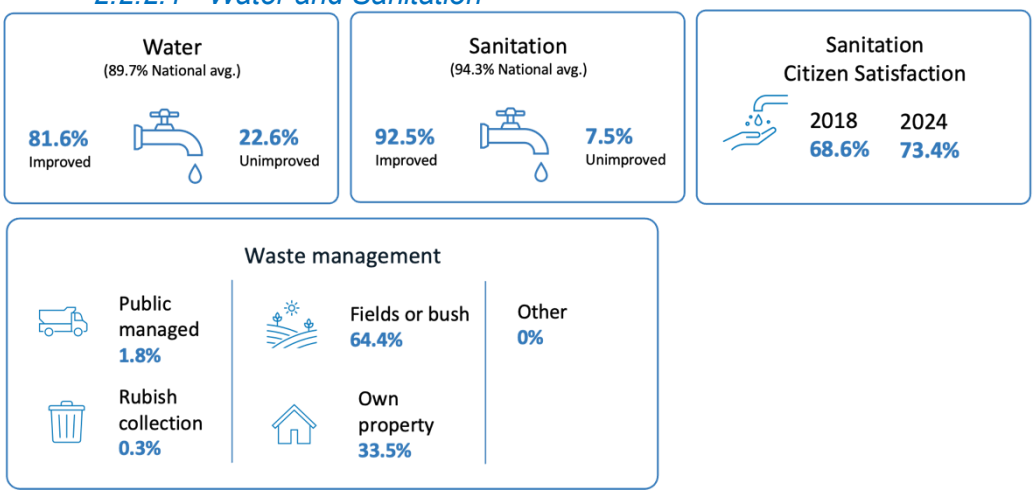


Source: *REMA (2018) Rwanda Climate Vulnerability Assessment*[53]

Nyamagabe District's climate vulnerability assessment reveals high exposure to climate hazards such as floods and landslides. The district's sensitivity is significant due to its reliance on agriculture, making it highly susceptible to climate variability. The impacts include reduced agricultural productivity and damage to infrastructure, which adversely affect local livelihoods. Despite efforts to enhance resilience through sustainable practices and community initiatives, Nyamagabe's adaptive capacity remains limited due to resource and technology constraints. Overall, the district's vulnerability is a result of high exposure and sensitivity, combined with limited adaptive capacity

2.2.2 Social transformation

2.2.2.1 Water and Sanitation



Source: *NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card*

Access to clean water in Nyamagabe has improved due to new treatment plants and expanded distribution, but remote areas still face challenges. Sanitation service satisfaction has stagnated from 2018 to 2024, highlighting the need for continued efforts to improve water and sanitation access and quality.

[53] **Exposure** – the frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards such as floods, droughts, and landslides.
Sensitivity – the extent to which climate impacts can affect the livelihoods, health, and infrastructure of communities.
Impact – the direct and indirect effects of climate hazards on agriculture, water resources, health, and overall socio-economic conditions.**Adaptive capacity** - the availability of resources, technology, and knowledge to implement effective adaptation strategies.**Vulnerability** - the degree to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change. It is a function of exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity

2.2.2.2 Social Protection

Health Insurance Coverage
86.0%
(#13 National)

Health Insurance Coverage
312,012

VUP Loan Amount
305.068M (RWF)
(4.5% National)

VUP Beneficiaries
1,163 (4.2% N)
1,330 (3.8% N)

Pension Scheme Members
13,666
4,842
Affiliates
Dependents

Pension Scheme Contribution
1.47B (RWF)
(1.3% National)

Measure	Nyamagabe	Ranking	National
Poverty rate	51.4%	#01	27.4%
Extreme poverty rate	10.5%	#04	5.4%

*Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NISR (2024), Statistical Yearbook; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card,*EICV7 [54]

Nyamagabe has the highest poverty rate and ranks fourth in extreme poverty in Rwanda, underscoring the urgent need for targeted interventions. While national programs like VUP, CBHI, Girinka, and the Pension Scheme provide a foundation for social protection, there is strong potential to expand coverage and improve benefit adequacy to better support underserved populations and drive inclusive economic growth.

2.2.2.3 Health

District	Nyamagabe	National
Reference Hospital	0	9
Provincial Hospital	0	4
District Hospitals	2	35
Health Centers	19	500
Health Post	42	1222

District	Nyamagabe	Rank	National
Neonatal mortality (NN)	45	#02	22
Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	13	#15	14
Infant mortality (1q0)	58	#02	36
Child mortality (4q1)	9	#24	15
Under 5 mortality (5q0)	67	#06	50

Health citizen satisfaction
2018 60.5%
2024 72.9%

Contraception Use
67.1%
(64.1% National)

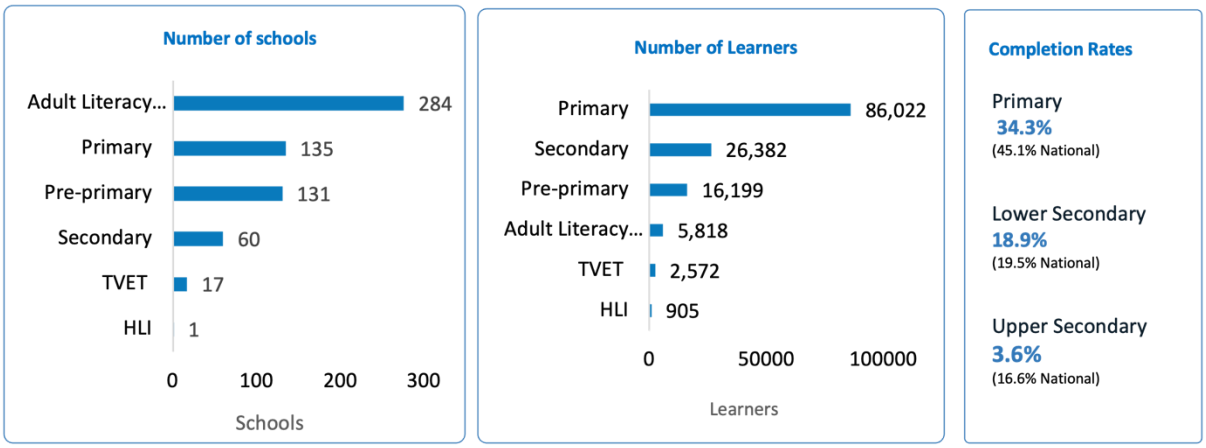
Fertility Rate
4.3
(4.1 National)

***Source**: NISR (2019-2020), Demographic and Health Survey; MoH (2022); RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card*

Nyamagabe has only 40 health posts across 92 cells, highlighting a shortage of healthcare facilities at the local level, with reliable services mainly available at the district or sector level. The National Health Sector Strategic Plan prioritizes strengthening Primary Health Care, which can help close these gaps. As urbanization increases and new facilities are established within settlement boundaries, healthcare access and distribution in the district are expected to improve.

[54] **Affiliates**: individuals who are registered and contribute to the various schemes managed by RSSB, such as pension, medical insurance, and community-based health insurance.**Dependents:** family members of the affiliates who are eligible for coverage under the affiliate's RSSB **schemes.**

2.2.2.4 Education



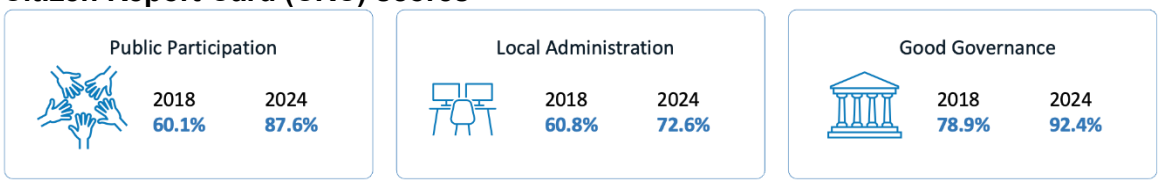
***Source**: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; MINEDUC (2024), School Census; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card*

Nyamagabe has fewer than 350 schools across all education levels, reflecting infrastructure gaps that could hinder future growth. The Education Sector Strategic Plan (2024–2029), aligned with NST2 and Vision 2050, offers a framework for targeted improvements. As the district focuses on agriculture, agro-processing, and tourism, investing in relevant education is key to building the skilled workforce needed to support its economic development.

2.2.3 Transformational governance

2.2.3.1 Governance and Decentralization

Citizen Report Card (CRC) scores

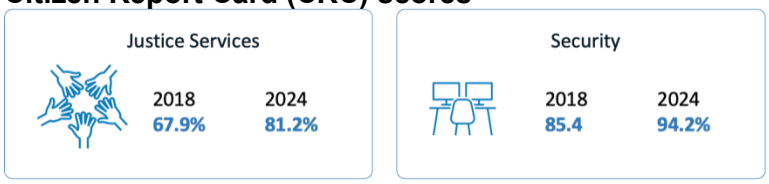


***Source**: RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card*

The 2024 CRC highlights improved citizen participation, more responsive local administration, and strengthened governance. Efforts to uphold human rights and educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities have contributed to better service delivery and sustained high satisfaction.

2.2.3.2 Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order (JRLO)

Citizen Report Card (CRC) scores



***Source**: RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card*

Judicial processes in Nyamagabe have improved, maintaining high citizen satisfaction, though timely access to justice remains a challenge. Security services are strong, supported by effective community policing and crime prevention strategies.

2.3 Assessing district potentialities

The National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST2) of Rwanda outlines various strategic goals and priorities for the country's development from 2024 to 2029. While the strategy doesn't explicitly define "opportunities" and "potentialities," it does emphasize the importance

of leveraging both to drive national growth and transformation. It is important to understand the difference given that exploiting both will be critical to the district in delivering on its development outcomes and contributing to achieving the NST2 outcomes.

- **Opportunities** in the context of NST2 generally refer to specific, actionable prospects that can be seized to achieve immediate or short-term gains. These might include investment opportunities, new markets, technological advancements, or policy changes that can be capitalized on to drive economic growth and development.
- **Potentialities**, on the other hand, are more about the inherent capabilities or latent possibilities that can be developed over time. These include the country's natural resources, human capital, and infrastructural capacities that, with the right investments and policies, can be harnessed to achieve long-term sustainable growth.

2.3.1 Nyamagabe District Potentialities

Nyamagabe District presents diverse investment opportunities thanks to its rich natural resources and strategic location. Its fertile land and good climate favor crops like Irish potatoes, maize, beans, tea, and coffee. The district hosts Nyungwe National Park and large forest areas, producing 65% of Rwanda's eucalyptus oil and opening prospects in eco-tourism, honey production, and timber. There is also potential for clean energy through hydropower from the Mwogo and Rukarara rivers. Agro-processing is expanding, supported by Rwf 1.5 billion invested annually in inputs and a $10 million opportunity to modernize the wheat plant. Nyamagabe's location near Karongi, Rusizi, and Nyamasheke strengthens its role in regional trade, positioning it well for agribusiness, energy, tourism, and value addition. A detailed list of these opportunities is found in **Table 2 of Annex 2**.

2.3.2 Reflection of uniqueness/District-specific contexts

Comparative advantage at the district level refers to the unique strengths and resources that a specific district possesses, which allows it to produce certain goods or services more efficiently than other districts. For example, a district with fertile land and favorable climate conditions might have a comparative advantage in agriculture, while another district with advanced technological infrastructure might excel in manufacturing or services. By focusing on their respective strengths, districts can trade with each other to meet their needs more efficiently than if they tried to produce everything locally. From the review of the literature, national datasets and consultations with district stakeholders, the following were identified as Nyamagabe districts areas of comparative advantage.

- **Agriculture - tea cultivation** – Nyamagabe District is a key player in Rwanda's tea industry, particularly through the renowned Kitabi Tea Factory, which is recognized for producing some of the highest-quality tea in Africa. In the 2020/2021 fiscal year, the district produced approximately 3,598 metric tons of tea, according to official performance reports. The district's favorable high-altitude climate and fertile soils contribute significantly to the quality and volume of its tea output. In recognition of its importance, International Tea Day 2023 was celebrated in Kitabi Sector, highlighting Nyamagabe's central role in Rwanda's tea sector and its potential for global market expansion[55].
- **Agriculture – Coffee cultivation** – Nyamagabe District is one of Rwanda's key coffee-growing zones, contributing significantly to the national coffee sector. Nyamagabe district is actively involved in a national rejuvenation program led by the National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB). This initiative aims to replace 543 hectares of old coffee trees across six districts, including Nyamagabe, as part of a broader effort to revitalize 3,050 hectares of aging coffee plantations. The program includes the distribution of 1.56 million high-yielding RAB C15 coffee seedlings, which begin producing within 1.5 years, and the provision of free fertilizers and training through Farmers Field Schools (FFS). These efforts aim to address the challenges of aging coffee trees and an aging farmer population, by encouraging youth and women to engage in coffee

55 https://www.ktpress.rw/2023/05/rwanda-celebrates-international-tea-day-with-focus-on-global-promotion/

farming. Nyamagabe's favorable soil and climate conditions make it well-suited for high-quality coffee production, and the district is expected to play a growing role in Rwanda's goal of generating USD 160 million in coffee export revenue by 2029[56].

- **Agriculture – Irish potato cultivation:** Nyamagabe District is part of Rwanda's highland region, which includes the Congo-Nile Divide—a zone known for its volcanic soils and cool climate, both highly suitable for Irish potato farming. This region, which also includes Musanze, Burera, and Nyabihu, accounts for over 80% of Rwanda's total Irish potato production. Irish potato is a major food and cash crop in Nyamagabe, serving as both a staple and a source of income for rural households. The district has been included in national efforts to revive and modernize the potato sector, including the introduction of high-yielding, disease-resistant varieties developed by RAB and the International Potato Center (CIP)[57]. Despite challenges such as limited access to quality seeds and fertilizers, Nyamagabe farmers continue to engage in Irish potato cultivation due to the crop's short growing cycle, market demand, and adaptability to local conditions[58]. These factors—natural endowments, strategic location, and national support—give Nyamagabe a clear comparative advantage in Irish potato production.
- **Livestock production:** Nyamagabe District has a recognized comparative advantage in small livestock production, particularly in pigs, chickens, goats, and sheep. Its favorable climate, strong livestock-rearing tradition, and high rural population density make it well-suited for this sector. The district is a beneficiary of the national PRISM project, which supports smallholder farmers through improved breeding, veterinary services, and market access[59]. Additionally, international partnerships—such as with Birkenfeld District in Germany—have introduced modern livestock practices, including artificial insemination and forage development[60]. These combined efforts position Nyamagabe as a strategic hub for inclusive and resilient livestock development in Rwanda.
- **Eco-Tourism and Natural Assets:** Nyamagabe District serves as a key gateway to Nyungwe National Park, one of Africa's richest biodiversity hotspots, attracting eco-tourists for its primates, birdlife, and forest trails[61]. The district is also home to BIOCOOR, a conservation organization that promotes eco-tourism, youth training, and sustainable livelihoods[62]. Additionally, the Nyungwe Eco Village in Kitabi Sector supports eco-lodging and climate-smart agriculture[63]. These initiatives position Nyamagabe as a national leader in community-based and conservation-driven tourism.
- **Climate Resilience and Agroecology:** Nyamagabe District is a national model for climate-smart agriculture, thanks to initiatives like the CRA Project and programs by BIOCOOR. These efforts promote sustainable land use, organic farming, and integrated food-energy systems[64]. The district's highland terrain and vulnerability to erosion make these practices essential for long-term productivity and environmental protection. As a result, Nyamagabe stands out as a leader in agroecological innovation and rural climate resilience.

3 Strategic framework

3.1 Priorities and innovations

The Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), covering the period from 2024 to 2029, outlines five key priority areas to drive Rwanda's development. These priorities are designed to build on the achievements of the first National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) 2020–2029, and align with Rwanda's Vision 2050, aiming for

56 https://www.minagri.gov.rw/updates/news-details/irish-potato-researchers-release-five-new-varieties
57 https://www.teradignews.rw/en/reviving-rwandas-potato-industry-promoting-crop-rotation-and-improved-seeds/
58 https://www.naeb.gov.rw/1/updates/news-detail/naeb-boosts-the-sustainability-of-rwanda-coffee-industry-by-producing-new-prolific-seedlings-to-replace-old-trees
59 https://www.rab.gov.rw/1-1/single-project-implementation-unit
60 https://www.nyamagabe.gov.rw/default-title-9/nyamagabe-district-german-district-discuss-livestock-partnership
61 https://biocoor.org.rw/
62 https://nyungwevillage.rw/
63 https://www.rej.rw/2023/04/19/unexploited-tourism-attractions-in-nyungwe-park/
64 https://nyungwevillage.rw/

sustainable economic growth and high quality of life for all citizens[65]. The DDS is designed to implement national priorities at the district level, ensuring that local development strategies contribute to the broader national goals.

District priorities against objectives in SSPs, vision 2050 and NST2

Consultations with Nyamagabe District officials and other stakeholders have ensured that the district's priorities are aligned with those of NST2. A comprehensive breakdown of interventions, organized by NST2 pillars, sub-categories, DDS Priority Areas, Sector Priority Areas, Vision 2050 objectives, and NST2 priorities, is provided in **Table 3 of Annex 3.** The table below consolidates the interventions for conciseness and improved readability.

Table 1: Mapping district priorities against objectives in SSPs, vision 2050 and NST2

NST2 Pillar	Sub-Category	DDS Priority Area (DDS PA)	DDS Interventions	Sector Priority Area (SPA)	Vision 2050 Objectives	NST2 Priorities
Economic Transformation	Agriculture	Increased agriculture productivity	Increase land consolidation for: Irish Potatoes, Beans, Cassava, Maize, Wheat, Vegetables; Rehabilitate marshlands; Increase crop productivity; Distribute fertilizers (DAP, NPK, UREA, Blended, Lime); Distribute improved seeds (maize, wheat).	PA-01: Increase the productivity of priority crops by 50%	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation; under scaled up use of modern inputs and technologies to maximize the productivity objective.	1.1.1 Climate-resilient, productive, and modernized agri-food systems [4.1]
		Increase livestock and animal production	Increase artificial insemination (cows, pigs); Increase vaccinations (cows, goats, pigs, sheep); Distribute livestock (cows, pigs); Increase milk production; Train farmers on animal husbandry; Increase fodder planting; Conduct animal health campaigns; Establish animal feed shops & forage model farms; Construct/Maintain slaughterhouses (pigs, cows); Increase MCC construction; Increase livestock insurance (cows, pigs, chickens).	PA-02: Achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in animal resources	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation	

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		Increased agriculture productivity	Construct drying shelters (maize) and warehouses (potatoes).	PA-03: Strengthen post-harvest handling and management and reduce post-harvest losses to below 5%	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation	
		Increased agriculture productivity	Increase insured land (maize, potatoes, rice, beans).	PA-04: Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture sector from 6% to 10%	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation; under the increased access to agriculture finance and risk sharing facilities objective	
		Increase the productivity of cash crops	Increase tea/coffee productivity & plantation area; Refill tea gaps; Replace old coffee trees.	PA-04: Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture from 6% to 10%	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation, under integration within global value chains for higher-value products, objective	
	Private Sector Development & Youth Employment	Build a vibrant and professional sports industry	Support Amagaju FC and other entertainment initiatives.	PA-10: Build a vibrant and professional sports industry	Pillar 2: Competitiveness and integration, under a diversified economy built upon the future industries' objective	1.2.2 High-end, eco-friendly, and diversified tourism [4.3]

		Create productive jobs and promote entrepreneurship for economic development	Mobilize PSF to use/produce local materials ("Made in Rwanda"); Organize PSF collective investment; Promote tourism; Construct milk processing plants; Strengthen agricultural value chain; Finance VMPs; Avail land for SMEs; Capacity building (BDAs); Coach new businesses; Mobilize investment (industrial zone, markets); Avail land/construct ICPCs; Capacity building (ICPC operators); Support TVET graduates.	PA-11: Create sustainable and decent jobs	Pillar 1: Human development, under a transformed workforce for a higher productivity objective	1.2.3 Creation of sustainable and decent jobs
	Climate, Environment, and Natural Resources	Increased production of climate resilient agriculture/Enhance erosion control	Increase terraced land (radical/progressive); Rehabilitate/plant forests/agroforestry trees; Distribute cooking stoves.	PA-13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation; climate resilient agriculture objective.	1.3.1 Building resilience to climate change and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources [4.10]
			Rehabilitate/protect mining/quarry sites.	PA-13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Pillar 3: Agriculture for wealth creation; climate resilient agriculture objective.	
		Enhance legal mining and quarry exploitation	Rehabilitate/protect mining/quarry sites.	PA-13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Pillar 2: Competitiveness and integration; under a diversified economy built upon future industries objective	

	Transport	Promote easy mobility and efficient transport	Construct/maintain/rehabilitate roads/bridges/footbridges; Upgrade/construct car parks; Construct bus waiting stations.	PA-19: Develop transport infrastructure and services to facilitate economic growth and trade	Pillar 4: Urbanization and agglomeration, under the ease of mobility and efficient transport objective.	1.5.1 Enhanced transport connectivity for economic growth and trade [4.6]
	Energy	Increase access to electricity/Increased adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies	Connect households to electricity (on/off-grid); Construct/extend power lines/hydropower plants/public lights; Increase clean energy use (ICSs, gas, solar).	PA-20: Scale up electrification to achieve universal access/ PA-22: Scale up adoption of clean cooking technologies	Pillar 4: Urbanization and agglomeration, under the sustainable supply and demand for energy objective.	1.6.1 Renewable & clean energy transition & universal access to electricity (Sector: Infrastructure - Energy) [4.4]
	Urbanization and Rural Settlement	Accelerate sustainable urbanization and rural settlement	Plot servicing/develop infrastructure (roads, water, electricity) in urban areas; Construct affordable housing; Develop rural settlement sites; Upgrade IDP villages.	PA-23: Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas	Pillar 4: Urbanization and agglomeration, under the universal access to affordable and decent housing objective.	1.7.1 Enhanced urbanization and settlements for agglomeration benefits [4.7]
	ICT	Increase ICT infrastructure and digital literacy	Train citizens on digital literacy; Establish free internet zones/SAPs/ICT innovation hub; Install LAN in cell offices; Operationalize telecenters/SAPs; Increase household ownership (smartphones, radios, mobile phones, TVs); Mobilize PSF to improve communication access; Construct towers.	PA-24: Foster digital transformation across key economic sectors	Pillar 2: Competitiveness and integration, under modern and innovative service sectors, driving the transformative growth objective.	1.8.1 Digital transformation [4.8]

	Financial Sector Development	Increase financial inclusion and promote a savings culture	Promote EjoHeza savings; Increase LTSS savings; Conduct finance forums; Increase licensed co-operatives; Provide/recover VUP FS loans; Consolidate SACCOs.District SACCOs	PA-16: Strengthen Domestic Savings & Expand Financial Inclusion	Pillar 2: Competitiveness and integration, under the Universal access to financial services objective.	1.4.1 Resilient and broadened financial sector for private sector growth [4.9]
Social Transformation	Education	Universal access to high-quality education	1. Rehabilitate old classrooms in schools 2. Organize training for unqualified teachers 3. Upgrade schools 4. Install rainwater harvesting tanks in schools 5. Connect schools to clean water 6. Increase students enrolled in pre-primary	PA-27/28/29: Ensure timely access to quality education	Pillar 1: Human development, under the universal access to high-quality education objective.	2.1.1 Improve the quality and market relevance of education [5.1]
	Health	Improve access to quality health services/ Eradicate malnutrition	Extensive list of interventions related to: CBHI, eye care, dental care, LLIN distribution, TB/HIV screening & treatment, NCD screening, maternal health, family planning, CHW training, health post upgrades, hospital renovations, growth monitoring, kitchen gardens, fruit trees, nutrition centers, etc.	PA-30/31/34: Continuously improving access to and quality of health services	Pillar 1: Human development, under the universal access to high-quality health care objective.	2.2.1 Enhanced quality of health, strengthened health systems, and reduced stunting (Health Sector - including nutrition [5.2]
	Social Protection	Enhance graduation and promote resilience of poor HHs	VUP support; Housing for vulnerable/genocide survivors/homeless; Profiling vulnerable households; Community work (Imiganda); Assistive devices for PwDs; PWD registration/rehabilitation/support; Disaster victim assistance.	PA-36/37/38: Promote graduation, protect those in poverty, prevent people from falling into poverty.	Pillar 5: Accountable and capable state institutions	2.3.1 Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience

	Water and Sanitation	Increase access to clean water/ Improve rainwater management/ Enhance hygiene and sanitation	Increase clean water access (population, public facilities, yard connections); Rehabilitate/construct water systems/treatment plants; Construct drainage/car washes/toilets/dumpsites; Promote proper use of sanitation facilities; Rehabilitate toilets; CBEHPP training/campaigns.	PA-39/40: Scale up drinking water access, increase access to WASH services	Pillar 4: Urbanization and agglomeration; under universal access to quality services and amenity's objective	2.4.1 Increased access to Water for socioeconomic development [4.5]/ 2.4.2 Increased access to WASH services [5.3]
Transformational Governance	Governance and Decentralization	Improve governance, service delivery, and accountability	Rehabilitate cell/sector offices; Train para-social workers/IZU; Develop/operationalize MIS.	PA-42: Strengthen local government capacities	Pillar 5: Accountable and capable state institutions; under efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation objective.	3.1.1 Enhance citizen-centred local development and effective service delivery [6.2]
	Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order	Provision of accessible and quality legal aid services/ Promote unity and resilience among citizens/ To sustain Peace and Security	Train bailiffs; Digitize case submission (MAJ, Abunzi); Operationalize anonymous platforms/committees; Train Protectors of Rwandan values; Upgrade Genocide Memorial Site; Strengthen night patrols.	PA-44/45/46/48: Improve justice, strengthen transparency, promote unity, sustain peace	Pillar 5: Accountable and capable state institutions; under the rule of law and justice for all objective	3.2.1 Enhanced Rule of Law / 3.2.3 National Unity, Resilience [6.4] / 3.2.4 Sustained Peace and Security [6.6]
	Sport and Culture	Promote sport among citizens	1. Collect district Construct gymnasium/stadium; Upgrade stadium/Imparirwamihigo Hall; Create sport recreational facilities.	PA-49: Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage	Pillar 5: Accountable and capable state institutions; under deepening decentralization to bring services closer to the	3.3.1 Fostering National Unity, Resilience, culture and values [6.4]

					citizens objective.	
	Public Financial Management	Strengthen capacity, services delivery and accountability	Collect district revenue; Implement Auditor General's recommendations.	PA-50: Increase compliance with PFM rules and improve oversight of value-for-money	Pillar 5: Accountable and capable state institutions; under efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation objective.	3.4.1 Strengthen Accountability [6.3]

Source: Vision 2050, SSPs, NST2, Consultations with Nyamagabe District Stakeholders

3.2 Strategic alignment with district potentialities

Mapping potentialities with targeted interventions is a critical exercise in strategic development planning as illustrated in **Table 4 of Annex 4**. It allows stakeholders to align a district's unique strengths, such as natural resources, cultural heritage, human capital, or geographic advantages, with specific, actionable initiatives that can unlock sustainable growth. This process not only ensures that development efforts are viable (economically and logistically feasible) but also inclusive (benefiting diverse groups, especially marginalized communities) and environmentally sustainable (minimizing ecological impact and promoting resilience). By clearly identifying what a district can excel at and how to nurture those areas responsibly, this mapping becomes a foundational tool for informed decision-making, equitable resource allocation, and long-term prosperity.

A summary highlighting Nyamagabe district potentialities with specific interventions highlighting the district's unique strengths to deliver on these potentialities and indicating the viability, inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability of the propositions presents high-potential investment opportunities across agriculture, energy, agro-processing, tourism, and conservation. Its diverse soil pH and fertile land support a wide range of high-value crops, with strong viability for commercial farming and inclusive benefits for smallholder farmers, women, and youth. Marshlands offer untapped potential for horticulture, while mineral deposits like sand, stone, wolfram, and coltan can support responsible mining and job creation. Hydropower projects on the Mwogo and Rukarara rivers are highly viable and environmentally sustainable, contributing to clean energy expansion. Agro-processing is promising, with existing tea factories, Rwf 1.5 billion invested annually in inputs, and a $10 million opportunity to modernize a wheat plant. Tourism linked to Nyungwe Park and cultural sites can generate jobs and promote conservation. Strategic road links to western districts enhance trade, and available land supports recreational infrastructure development.

3.3 Mainstreaming CCA

Mainstreaming Crosscutting Areas (CCAs) from NST2 into the District Development Strategies helps ensure that development in Nyamagabe is inclusive, aligned with national priorities, and builds community resilience. It also supports better planning and resource allocation while encouraging local participation and ownership in the district's development efforts, contributing to Rwanda's Vision 2050.

Capacity Development

Capacity development remains a cornerstone of governance reform in Rwanda. In Nyamagabe, efforts are underway to strengthen local government performance through staff training, career development, and skills enhancement for youth and the private sector. However, the district still faces gaps in technical expertise, limited training budgets, and weak coordination among institutions. These gaps highlight the need to track progress through the number of staff trained, the extent to which institutional capacity gaps are addressed, and the effectiveness of partnerships formed to support human resource development.

HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

According to Nyamagabe District's Gender Statistics Profile Report (2024), Nyamagabe's HIV prevalence in couples where both were positive dropped from 1.1%(2010/11) to 0.0%(2014/15); NCDs cause nearly 50% of national deaths. A Rwf 1.2 billion nutrition program supported stunting and NCD prevention[66][67]. But challenges persist in early detection, integrated service delivery, and public awareness. Monitoring efforts will focus on trends in HIV infection, NCD-related mortality, and the accessibility and uptake of integrated health services.

[66] https://www.unicef.org/rwanda/media/5366/file/UNICEF%20Rwanda.pdf

[67] https://www.unicef.org/media/94076/file/Field-Report-Nutrition-Rwanda-Final.pdf

Disability and Social Inclusion

For persons with disabilities, the district reports a prevalence rate of 3.6%, with Mushubi Sector recording the highest at 5.7%. Employment among this group is low at 16.5%, and 81% have no or only primary education[68]. Barriers such as inadequate assistive devices, poor infrastructure, and limited inclusive services continue to hinder full participation. Monitoring will focus on improving employment and education outcomes and ensuring accessibility of public services for persons with disabilities.

Gender and Family Promotion

Gender and family promotion is another critical area. Women make up 52.4% of the population in Nyamagabe[69]. However, female-headed households show lower participation in agricultural groups (16% compared to 24.4% for male-headed households)[70] and lower homeownership rates (78.2% versus 86.3%)[71]. Women's access to formal credit stands at 5.01%, compared to 1% for men, while female unemployment has risen to 25.8%[72]. Adult literacy among women is 71.2%[73]. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a concern, with physical violence at 17.8%, emotional violence at 30.5%, and sexual violence at 4%[74]. These disparities point to the need for tracking gender gaps in employment, credit access, literacy, and GBV case reporting to inform responsive policies and services.

Environment and Climate Change

Environmental sustainability is vital for the district's long-term development. Forests cover 50% of Nyamagabe, including 21,046 hectares of natural forest and 32,972 hectares of plantations[75]. However, soil erosion affects 66,578 hectares of land[76][77], threatening agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. Weak enforcement of environmental regulations, low adoption of climate-smart practices, and limited access to clean energy technologies remain key challenges. Monitoring will focus on forest and land restoration, erosion control efforts, and the uptake of clean energy solutions.

Disaster Management

Disaster management in Nyamagabe is coordinated by MINEMA, with District and Sector Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs and SDMCs) guiding local preparedness despite limited resources[78]. Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) and public awareness campaigns strengthen resilience[79][80][81]. Monitoring will track the number of functional DDMCs/SDMCs, trained community members, and investments in resilient infrastructure, using disaster preparedness reports, MINEMA audits, and community assessments.

4 DDS Monitoring & Evaluation and Implementation Strategy

This section outlines the framework for implementing and tracking the Nyamagabe DDS 2024–2029. It presents the roles of key actors, approaches to resource mobilization, annual

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68 RPHC – Nyamagabe District Profile, 2022
69 RPHC, 2022
70 Agriculture Household Survey, 2020
71 RPHC-5 Main Indicators Report, 2022
72 Rwanda Labor Force Survey, 2021 & 2022
73 RPHC, 2022
74 RDHS, 2019/2020
75 MoE, Rwanda Forest Cover Mapping November 2019
76 Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB)
77 The State of Soil Erosion Control in Rwanda, 2022
78 Minema (2012) The National Disaster Management Policy
79 Minema (2012) The National Disaster Management Policy
80 Minema (2022) National Disaster Preparedness Plan for Damage Control and Initial Rehabilitation in Rwanda
81ibid

planning, and the use of performance contracts. It also details the results-based Monitoring and Evaluation system, supported by digital tools and participatory mechanisms, to ensure progress, accountability, and alignment with national priorities under NST2 and Vision 2050.

Stakeholder Engagement

The implementation of the Nyamagabe District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024–2029 is grounded in a participatory, results-oriented, and resource-conscious approach. Implementation will be coordinated by the District Council and Executive Committee, with support from sector, cell, and village administrations. Key stakeholders include citizens, private sector actors, civil society organizations, NGOs, development partners, and the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), which facilitates inclusive engagement and accountability.

Approach to Resource Mobilization

The DDS will be financed through a combination of central government transfers, district-generated revenues, development partner support, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and community contributions. These diverse funding streams will support infrastructure, social services, and economic development initiatives.

Annual Action Plan and Imihigo Targets

Implementation mechanisms include Annual Action Plans (AAPs) that translate DDS priorities into actionable projects with defined budgets and timelines. Performance contracts (Imihigo) will ensure accountability.

Approach to assessing and tracking progress in the DDS

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a cornerstone of the DDS implementation, ensuring that development efforts remain on track, efficient, and aligned with national priorities. The system is led by the District Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, supported by sector and cell-level officers.

M&E in Nyamagabe uses a results-based framework with clear indicators and annual targets. It is supported by digital tools such as the District Planning and Reporting System (DPRS) and the Monitoring and Evaluation Information System (MEIS) for real-time data collection and reporting. Regular reporting to MINALOC and MINECOFIN, along with participatory tools like community scorecards and citizen report cards, fosters transparency and accountability. Given its level of detail, the full M&E matrix is presented in **Table 6** in the annex at the end of this report.

While the district has made significant progress in institutionalizing M&E, challenges such as limited staffing and coordination gaps persist. These are being addressed through stakeholder engagement, capacity building, and improved resource prioritization. Mid-term and end-term evaluations will assess the impact and sustainability of interventions, ensuring the DDS remains responsive, inclusive, and results-driven throughout the 2025/26–2028/29 period.

5 Costing

Introduction

The costing of the Nyamagabe DDS was developed from planned interventions and annual targets, using the 2023/2024 district budget as the baseline. A 10% inflation adjustment was applied where relevant, except for activities with fixed contract values. This process was undertaken jointly with district officials and is fully aligned with the priorities of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2).

Total Cost and Annual Allocation

The total cost of implementing the DDS from July 2024 to June 2029 is estimated at **245.90 billion RWF**. Annual allocations start at **37.48 billion RWF** in 2024/2025, increase to **47.40 billion RWF** in 2025/2026, and remain relatively stable through 2026/2027 and 2027/2028 before peaking at **64.55 billion RWF** in the final year. This trajectory reflects the district's approach of scaling up infrastructure and service delivery progressively.

Annual cost breakdown:

- 2024/2025: **37,476,772,396 RWF**
- 2025/2026: **47,403,247,002 RWF**
- 2026/2027: **47,142,089,239 RWF**
- 2027/2028: **49,274,210,039 RWF**
- 2028/2029: **64,554,263,393 RWF**

Cost Distribution by Strategic Pillar

The DDS budget is structured around the three NST2 pillars. The table below summarizes the total allocation per pillar and highlights key investments:

Table 2: Budget allocation per pillar

Pillar	Total Cost	Share of Total
Economic Transformation	140.99 billion RWF	≈57%
Social Transformation	100.94 billion RWF	≈41%
Transformational Governance	3.96 billion RWF	≈1.6%

Source: Consultations with Nyamagabe District Stakeholders

Key investments include:

- **Economic:** Electricity expansion (**62.47 billion RWF**), transport infrastructure (**13.25 billion RWF**), erosion control and forest rehabilitation (**15.35 billion RWF**), agriculture productivity and insurance (**24.50 billion RWF**), sports and tourism development (**15.06 billion RWF**).
- **Social:** Genocide survivor support (**5.47 billion RWF**), health infrastructure and services (**7.26 billion RWF**), education infrastructure (**11.18 billion RWF**), water and sanitation (**27.26 billion RWF**).
- **Governance:** Justice, accountability, citizen participation, and memorial site rehabilitation.

Financing and Funding Gap

Financing for the DDS is expected to come from a combination of central government transfers, development partners, civil society organizations, and private sector contributions. A detailed breakdown of annual costs is provided in **table 1, Annex 2**(Separate annex).

However, the projected costs of implementing the Nyamagabe DDS **exceed** the district's available resources over the five-year period. While total funds from own-source revenue, earmarked transfers, and development partners are projected to increase from **39.49 billion RWF in 2024/25** to **49.80 billion RWF in 2028/29**, the DDS costs peak at **64.55 billion RWF in 2028/29**.

This results in a **cumulative funding gap of 23.49 billion RWF**, equivalent to **~10.6% of available funds**. The most substantial deficits occur in **2025/26 and 2028/29**, driven by infrastructure investments and social protection programs.

This financing gap underscores the need for **careful prioritization**, **phased implementation** of interventions, and **mobilization of additional resources**. A detailed annual comparison of available funds versus projected costs is presented in the table below.

Table 3: Financing and funding gap

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Funds Available						
Own Revenue (Taxe)	1,335,035,735	1,597,019,974	1,692,841,172	1,794,411,643	1,902,076,341	8,321,384,866
Earmarked Transfer	30,859,342,289	31,051,762,294	32,914,868,032	34,889,760,114	36,983,145,720	166,698,878,449
Development partners	7,298,720,787	9,165,201,619	9,715,113,716	10,298,020,539	10,915,901,771	47,392,958,433
Total	**39,493,098,811**	**41,813,983,887**	**44,322,822,920**	**46,982,192,295**	**49,801,123,833**	**222,413,221,747**
Existing Baseline Expenditure						-
Total Funds Available	**39,493,098,811**	**41,813,983,887**	**44,322,822,920**	**46,982,192,295**	**49,801,123,833**	**222,413,221,747**
Total Projected Cost						
National projects costs	37,476,772,396	47,403,247,002	47,142,089,239	49,274,210,039	64,554,263,393	**245,898,658,520**
Total	**37,476,772,396**	**47,403,247,002**	**47,142,089,239**	**49,274,210,039**	**64,554,263,393**	**245,898,658,520**
Overall Deficit/Surplus	**2,016,326,415**	**(5,589,263,115)**	**(2,819,266,319)**	**(2,292,017,744)**	**(14,753,139,560)**	**(23,485,436,773)**
% Surplus/deficit	5.1%	-13.4%	-6.36%	-4.9%	-29.6%	-10.6%

Source: Consultations with Nyamagabe District Stakeholders

Budget Allocation by Sector Priorities

The following table presents the budget breakdown by sector priorities under each NST2 pillar across the five years

Table 4:Budget per sector priorities

Priority area	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	Total
Pillar 1: Economic Transformation Pillar						
Increase productivity of priority crops by 50%	**5,183,249,140**	**4,372,165,580**	**4,859,269,200**	**4,990,252,500**	**5,097,119,210**	**24,502,055,630**
Strengthen post-harvest handling and management and reduce post-harvest losses to below 5%	**196,577,400**	**216,235,140**	**237,858,654**	**261,644,519**	**287,808,971**	**1,200,124,684**
Achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in animal resources	**39,257,550**	**39,612,500**	**41,418,500**	**343,041,000**	**344,995,500**	**856,401,850**
Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture sector from 6% to 10%	**52,918,035**	**54,997,118**	**56,355,472**	**57,420,354**	**58,556,560**	**280,247,192**
Scale up Production of essential and high value products to meet domestic demand and reduce imports	**-**	**300,382,500**	**421,382,500**	**300,382,500**	**300,382,500**	**1,322,530,000**
Promote exports to regional and international markets	**10,000,000**	**10,000,000**	**210,000,000**	**210,000,000**	**210,000,000**	**650,000,000**
Build a vibrant and professional sports industry	**-**	**-**	**15,020,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**15,060,000,000**
Strengthen and promote the cultural and creative industry Ecosystem	**6,000,000**	**20,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**40,000,000**	**146,000,000**
Create sustainable and decent jobs	**5,868,671**	**4,949,918**	**5,112,411**	**38,590,527**	**17,150,197**	**71,671,725**
Disaster risk reduction and management	**23,000,000**	**23,100,000**	**23,210,000**	**23,331,000**	**23,464,100**	**116,105,100**

Sustainable Natural Resources Management	**1,808,842,322**	**2,789,462,914**	**3,311,980,532**	**3,644,404,136**	**3,792,211,916**	**15,346,901,820**
Develop transport infrastructure and services to facilitate economic growth and trade	**1,626,958,558**	**2,091,803,860**	**4,183,607,720**	**2,324,226,511**	**3,021,494,464**	**13,248,091,112**
Scale up electrification to achieve universal access	**10,564,796,198**	**18,335,203,802**	**1,157,620,669**	**16,206,689,365**	**16,206,689,365**	**62,470,999,399**
Scale up the adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies	**480,000,000**	**240,000,000**	**320,000,000**	**400,000,000**	**160,000,000**	**1,600,000,000**
Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas	**394,450,000**	**537,425,000**	**537,617,500**	**894,829,250**	**895,062,175**	**3,259,383,925**
Foster digital transformation across key economic sectors	**79,091,000**	**143,280,000**	**157,628,000**	**161,110,800**	**177,161,880**	**718,271,680**
Increase financial inclusion and promote saving culture	**20,200,000**	**27,020,000**	**29,722,000**	**32,694,200**	**35,963,620**	**145,599,820**
Pillar 2: Social Transformation Pillar						
Ensure timely access to quality education in basic education	**654,800,000**	**1,069,480,000**	**2,006,228,000**	**3,411,050,800**	**4,041,955,880**	**11,183,514,680**
Scale up access to market -relevant Education in Basic TVET and Higher Education	**850,000**	**2,680,935,000**	**91,028,500**	**91,131,350**	**1,244,485**	**2,865,189,335**
Enhance ICT integration in education at all levels of General Basic Education and TVET	**-**	**-**	**260,000,000**	**260,000,000**	**260,000,000**	**780,000,000**
Continuously Improving the Access to and Quality of Health Services through Primary Health Care	**401,510,000**	**337,561,000**	**369,617,100**	**404,978,810**	**351,976,691**	**1,865,643,601**
Improving Child Nutrition	**42,200,000**	**46,420,000**	**51,062,000**	**56,168,200**	**61,785,020**	**257,635,220**

Expanding the Health Workforce	**32,160,000**	**35,376,000**	**38,913,600**	**42,804,960**	**47,085,456**	**196,340,016**
Continuing to Expand Health Infrastructure and Equip Health Facilities	**-**	**880,000,000**	**2,465,000,000**	**1,076,800,000**	**2,833,720,000**	**7,255,520,000**
Promote graduation by creating an enabling environment for income opportunities	**4,759,205,556**	**2,748,380,314**	**3,317,131,338**	**3,963,908,208**	**2,844,478,633**	**17,633,104,049**
Protect those in poverty by ensuring access to essential services, through social security and income support	**2,114,373,800**	**1,821,296,080**	**3,783,864,804**	**2,802,585,595**	**3,425,727,776**	**13,947,848,055**
Prevent people from falling into poverty by providing income security and insurance mechanisms to safeguard individuals and families from shocks	**1,775,000**	**1,775,000**	**2,775,000**	**3,775,000**	**4,775,000**	**14,875,000**
Scale up drinking water access to all villages	**7,936,556,574**	**7,568,119,204**	**2,844,831,061**	**5,652,868,308**	**3,255,409,954**	**27,257,785,100**
Increase access to Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing	**392,680,000**	**289,680,000**	**506,380,000**	**699,850,000**	**15,798,514,677**	**17,687,104,677**
Pillar 3: Transformational Goverance Pillar						
Strengthen institutional frameworks, collaboration, and coordination for inclusive, climate-resilient, and gender-transformative Local Economic Development	**15,000,000**	**16,500,000**	**18,150,000**	**19,965,000**	**21,961,500**	**91,576,500**
Strengthen local government institutional, organizational, and human resource capacities for effective coordination and collaboration and implementation of citizen-centered service delivery	**228,887,750**	**258,144,536**	**282,048,989**	**306,803,888**	**337,004,277**	**1,412,889,440**
Enhance effectiveness of existing citizen participation spaces and mechanisms to strengthen transparency and accountability for better service delivery	**63,200,000**	**54,370,000**	**65,657,000**	**67,072,700**	**68,629,970**	**318,929,670**
Improve justice service delivery and reduce case backlogs	**55,070,000**	**72,301,356**	**79,531,492**	**87,484,641**	**96,233,105**	**390,620,594**
Strengthen transparency and accountability	**8,501,473**	**9,446,081**	**10,390,689**	**11,429,758**	**12,572,734**	**52,340,735**

Promote and uphold Rwandan identity and social healing	**25,504,419**	**28,338,243**	**31,172,067**	**34,289,274**	**37,718,202**	**157,022,205**
To sustain Peace and Security	**55,001,200**	**56,101,320**	**61,711,452**	**67,882,597**	**74,670,857**	**315,367,426**
Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage	**23,000,000**	**24,200,000**	**26,620,000**	**29,282,000**	**32,210,200**	**135,312,200**
Strengthen capacity, services delivery and accountability	**175,287,750**	**199,184,536**	**217,192,989**	**235,462,288**	**258,528,517**	**1,085,656,080**
Grand Total	**37,476,772,396**	**47,403,247,002**	**47,142,089,239**	**49,274,210,039**	**64,554,263,393**	**245,898,658,520**

Source: Consultations with Nyamagabe District Stakeholders

6 Conclusion

The Nyamagabe District Development Strategy (DDS) highlights the district's integral role in Rwanda's socio-economic transformation, emphasizing its agricultural and tourism potential. Nyamagabe, with its strong tea and coffee sectors and proximity to Nyungwe Forest, emerges as a vital player in enhancing Rwanda's agro-processing and eco-tourism industries. Challenges such as limited infrastructure and gender disparities persist, but targeted investments in road connectivity, energy, and education are poised to bolster development. The strategy is aligned with national goals, aiming to foster economic growth, ensure sustainable resource management, and enhance service delivery. This comprehensive approach sets a framework for inclusive and sustainable growth, positioning Nyamagabe as a key contributor to national objectives and Vision 2050.

7 Annexes

Table 5: Annexes

Annex	Description
Table 1, Annex 1	M&E with the implementation plan
Table 1, Annex 2	List of stakeholders consulted
Table 2, Annex 2	Nyamagabe district potentialities
Table 3, Annex 2	District priorities against objectives in SSPs, Vision 2050 and NST2
Table 4, Annex 2	Strategic District Potentialities and Targeted Interventions
Table 1, Annex 3	Costing

Annex 1-M&E with the implementation plan

Table 6: M&E, Implementation plan

No	DDS Outcome	Indicators	Units	Baseline (2023/24)	End Period Targets	Annual Targets					Means of verification and Data Sources	Responsible for Reporting
						24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29		
Economic Transformation Pillar												
SECTOR: Agriculture												
PRIORITY AREA 01:Increase productivity of priority crops by 50%												
1.00	**Outcome 1: Modernized crop production and productivity**	Area under Radical terraces	Ha (cumulative)	950	1,392	424	582	852	1,122	1,392	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area under progressive terraces established	Ha (cumulative)	31,792	1,905	605	930	1,255	1,580	1,905	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of DAP Used	MT	1,076	1,290	1,285	1,286	1,287	1,288	1,290	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of NPK Used	MT	851	948	880	902	918	930	948	**Reports&**	District

											Re-ports and Field visits	
		Quantity of UREA Used	MT	933	1,200	1,113	1,120	1,130	1,155	1,200	**Re-ports& Re-ports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of Blend Used	MT	275	1,931	284	370	402	425	450	**Re-ports& Re-ports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of lime Used	MT	4,842	7,240	4,900	6,100	6,600	7,055	7,240	**Re-ports& Re-ports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of Maize seeds Used	MT	145	170	163	165	167	169	170	**Re-ports& Re-ports and Field visits**	District
		Quantity of Wheat seeds Used	MT	71	86	75	77	80	83	86	**Re-ports& Re-ports and**	District

											Field visits	
		Area of Land Consolidated for Irish Potatoes (Cumulative)	Ha	15,628	15,770	15,704	15,724	15,745	15,767	15,770	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area of Land Consolidated for Beans (Cumulative)	Ha	15,591	15,780	15,760	15,760	15,769	15,772	15,780	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area of Land consolidated for cassava (Cumulative)	Ha	2,898	2,940	2,911	2,918	2,923	2,930	2,940	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area of land consolidated for maize	Ha	9,878	9,910	9,866	9,890	9,895	9,902	9,910	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area of Land Consolidated for Wheat (Cumulative)	Ha	9,812	9,840	9,820	9,823	9,829	9,833	9,840	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District

		Area of Land Consolidated for Vegetable	Ha	148	240	175	205	230	235	240	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Area of unmanaged marshland rehabilitated/developed	Ha	760	345	70	-	75	100	100	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Irish potato productivity increased	MT/ Ha	16.5	25.0	19.0	22.2	23.2	24.0	25.0	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Maize productivity increased	MT/ Ha	2.1	4.0	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.0	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Beans productivity increased	MT/ Ha	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District

		Wheat productivity increased	MT/ Ha	1.6	3.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Farmers (male & female) accessing extension services	Number	-	97,378	87,138	87,602	88,067	88,532	97,378	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Food Basket Sites promoted and operationalized	Ha	-	16,726	-	6753	10,089	13425	16,726	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
PRIORITY AREA 02: Achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in animal resources												
2.00	**Outcome 2: Modernized animal resources production and productivity**	Number of Cows artificially inseminated	Number	22,140	20,285	4,000	4,030	4,050	4,090	4,115	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number of pigs artificially inseminated	Number	1,098	2,613	491	506	525	530	561	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District

		Number Cattle Vaccinated	Number	58,916	59,300	58,916	59,000	59,100	59,200	59,300	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number Goats Vaccinated	Number	60,312	70,100	60,312	60,500	60,700	60,900	70,100	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number pigs Vaccinated	Number	1,300	1,800	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number sheep Vaccinated	Number	10,281	11,200	10,281	10,350	10,700	11,050	11,200	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number Cows distributed to eligible beneficiaries of the GIRINKA Program	Number	19,354	4,425	925	900	900	850	850	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District

		Areas planted with improved fodders increased	Ha	103	71	13	13	14	15	16	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Quantity of Milk produced	MT	720	880	725	833	840	850	880	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Milk collection points upgraded to milk collection centres	Number	2	2	-	-	-	1	1	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
PRIORITY AREA 03:Strengthen post-harvest handling and management and reduce post-harvest losses to below 5%												
3.00	**Outcome 3: Strengthened Market Linkages and Post-Harvest Infrastructures**	Drying shelters	Number (cumulative)	23	10	2	2	2	2	2	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
		Number warehouse for Irish potato multiplication constructed	Number (cumulative)	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	District
PRIORITY AREA 04:Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture sector from 6% to 10%												

4.00	**Outcome 4:Strengthened agriculture derisking for resilience**	Area of land insured for maize	Ha	212	274	270	271	272	273	274	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Area of land insured for Irish potatoes	Ha	177	190	188	188	189	189	190	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Area of land insured for rice	Ha	8.6	10	10	10	10	10	10	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Area of land insured for beans	Ha	N/A	19	10	13	15	17	19	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number of Cattle insured	Number	2,795	3,328	3,200	3,232	3,264	3,296	3,328	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
		Number Pigs insured	Number	1,386	2,500	1,818	2,000	2,200	2,350	2,500	**Reports&**	MINAGRI, RAB and District

											Reports and Field visits	
		Number Poultry insured	Number	5,500	7,500	7,100	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, RAB and District
5.00	**Outcome 5:Boosting agriculture exports**	Quantity of Tea produced	MT	3,900	4,360	3,700	4,000	4,120	4,240	4,360	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, NAEB, and District
		Area covered by the tea plantation increased	Ha	3,303	1,697	104	374	405	405	409	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, NAEB, and District
		Quantity of Coffee produced	MT	650	741	660	680	700	721	741	**Reports& Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, NAEB, and District
		Areas covered by the coffee	Ha	1,980	520	104	104	104	104	104	**Reports& Reports and**	MINAGRI, NAEB, and District

		plantation increased									**Field visits**	
SECTOR: PSDYE (Trade and Industry)												
PRIORITY AREA 05: Scale up Production of essential and high value products to meet domestic demand and reduce imports												
6.00	**Outcome 1: Achieved 10% annual growth in industry sector**	Number Milk processing plants constructed	Number	NA	1	-	-	1	-	-	**Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI DISTRICT
		Number of agricultural value chain industries strengthened	Number	21	4	-	1	1	1	1	**Reports and Field visits**	MINAGRI, DISTRICT
		Integrated Craft Production Center constructed	Number	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	**Reports and Field visits**	MINEMA, DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 06: Promote exports to regional and international markets												
7.00	**Outcome 2: Increased export revenues of goods and services**	Nbr of selling points constructed	Number	3	3	-	-	1	1	1	**Reports**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Nbr of new Markets constructed	Number	6	2	-	-	-	1	1	**Reports**	MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Nbr of livestock Markets rehabilitated	Number	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 10:Build a vibrant and professional sports industry												

8.00	**Outcome 3: Increased participation in sports activities boosts Rwandans' health, wellness and incomes**	Rehabilitation of Nyagiseny i stadium	Number	NA	1			1			**Reports and Field visits**	MINISPORT,District
		Number of sports facilities at community level availed	Number	NA	10	-	-	3	3	4	**Reports and Field visits**	MINISPORT,District
PRIORITY AREA 09:Strengthen and promote the cultural and creative industry Ecosystem												
9.00	**Outcome 4: Strengthened cultural and Creative Industries**	Number of CCIs projects supported	Number	4	73	3	10	20	20	20	**Reports and Field visits**	District
		Number of jobs created through CCIs increased	Number	NA	133	3	10	40	40	40	**Reports and Field visits**	District
PRIORITY AREA 11:Create sustainable and decent jobs												
10.00	**Outcome 5: Increased**	Mobilize investors to invest in light industries	Number	-	6	-	1	2	2	1	**Reports and Field visits**	MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT

	Productive and decent jobs	Number of MSMEs supported to access finance	Number	3,567	1,315	230	240	260	285	300	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Number of jobs created through employment mainstreaming (cumulative)	Number (Cumulative)	4,360	5,927	4,691	5,000	5,309	5,618	5,927	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, LODA, RDB, DISTRICT
		Number of Centre of Excellences established and operationalized	Number	NA	1	-	-	-	-	1	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Number of Income-generating activities for villages identified and supported	Number	109	427	84	85	86	86	86	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, LODA, RDB, DISTRICT
		Number Income-generating activities for youth and women identified	Number	N/A	17	-	3	4	4	6	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, LODA, RDB, DISTRICT

		and supported										
		Number of tourism sites developed	Number	N/A	1	-	-	-	1	-	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Ha of land for light industries availed	Ha	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	1	**Reports and Field visits**	MIFOTRA, MINICOM, RDB, DISTRICT
		Number Income-generating activities for PWDs and refugees supported	Number	N/A	16	-	3	4	4	5	**Reports and Field visits**	LODA MINEMA, RDB, DISTRICT
SECTOR: Climate, Environment and Natural Resources (CENR)												
PRIORITY AREA 12: Disaster risk reduction and management												
11.00	**Outcome 1: Increased resilience to climate change and reduced impacts of disasters**	Number of district emergency command posts established and operational	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**Reports and Field visits**	MINEMA, DISTRICT
		Percentage of mining and quarry sites rehabilitated	Percentage	80%	85%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT

		Area of land with high-risk of soil erosion restored	Ha	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	9,000	11,329	**Reports and Field visits**	MINEMA, MOE, DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management												
12.00	**Outcome 2: Natural resources sustainably managed**	Area of Degraded forests rehabilitated	Ha	378	3,380	-	500	1,000	1,000	880	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
		Area New forest trees planted	Ha	7,963	1,000	-	250	250	250	250	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
		Number of agroforestry trees planted	Number (Cumulative)	NA	1,755,545	500,000	1,155,545	1,255,545	1,455,545	1,655,545	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
		Number of fruit trees planted	Number		188,589	20,000	60,000	29,765	39,530	39,295	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
		Number of tree nurseries well managed at cell level	Number	NA	8	-	2	2	2	2	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
13.00	**Outcome 3:**	Percentage level of	%	NA	100	50	60	70	80	100	**Reports and**	MOE, DISTRICT

	Enhanced land administration and management	compliance to developed land use master plans									**Field visits**	
		Number of Ha of site physical plan elaborated	Number	NA	125	25	25	25	25	25	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
		Percentage of expropriated land parcels successfully registered in land information system(LAIS)	Number	NA	100	50	75	85	95	100	**Reports and Field visits**	MOE, DISTRICT
SECTOR: TRANSPORT												
PRIORITY AREA 19:Develop transport infrastructure and services to facilitate economic growth and trade												
14.00	**Outcome 1: Improved quality of the road Network and trade-supporting**	Number of Car Park Upgraded	Number	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	**Reports and Field visits**	RHA, RTDA, District
		Number New Car Park Constructed	Number	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	**Reports and Field visits**	RHA, RTDA, District
		Number Inclusive Bus waiting	Number	-	5	-	-	-	2	3	**Reports and**	RHA, RTDA, District

	infra-structure	stations constructed									**Field visits**	
		Number of Foot bridges constructed	Number	21	15	3	3	3	3	3	**Reports and Field visits**	RTDA, District
		Km of National unpaved roads rehabilitated	Number	NA	40	5	-	35	-	-	**Reports and Field visits**	RTDA, District
		Km of Feeder Roads Rehabilitated	Number	NA	109	7	9	38	30	25	**Reports and Field visits**	RTDA, District
SECTOR: ENERGY												
PRIORITY AREA 20: Scale up electrification to achieve universal access												
15.00	**Outcome 1: Increased spatial access to electricity**	Number of Productive Uses connected to electricity	Number	17	70	31	40	50	60	70	**Reports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and District
		Number of households connected to electricity (cumulatively)	Number	54,126.000	107,039.040	64223	74927	87,788.000	96,335.000	107,039.040	**Reports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and District
		Length of electrical lines constructed	km	386.000	1,079.000	184.700	314.600	20.000	280.000	280.000	**Reports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and District

		Number of hydro-power plants con-structed	Num ber	7.000	1.000	-	-	-	-	1.000	**Re-ports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and Dis-trict
		Length of public light lines con-structed	km	68.600	48.000	-	9.804	12.732	12.732	12.732	**Re-ports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and Dis-trict
		Number of cells connected	Num ber	NA	3		3			-	**Re-ports and Field visits**	Mininfra, REG, and Dis-trict
PRIORITY AREA 22:Scale up the adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies												
16.0 0	**Out-come 1: In-crease d adop-tion of clean and ef-ficient bio-mass cook-ing**	Number of house-holds us-ing clean non-bio-mass cooking technolo-gies	Num ber	2,000.00	8,000.00	800.00	1,200.00	1,600.00	2,000.00	2,400.00	**Re-ports and Field visits**	MOE, DIS-TRICT
SECTOR: URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENT												
PRIORITY AREA 23: Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas												
17.0 0	**Out-come 1: In-crease d**	Percent-age of population living in	Per-cent-age	10.9%	20.0%	12.0%	14.0%	15.0%	18.0%	20.0%	**Re-ports and Field visits**	RHA, MININ-FRA, District

	access to decent housing and enhanced resilience of communities Increased access to decent housing and enhanced resilience of communities	urban areas increased										
		Area of detailed physical plans elaborated and implemented in designated urban and rural settlements	Number	NA	125	-	50	25	25	25	**Reports and Field visits**	RHA, MININFRA, District
		Number of social housing units constructed to facilitate relocations from HRZ	Number	32	219	30	30	53	53	53	**Reports and Field visits**	RHA, MININFRA, District
SECTOR: ICT												
PRIORITY AREA 24: Foster digital transformation across key economic sectors												
18.00	**Outcome 1: Increased digital literacy and**	Percentage of private households possess smartphones	Percentage	15.06%	20.00%	15.06%	16.50%	17.50%	19.00%	20.00%	**Reports and Field visits**	DISTRICT

	digital skills development for a globally competitive workforce	Percentage private households possess TV increased	Percentage	3.80%	6.00%	3.80%	4.00%	4.50%	5.00%	6.00%	**Reports and Field visits**	DISTRICT
		Number of citizens (15 years old and above) trained in basic digital literacy (Cumulative)	Number	38,202	5,387,230	59,439	69,720	122,847	175,975	206,975	**Reports and Field visits**	MINICT, DISTRICT
		Number of new free internet zone established	Number	NA	2	-	1	1	-	-	**Reports and Field visits**	MINICT, DISTRICT
SECTOR: FINANCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT												
PRIORITY AREA 1:Increase financial inclusion and promote saving culture												
19	**Outcome 1: Strengthened District Financial Sector**	Members subscribed to Long Term Saving Scheme (LTSS/Ejo Heza) increased	Number	102,211	111,700	18,577	18,577	38,320	81,700	111,700	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINECOFIN,BNR,RSSB,DISTRICT

		Amount saved in Long Term Saving Scheme (LTSS/Ejo Heza) increased	Amount	1,410,164,217	3,000,000,000	317,967,157	635,934,313.20	1,271,868,626.40	2,543,737,252.80	3,000,000,000.00	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINECOFIN,BNR,RSSB,DISTRICT
		Access to Finance forum organised and conducted	Number	7	10	2	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINECOFIN,BNR,RSSB,DISTRICT
		Cooperatives with RCA licence increased	Number	134	80	12	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINICOM,RCA, DISTRICT

		Loans under VUP/Financial services provided to eligible beneficiaries increased	Number	18,427	14,070	2,670	2,700.00	2,800.00	2,900.00	3,000.00	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINALOC,LODA,DISTRICT
		VUP/Financial services provided to eligible beneficiaries recovered	Percentage	76%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINALOC,LODA,DISTRICT
		17 USACCOs Consolidated into one District SACCOs	Number	17	1		1.00	-	-	-	**Means of verification:Reports Data Sources: Reports and Field visits**	MINECOFIN,BNR,RSSB,DISTRICT
Social Transformation Pillar												
SECTOR: EDUCATION												

PRIORITY AREA 27: Ensure timely access to quality education in basic education												
20.00	**Outcome 1: Increased net enrollment in pre-primary from 35% to 65%**	Number of pre-primary classrooms constructed	Number	60.00	60.00	-	10.00	15.00	15.00	20.00	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		Net enrolment rate in prepri-mary	%	23	65	50	55	60	63	65	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		Pupil trained teacher ratio in Pre-primary	Ratio	113:1	45:1	113:1	90:1	65:1	55:1	45:1	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
21.00	**Outcome 2: Improved timely enrolment and learning outcomes, and ensure**	Pupil class ratio at primary school reduced	Ratio	-	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		Number of new classrooms constructed	Number	NA	380	18	47	76	105	134	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District

	equitable access in primary education	Number of Old primary classrooms replaced	Number	142.00	182	3	20	20	69	70	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		% of students fed at school	Percentage	92.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		% of P1 students attended pre-primary	Percentage	24.7%	65.0%	33.2%	41.2%	50.3%	60.0%	65.0%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		Net enrolment rate in primary	Percentage	87.0%	95.0%	88.6%	9020.0%	91.8%	93.4%	95.0%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		% of Dropout rate decrease in primary	Percentage	7.0%	1.0%	5.8%	4.6%	3.4%	2.2%	1.0%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
		Repetition rate in Primary	Percentage	24.7%	15.0%	24.0%	23.0%	20.0%	17.0%	15.0%	**Administrative**	MINEDUC and District

		school drecreased									**Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	
		Number of nonliterate adults trained.	Number	29,665.00	15,500.00	2,500.00	2,800.00	3,100.00	3,400.00	3,700.00	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC and District
22.00	**Outcome 3:Increased net enrolment and quality in secondary education**	Transition rate from primary to lower secondary Increased	Percentage	67%	90%	68%	75%	80%	85%	90%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Repetition rate in secondary school drecreased	Percentage	5%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Net enrolment rate in secondary	Percentage	31%	50%	34%	38%	42%	46%	50%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		% of students fed at school	%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District

											& Field Visit	
		Number Schools Upgraded	Number	15	6	-	1	2	2	1	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Pupil class ratio at lower secondary reduced	Ratio	17:01	46:01:00	20:01	25:01:00	30:01:00	38:01:00	46:01:00	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Dropout rate in Lower secondary decreased	Percentage	11.0%	1.7%	9.7%	7.7%	5.7%	3.7%	1.7%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		National examination pass rate in lower secondary increased	Percentage	89.0%	100.0%	92.0%	94.0%	96.0%	98.0%	100.0%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Pupil class ratio at upper secondary reduced	Ratio	26:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	46:01:00	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District

		Drop-out rate in upper secondary Reduced	Percentage	6%	1%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Completion rate in upper secondary increased	Percentage	11%	28%	14%	16%	20%	24%	28%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		National examination pass rate in upper secondary Increased	Percentage	92%	100%	93%	95%	97%	99%	100%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Number of Library and science laboratories' rooms constructed	Number	12	21	1	5	5	5	5	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
		Number of Smart classrooms increased	Number	53	25	5	5	5	5	5	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, and District
PRIORITY AREA 28: Scale up access to market -relevant Education in Basic TVET and Higher Education												

23.00	**Outcome 4: Enhanced access to quality education in Basic TVET (from 43% to 60%)**	Enrollment rate in TVET schools inreased	Percentage	26%	60%	32%	39%	46%	53%	60%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District
		Number of model TVET constructed	Number	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District
		Number of TVET Classroom constructed	Number	40	20	-	10	5	5	-	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District
		Number of new schools with standard workshops	Number	NA	18	-	3	3	5	7	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District
PRIORITY AREA 29: Enhance ICT integration in education at all levels of General Basic Education and TVET and Higher Education												
24.00	**Outcome 5: Increased use of ICT in Teaching and**	Comprehensive Assessment and Inspection data recorded (CAMIS& QAMIS	%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District

	Learning at all levels of education	Education information recorded into the SDMS system with accuracy	%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Administrative Reports, SDMS & Field Visit**	MINEDUC, NESA, RTB, and District
SECTOR: HEALTH												
PRIORITY AREA 30: Continuously Improving the Access to and Quality of Health Services through Primary Health Care												
25.00	**Outcome 1: Attained universal health coverage of essential health services**	% of women attending ANC1 in first Trimester	%	62%	66%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		% of pregnant women attending at least four ANC visits.	%	50%	60%	52%	55%	58%	59%	60%	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	Rate	57	6	54	26	12	8	6	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners

		% of delivery at the health Facility level	%	87%	95%	90%	91%	92%	93%	100%	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Percentage of currently married women with unmet need of family planning	%	17	8	14	12	11	9	8	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		% of Children fully immunized	%	92	99	93	94	95	97	99	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births) reduced	Ratio	42	23	41	41	40	30	23	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners

		Neonatal mortality rate (neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births) reduced	Rate	14	8.19	12	11	10	9	8.19	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		% of people living with HIV who know their HIV status	%	95	100	98	98	98	99	100	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Proportion (%)of eligible population with mental and neurological disorders who received mental health services (psychosis, depression, bipolar disorder and epilepsy)	%	36	45	42	43	43	44	45	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners

		Probability of dying between age 30 and 70 from any of cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases.	Rate	20	8	9	11	13	10	8	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Teenage pregnancy rate (per 1,000 teens)	Rate	30	10	22	18	13	11	10	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Proportion of health facilities with available tracer health products among essential according to level of care	Number	89	95	90	91	92	93	95	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
PRIORITY AREA 31:Improving Child Nutrition												

26.00	**Outcome 2: Reduced stunting in under five children**	Prevalence of stunting among children 6–24 months	Rate	19.10	11.00	12.30	12.00	11.60	11.20	11.00	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Prevalence of stunting among under five children	Rate	33.60	14.90	33.60	28.60	22.60	16.60	14.90	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of nutritional centers revamped	Number	-	19.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of ECDs Facilities established	Number	44.00	51.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	**MOH Report/HMIS, District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
PRIORITY AREA 33: Expanding the Health Workforce												

27.00	**Outcome 3: A robust health workforce that is well-trained, adequately supported, and optimally deployed to meet the population's health needs**	Number of certified professional community health cadres deployed	Number	-	403.00	-	-	202.00	302.00	403.00		
PRIORITY AREA 23: Continuing to Expand Health Infrastructure and Equip Health Facilities												
28.00	**Outcome 5: Maximized readiness and operationalization of health**	Number of health posts constructed	Number	42	31	-	-	5	10	16	**Field visits&District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of Health centres upgraded	Number	2	12	2	2	3	2	3	**Field visits&District**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners

	facilities through modernized health infrastructure										**administrative data**	
		Number of Health posts upgraded to second generation	Number	-	10	2	2	2	2	2	**Field visits&District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of health facilities where the One Sight programme introduced	Number	2	19	-	4	4	4	7	**Field visits&District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of health facilities that aquired dental chair	Number	2	19	-	4	4	4	7	**Field visits&District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number District hospital upgraded	Number	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	**Field visits&District administrative data**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
SECTOR: SOCIAL PROTECTION												
PRIORITY AREA 25: Promote graduation by creating an enabling environment for income opportunities												

29.00	**Outcome 1: Enhanced households' empowerment to sustainably graduate out of poverty**	% of the population in poverty	%	51%	10%	51%	41%	28%	17%	10%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		% of the population in extreme poverty	%	16%	4%	5%	5%	5%	4.3%	4.0%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		% of targeted participants through Social Registry Information System (both government and non government orgnisations)	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		Number of targeted graduation participants receiving a full package	Number	NA	35,226	9,246	21,246	24,000	13,980	1,980	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT

		% of graduation participants have graduated (with resilience) after completing a two-year cycle (gender disaggregated)	%	%	70%	NA	NA	70%	70%	70%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		Number of annual joint graduation action plan developed and implementation monitored	Number	-	5	1	1	1	1	1	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		% annual increase of contribution from JADF members on graduation programs	%	3%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 26: Protect those in poverty by ensuring access to essential services, through social security and income support												
30.00	**Outcome 2: Increased**	% increase of coverage of comprehensive	%	11%	20%	11%	13%	16%	18%	20%	**REPORT/ District**	LODA,DISTRICT

	access to social security and income support programmes, particularly among vulnerable people	safety nets and lifecycle support									**Administrative data.**	
		% increase of mandatory social security and insurance schemes in the formal sector	%	9%	20%	10%	12%	14%	17%	20%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	LODA,DISTRICT
		% of eligible population covered by CBHI	%	89%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**RSSB REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MOH/RBC, SECTORS, HFs, DISTRICT, & Partners
		Number of savers in Ejo Heza	Number	102,211	102,211	20,442	40,884	61,326	81,768	102,211	**RSSB REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINECOFIN, BNR, RSSB, DISTRICT
		Number of genocide survivors supported with shelter	Number	184	172	23	14	30	45	60	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE ,DISTRICT

		Number of graduation participants provided with houses (shelters)	Percentage	98%	100%	98%	99%	99%	100%	100%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	LODA,DISTRICT
		Number of houses in poor conditions rehabilitated for graduation participants	Percentage	97%	100%	98%	98%	99%	99%	100%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	LODA,DISTRICT
31.00	**Outcome 3: Reduced Malnutrition**	Proportion of targeted households with children under 2 years received nutrition sensitive social safety nets	%	60%	60%	60%	70%	90%	90%	90%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	DISTRICT
		% of children between 3-6 attending Community Based ECD facilities	%	49%	95%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	DISTRICT

		% increase of established operational Community Based ECDs (3 by cell)	%	60%	60%	60%	70%	90%	90%	90%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	DISTRICT
32.00	**Outcome 4: Increased access of vulnerable groups to high quality social care services**	% of eligible GBV victims received reintegration support and reintegrated into safe family and community environments	%	60%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	DISTRICT
		% of rehabilitated people receiving reintegration package (psychosocial support & economic support)	%	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	DISTRICT
		% of identified street children	%	60.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Social Registry, Payrolls,**	DISTRICT

		integrated into families									**Reports, MEIS**	
		Number of eligible households participating in graduation program headed by females & males benefiting from expended Public Works labor based (ePW LB)	Number	930	930	930	930	930	930	930	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		Number of vulnerable male and female HHs receiving safety nets, VUP/DS	Number	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	6,299	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		Number of eligible households participating in graduation program headed by	Number	4,797	4,797	4,797	4,797	4,797	4,797	4,797	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT

		females & males benefiting from classic Public Works (cPW)										
		Number of eligible households participating in graduation program headed by females & males benefiting from expended Public Works service based (ePW)-Community/Home Based ECD	Number	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT
		Number of individuals benefiting from old age	Number	N/A	4,408	5,418	4,508	4,508	4,408	4,408	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	LODA and DISTRICT

		Number of Cooperatives initiated by PWDs financially supported	Number	32	20	4	4	4	4	4	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	NCPD, H&I, RUB, NUDOR, and District
		% of PwDs supported with assistive devices	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**Social Registry, Payrolls, Reports, MEIS**	NCPD, H&I, RUB, NUDOR, and District
PRIORITY AREA 27: Prevent people from falling into poverty by providing income security and insurance mechanisms to safeguard individuals and families from shocks												
33.00	**Outcome 5: Effective and efficient disaster risk management and resilience to shocks**	% of households affected by shocks receive support	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINEMA, District
SECTOR: WATER AND SANITATION												
PRIORITY AREA 28: Scale up drinking water access to all villages countrywide												
34.00	**Outcome 1:**	Percentage of	Percentage	59%	100%	81.6%	85%	90%	95%	100%	**REPORT/ District**	Mininfra, WASAC, District

	Increased access to drinking water	households with access to clean water									**Administrative data.**	
		Number of villages with access to clean water	Number	NA	172	30	63	43	23	13	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	Mininfra, WASAC, District
		Number of schools with access to clean drinking water	Number	153	40	1	25	5	5	4	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	Mininfra, WASAC, District
		Number of health facility accessing clean drinking water	Number	64	30	1	5	6	6	6	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	Mininfra, WASAC, District
		Km of Water supply systems rehabilitated	Km	187.18	391.9	51.9	170	50	60	60	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	Mininfra, WASAC, District
		Km of Water supply systems	Km	17.1	157.4	40	61.2	37.2	12	7	**REPORT/ District**	Mininfra, WASAC, District

		con-structed									**Admin-istra-tive data.**	
		Km of nonfunc-tional wa-ter supply systems rehabili-tated	Km	0	135.5	0	0	37.2	57.1	41.2	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District
		Km of new drain-age sys-tem con-stucted	Km	1.7	6.5	1.8	1.8	3.7	5.2	6.5	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District
		Number new water treatment plant con-structed	Num ber	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District
PRIORITY AREA 29: Increase access to Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing												
35.0 0	**Out-come 2: In-crease d ac-cess to sanita-tion ser-vices**	Percent-age of population with im-proved sanitation services	%	92.0%	100.0%	92.5%	94.5%	96.5%	98.5%	100.0%	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District
		Number of new shared sanitation facilities	Num ber	4	15	2	3	3	3	4	**RE-PORT/ District**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District

		con-structed									**Admin-istra-tive data.**	
		Public waste dumping sites con-structed with con-sideration of waste sorting,	Num ber	1	15	2	3	3	3	4	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	Mininfra, WA-SAC, District
Transformation Governance Pillar												
SECTOR: Governance and Decentralization												
PRIORITY AREA 30: Strengthen institutional frameworks, collaboration, and coordination for inclusive, climate-resilient, and gender-transform-ative Local Economic Development (LED)												
36.0 0	**Out-come 1:Re-silient and in-clusive local econo-mies are de-vel-oped and sus-tained**	Percent-age of LED pro-jects de-veloped and imple-mented from Dis-trict po-tentiality maps (Cu-mulative)	Per-cent-age	44%	90%	70%	80%	90%	90%	90%	**RE-PORT/ District Admin-istra-tive data.**	MINALOC, DISTRICT
		Number of jobs created by green, gender-in-clusive LED pro-jects im-plemented	Num ber	4,360	5,927	4,691	5,000	9,138	16,753	24,368	RE-PORT/ District Admin-istrative data.	MINALOC, DISTRICT

		in districts (Cumulative)										
		Number of twining arrangments initiated at district	Number		1					1	REPORT/ District Administrative data.	MINALOC, DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 31: Strengthen local government institutional, organizational, and human resource capacities for effective coordination and collaboration and implementation of citizen-centered service delivery												
	Outcome 1:Resilient and inclusive local economies are developed and sustained	Percentage of citizens satisfied with complaints solving by LGs	Percentage	68.90	85.0%	72.8%	75.0%	77.0%	82.0%	85.0%	REPORT/ District Administrative data.	MINALOC, DISTRICT
		Percentage of citizens satisfied with local government services	Percentage	72.8(CRC 2024)	95.0%	72.8%	75.0%	85.0%	90.0%	95.0%	REPORT/ District Administrative data, CRC	MINALOC, RGB DISTRICT

		Percentage of quality-of-service delivery	Percentage	72.8(CRC 2024)	90.0%	72.8%	75.0%	85.0%	90.0%	95.0%	REPORT/ District Administrative data, CRC	MINALOC, RGB DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 32: Enhance effectiveness of existing citizen participation spaces and mechanisms to strengthen transparency and accountability for better service delivery and national transformation												
	Outcome 1:Empowered citizens to effectively participate in governance and socioeconomic development processes	Percentage of citizen satisfied with their participation in elaboration of district plan, Imihigo and Budget	Percentage	72.8%	80.00	73%	74%	76%	78%	80%	REPORT/ District Administrative data.	MINALOC, DISTRICT
		Percentage of women elected in local government councils (district,	Percentage	44.3(RGS 2024)	50.00	45%	46%	48%	49%	50%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINALOC, DISTRICT

		sector, cell, village level)										
		Number of Cell offices rehabilitated	Number	41	47	5	7	9	12	14	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINALOC, DISTRICT
		Number of Cell offices constructed	Number	N/A	4	-	2	2	-	-	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINALOC, DISTRICT
		Number of Sectors offices rehabilitated	Number	13	4	-	2	2	-	-	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINALOC, DISTRICT
SECTOR: Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order												
PRIORITY AREA 33: Improve justice service delivery and reduce case backlogs												
45.00	**Outcome 1: Reduced case backlogs by half**	% of Disputes handled by Abunzi Committees	%	99.4%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MAJ and District
		Number of Legal Aid week organized	Number	-	8	-	1	4	6	8	**REPORT/ District**	MAJ and District

		for vulnerable people including PWDs, Children, Pregnant women, Refugees…									**Administrative data.**	
		Level of Citizen satisfaction with legal aid services	%	81.4% (CRC, 2023)	91.4%	82.5%	84.5%	87.4%	89.4%	91.4%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MAJ and District
		Level of citizen satisfaction with MAJ effectiveness	%	72.70% (CRC, 2023)	83.0%	74.0%	77.0%	79.0%	82.0%	83.0%	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MAJ and District
PRIORITY AREA 34: Strengthen transparency and accountability												
46.00	**Outcome 2: Reduced corruption and injustice in all its forms**	Number of people reached in anti-corruption and anti-injustice dialogues	Number	2,100.00	5589	1,116.00	1,117.00	1,118.00	1,119.00	1,119.00	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINIJUST,DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 35: Promote and uphold Rwandan identity and social healing												

47.00	**Outcome 3: Strengthened National unity and community resilience**	Number of Ndi Umunyarwanda sessions conducted in different groups	Number	n/a	15	3	3	9	12	15	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE &DISTRICT
		Number dialogues conducted during Unity and resilience month	Number	n/a	10	1	4	6	8	10	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE &DISTRICT
		Number of social healing and reintegration sessions conducted	Number	n/a	20	4	6	10	15	20	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE &DISTRICT
PRIORITY AREA 4: To sustain Peace and Security												
48.00	**Outcome 4: Increased confidence of citizens in peace, personal safety and**	Number of Community Policing actors trained including youth volunteers (Cumulative)	Number	12,800.00	62,052	49,055	50,255	51,455	52,655	62,052	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	

	property security											
SECTOR: Sport and Culture												
PRIORITY AREA 37:Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage												
49.00	**Outcome 1: Rwandan cultural values and norms embedded into daily life**	Number of schools with effectively operational Itorero structures	Number	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE &DISTRICT
		Number of Villages with effectively operational Itorero structures	Number	536	536	536	536	536	536	536	**REPORT/ District Administrative data.**	MINUBUMWE &DISTRICT
SECTOR: PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT												
PRIORITY AREA 1:Strengthen capacity, services delivery and accountability												
50.00	**Outcome 1: Enhanced effective Public**	Own revenue collected	Amount	1, 241,052, 406	1,902,076,341	1,335,035,735	1,597,019,974	1,692,841, 172	1,794,411, 643	1,902,076, 341	**Means of verification:LGTMS Data Source**	RRA , RALGA and DISTRICT

	Financial Management System										**s: LGTMS**	
		Auditors recommendations implemented	Percentage	74%	95%	75%	80%	85%	90%	95%	**Means of verification:AOG reports Data Sources: AOG reports**	DISTRICT