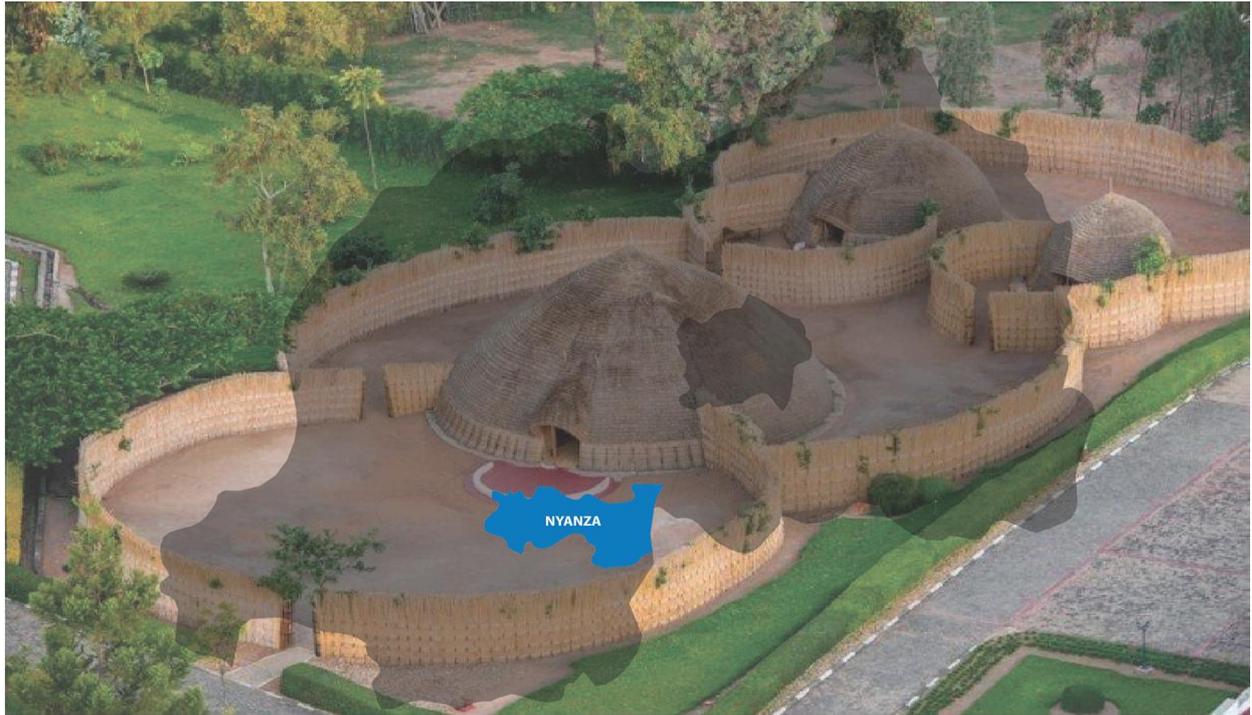




Republic of Rwanda  
Southern Province  
**NYANZA District**



**NYANZA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  
2024-2029**

# Table of Contents

## Contents

Foreword .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Executive summary .....	6
1 Introduction .....	7
2 District situation analysis .....	1
2.1. District Achievements under DDS 2017–2024 .....	1
2.3. District Gaps and Challenges .....	1
2.2. Current state of the district (Profile) .....	2
2.1.1 Economic transformation .....	3
2.1.1.2 <i>Private Sector Development &amp; Youth Employment (PSDYE)</i> .....	4
2.1.1.4 Transport.....	5
2.1.1.5 <i>Energy</i> .....	5
2.1.2 Social transformation .....	7
2.1.2.3 <i>Health</i> .....	8
2.1.3 Transformational governance.....	9
2.4 Assessing district potentialities and Comparative Advantage.....	9
2.3.1 Nyanza District Potentialities and Uniqueness.....	10
2.3.2 Nyanza District Comparative Advantage .....	11
3 Strategic frameworks.....	12
3.1 Priorities and innovations .....	12
3.2 Strategic alignment with district potentialities .....	12
3.3. Alignment with NST2 and SSPs .....	13
3.4 Mainstreaming CCA.....	19
4. Implementation framework .....	20
5. Monitoring and Evaluation .....	21
5.1. M&E Results Framework.....	22
6. DDS Risk and Mitigation Matrix .....	22
7. Costing .....	23
8. Conclusion.....	23
9. Annexes.....	23

## List of abbreviations

Acronyms	Description	Acronyms	Description
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.	MAJ	Maison d'Assistance a la justice
ALF	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	MCCs	Milk Collection Centers
BNR	National Bank of Rwanda	MEIS	Monitoring and Evaluation Information
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management	MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
CBHI	Community-Based Health Insurance	MINALOC	Ministry of local government
CCAs	Cross Cutting Areas	MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
CENR	Change, Environment and Natural Resources	MINEMA	Ministry of Emergency Management
CRC	Citizen Report Card	NBAs	Needs-Based Approaches
CRVS	Civil registration and Vital Statistics	NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organization	NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
DDMCs	District Disaster Management Committees	NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
DDPs	District Development Plans	NISR	National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda.
DDS	District Development Strategy	NPA	NST2 Priority Area
DH	District Hospital	NST1	National Strategy for Transformation 1
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey	NST2	National Strategy for Transformation 2
DPRS	District Planning and Reporting System	PA	Priority Area
DPU	District Planning Unit	PES	payment for Ecosystem services
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	PFM	Public Financial Management
ECDs	Early Childhood Development services	PSDYE	Private Sector Development & Youth Employment
EICV7	Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 7	PSF	Private Sector Federation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments	PSTA5	Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation 5
FBF	Fortified Blended Food	PWDs	People with Disabilities
FSD	Financial Sector Development	RALGA	Rwanda Association of Local Government Authorities.
GBV	gender-based violence	RGB	Rwanda Governance Board.
GGCRS	Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy	RTDA	Rwanda Transport Development Agency

HHs	Households	SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
HIV	Human Immune Virus	SDMCs	Sector Disaster Management Committees
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SEZs	Special Economic Zones
IPs	industrial parks	SSPs	Sector Strategic Plans
JADF	Joint Action Development Forum	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
JRLO	Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
LED	local economic development	VUP	Vision 2020 Umurenge Program

## Foreword

On behalf of Nyanza district community and leaders, it is of great pleasure that I present the District Development Strategy (DDS) for Nyanza District, covering the period 2024 to 2029. This strategic document embodies our collective vision for a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient future, where economic growth goes hand-in-hand with environmental sustainability, social equity, and innovation.

This strategy serves as a comprehensive roadmap, guiding our District toward becoming an attractive Royal Nyanza offering opportunity and a place that upholds the well-being and aspirations of all its residents.

The development of this strategy was grounded in a participatory and evidence-based process. Through a consultative and iterative methodology, the DDS was shaped by broad engagement with citizens, professional planners, private sector actors, policymakers, and development partners. This collaborative approach ensured that the strategy responds to district's unique challenges and potentials, while aligning with national development frameworks such as the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Rwanda's Vision 2050, and global commitments including the SDGs.

The DDS at hand outlines strategic priorities and actionable interventions under key pillars of Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance. It is results-oriented, with clearly defined outcomes, outputs, and indicators to measure progress. The expected results include improved infrastructure, enhanced service delivery, improved agriculture production and agro-processing, climate-smart growth, and strengthened governance and resilience.

Partnership is central to the success of the DDS Implementation. Its effective implementation will depend on the continued collaboration of public institutions, private sector stakeholders, civil society organizations, and international development partners. These partnerships will play a crucial role in mobilizing resources, fostering innovation, and ensuring accountability.

As we commence on this transformative course, I invite all stakeholders to actively participate in realizing this shared vision. Let us join efforts towards a better Nyanza of today and tomorrow.

  
KAJYAMBERE Patrick  
Acting Mayor of Nyanza District



## Executive summary

Nyanza District, located in Rwanda's Southern Province, is home to the Royal Palace of Nyanza, also known as Rukari, which was the residence of the Rwandan kings. The District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024–2029 provides a comprehensive roadmap to guide Nyanza's transformation over the next five years. It aligns with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), Vision 2050, and Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs), ensuring that local priorities contribute meaningfully to national development goals.

This DDS builds on the achievements of the 2017–2024 strategy, which saw notable progress in agricultural production, infrastructure connectivity, access to electricity and clean water, housing & settlement, health, education, and citizen satisfaction with local governance and service delivery. However, challenges remain, including underutilized economic potential, limited infrastructure, and persistent poverty in some areas.

The 2024–2029 DDS is structured around the three NST2 pillars:

- **Economic Transformation:** Nyanza District is committed to building a dynamic and inclusive rural economy. The strategy focuses on enhancing agricultural productivity and value chains, promoting agro-processing, and expanding critical infrastructure in transport, energy, and ICT. It also seeks to diversify the local economy by unlocking opportunities in tourism, mining, and financial services. Emphasis is placed on climate-resilient development and digital innovation as key drivers of sustainable growth and job creation.
- **Social Transformation:** The DDS prioritizes human development by improving access to quality education, healthcare, water, and sanitation. It aims to reduce malnutrition and stunting, strengthen social protection systems, and promote equity in service delivery. Special attention is given to empowering youth and women through skills development, vocational training, and inclusive employment pathways, ensuring that all citizens can participate in and benefit from the district's progress.
- **Transformational Governance:** Nyanza will advance accountable, transparent, and citizen-centered governance. The strategy emphasizes improved service delivery, participatory planning, and institutional capacity building. Investments in local administration, justice, and public financial management will support effective implementation of the DDS, while fostering inclusive leadership, social cohesion, and community resilience.

Cross-cutting areas including disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, gender equality, disability inclusion, and youth empowerment are not treated as standalone themes but are fully mainstreamed throughout the strategy. These dimensions are embedded across all pillars to ensure that development is inclusive, resilient, and responsive to the diverse needs of the population. By integrating these priorities, Nyanza District aims to build a society where no one is left behind where women, youth, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable groups are empowered to contribute meaningfully to the district's transformation.

Through this DDS, Nyanza District reaffirms its commitment to translating national aspirations into tangible local action. The strategy reflects a shared vision shaped by community voices and grounded in evidence. With strong local ownership, coordinated institutional leadership, and the active engagement of development partners, Nyanza is well positioned to become a model of rural transformation, one that champions inclusive growth, environmental sustainability, and accountable governance.

# 1 Introduction

Nyanza District is located in Rwanda's Southern Province, bordered by Ruhango to the North, Gisagara and the Republic of Burundi to the South, Huye and Nyamagabe to the West and Bugesera to the East. It is subdivided into 10 Sectors, 51 Cells and 420 villages. It covers 672 square kilometers and is home to 365,718 residents, of whom 51.1% are female and 90.7% live in rural areas. The district is characterized by strong cultural heritage and a predominantly agriculture-based economy. Nyanza's key economic sectors include cassava and dairy farming, agro-processing, and cultural tourism. Despite these strengths, the district faces challenges such as climate vulnerability, underutilized infrastructure and lack of resources.

The Nyanza District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024–2029 connects local development initiatives with the broader national goals outlined in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and Vision 2050. Efforts are concentrated on fostering sustainable economic growth, improving infrastructure, enhancing social services, and promoting environmental sustainability. The DDS aims to leverage the strategies and objectives of NST2 and Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) to ensure cohesive and integrated progress towards long-term prosperity and resilience. This alignment is crucial for achieving the ambitious targets set forth in Vision 2050 and NST2, thus laying the groundwork for future success.

The elaboration of the Nyanza DDS 2024–2029 followed a participatory and evidence-based approach that ensured alignment with national priorities and local realities. The process began in 2024 with an evaluation of the district's performance under the previous DDS (2017–2024), which helped identify key achievements, challenges, and lessons learned. In parallel, districts were engaged in defining their priorities to inform the elaboration of the second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2). These two processes provided a foundation for setting the district's priorities for the new DDS.

A comprehensive desk review was conducted using secondary data from credible sources such as the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) and other relevant institutions. In addition, consultations were held with stakeholders at all levels, starting with district officials and extending to sector, cell, and village levels alongside development partners and the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) as detailed in **Annex 2 - Table 2**. These engagements provided critical insights and data that shaped the strategy and ensured that it reflects the district's development context and aspirations.

## 2 District situation analysis

This section provides a concise overview of the current development context of Nyanza District. It builds on the achievements realized during the implementation of the DDS 2017–2024, presents key sector-specific indicators using updated data from EICV7, the 2022 Population and Housing Census, and district administrative reports, and identifies gaps and challenges by NST1 pillar and cross-cutting areas. The analysis also highlights the district's unique potentialities as investment opportunities to inform the priority setting for the 2024–2029 DDS.

### 2.1. District Achievements under DDS 2017–2024

During the implementation of the 2017–2024 District Development Strategy (DDS), Nyanza District recorded significant progress across the three pillars of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1). These achievements reflect the district's efforts to improve livelihoods, expand access to services, and strengthen governance systems, as confirmed by the 2024 DDS assessment conducted by the Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) and consultations with district stakeholders.

**Economic Transformation Pillar:** Nyanza District achieved notable improvements in agricultural productivity, infrastructure, and service delivery. Cassava production increased significantly due to the introduction of improved seed varieties, while the dairy value chain was strengthened through the construction of four additional Milk Collection Centers (MCCs). Transport infrastructure was enhanced with the construction of 3.9 kilometers of asphalt roads along the Gasoro–Bugesera route, a 4-kilometer tarmac road to Gatagara, and the development of 41 kilometers of feeder roads, improving connectivity and market access. Access to clean water rose from 65 percent to 88 percent, and electricity coverage expanded from 36 percent to 65 percent, contributing to improved living standards and economic activity<sup>1</sup>.

**Social Transformation Pillar:** The district made significant strides in health and education. Malaria incidence dropped dramatically from 308 to 9 cases per 1,000 people, and malnutrition among children under two years of age decreased from 28 percent to 17 percent. In education, the number of classrooms and kitchens increased from 9 to 104, enabling 100 percent of students to benefit from school feeding programs. Student enrollment rose from 107,925 to 119,857, while the dropout rate declined from 5.1 percent to 2.12 percent, reflecting improved access and retention in schools.

**Governance Transformation Pillar:** Governance systems were strengthened through the construction of new district and sector offices and the renovation of over 21 cell offices. Revenue collection improved due to enhanced collaboration with the private sector. The district also built six new Genocide Memorial Centers to preserve historical memory and promote unity and reconciliation.

**Cross-Cutting Areas:** Nyanza District integrated gender equality across all administrative levels and promoted disability inclusion through national-level sports and community events. These efforts contributed to a more inclusive and participatory development process.

### 2.3. District Gaps and Challenges

While Nyanza District has made commendable strides under the 2017–2024 Development Strategy, several structural and service delivery challenges remain. These issues, identified through the DDS assessment conducted by MINALOC and supported by administrative data,

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<sup>1</sup> Nyanza DDS 2017–2024 Assessment, MINALOC (2024); Nyanza District Administrative Data (2024)

continue to affect the district's ability to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. The following overview presents the key gaps and constraints across the NST1 pillars and cross-cutting areas.

### **Economic Transformation**

Nyanza District faces persistent challenges in agriculture, with only 27% of farmers using improved seeds and just 505 hectares under small-scale irrigation, far below potential. Post-harvest losses remain high, with 30% of legumes and cereals lost due to limited drying and storage infrastructure. The private sector is dominated by micro-enterprises, and youth unemployment is exacerbated by limited entrepreneurial skills and access to finance. Although 45.5 km of tarmac roads were constructed, over 90% of the 1,670 km road network remains unpaved, and 10 major bridges are in poor condition, limiting access and trade. Electricity access stands at 56.1%, with large disparities across sectors such as Ntyazo (40%) and Kibilizi (46%)<sup>2</sup>.

### **Social Transformation**

In education, overcrowding persists despite the construction of new classrooms. There is a shortage of 365 classrooms and 562 latrines to eliminate double shifts, and 958 pre-primary and primary teachers remain uncertified. Four sectors still lack TVET wings, and 12 secondary schools do not have smart classrooms. In health, although malaria incidence dropped significantly, seven health posts remain without electricity, and the district lacks a referral hospital. Malnutrition remains a concern, with stunting at 16.8% and uneven access to nutrition services.

### **Transformational Governance**

Limited financial autonomy at sector and cell levels delays service delivery. Budget constraints have slowed the rollout of infrastructure, and coordination among actors remains weak. Only 75% of citizens report satisfaction with service delivery, and execution of court judgments is inconsistent. While some administrative offices were rehabilitated, many remain in poor condition. Citizen engagement in planning and decision-making is still limited, and digital service delivery is constrained by low ICT infrastructure and skills.

### **Cross-Cutting Areas**

Nyanza District remains highly vulnerable to climate change, with only 863 hectares of marshland developed out of a potential 2,260 hectares. Over 90% of households rely on firewood for cooking, and forest cover remains low despite reforestation efforts. Gender and disability inclusion are policy priorities, but implementation is constrained by limited resources. Only 14.5% of households have internet access, and 80% of cells lack functional ICT equipment, limiting access to e-services and digital opportunities.

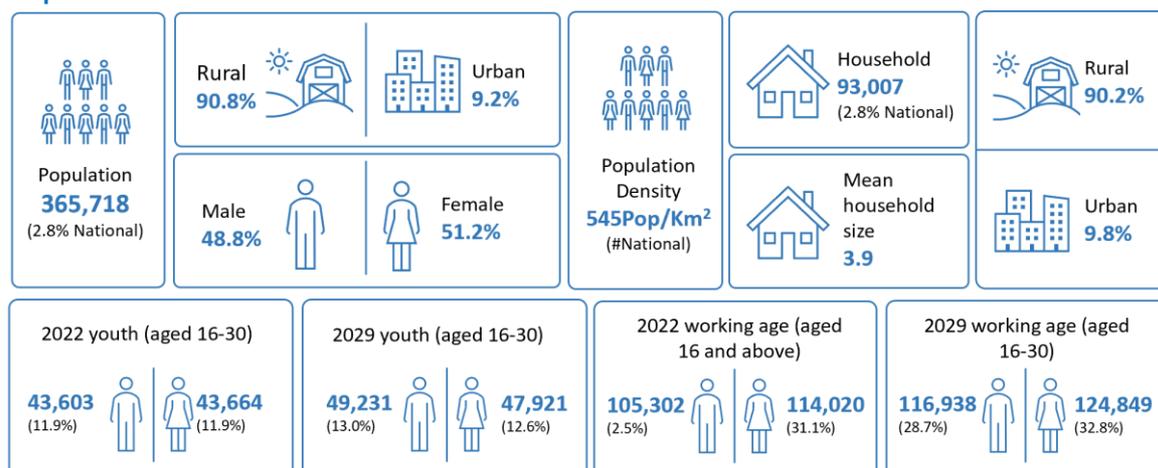
## **2.2. Current state of the district (Profile)**

The objective of the Nyanza 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.

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<sup>2</sup> Nyanza DDS 2017–2024 Assessment, MINALOC (2024)

## Population

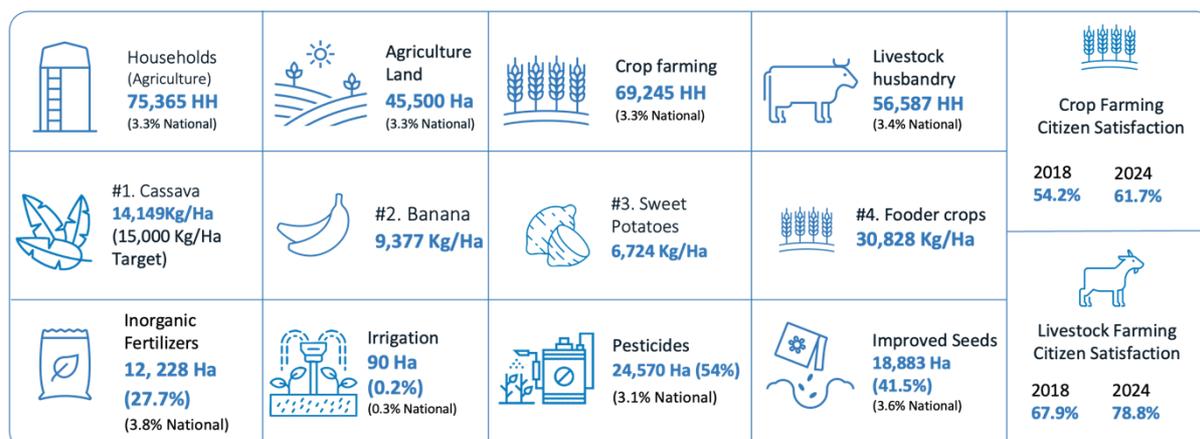


Source: NISR, Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

Nyanza has a predominantly rural and youthful population, with 90.8% living in rural areas and 51.2% being female. The youth population is expected to grow by 1.1% between 2022 and 2029, increasing the number of individuals entering the workforce and heightening demand for education and skills development. Additionally, the district's population density is slightly above the national average at 500 people per km<sup>2</sup>, which poses challenges such as overuse of agricultural land, environmental degradation, and declining soil fertility, which may impact overall quality of life.

## 2.1.1 Economic transformation

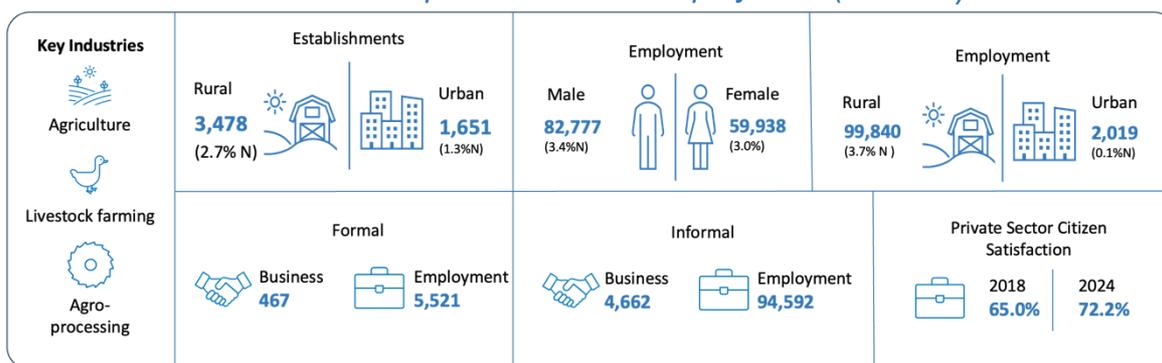
### 2.1.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (ALF)



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

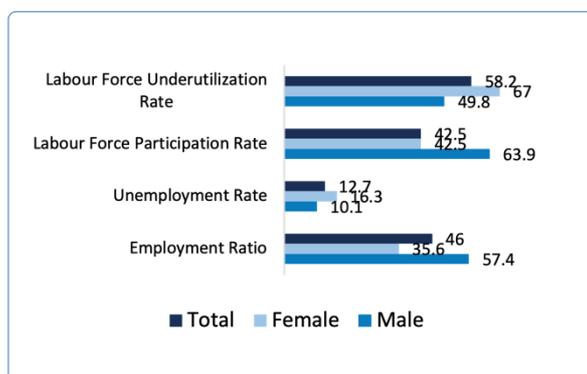
Nyanza District shows strong adoption of modern agricultural inputs, with 54% of land using pesticides and 41.5% using improved seeds, both above national averages. However, only 1.8% of farmland is irrigated, below the national average of 3.0%, limiting yields for crops like bananas. Expanding small-scale irrigation, such as drip systems, could boost productivity. The district's dependence on temporary crops also increases vulnerability to climate shocks and market instability. Diversifying into high-value, drought-resistant perennials like avocado through agroforestry, supported by subsidies and training aligned with Rwanda's climate-smart agriculture strategy, could enhance resilience, soil health, and rural incomes.

### 2.1.1.2 Private Sector Development & Youth Employment (PSDYE)



Types of Establishments			
Type	Nyanza	District Rank (High)	National
Private sector	5,010	#27	258,280
Cooperative	57	#25	2,496
Public sector	146	#06	3,830
Public Private Partnership	60	#17	2,047
NGO (Rwanda)	78	#08	2,017
International	13	#08	656

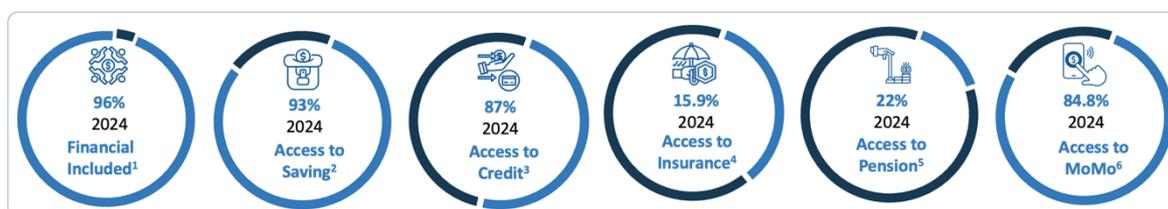
Number of Establishments			
Size	Nyanza	District Rank (High)	Rwanda
Micro (1-3)	4,801	#27	241,179
Small (4-30)	238	#26	16,730
Medium (31-100)	84	#19	3,103
Large (100+)	6	#27	537



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

Agriculture and livestock remain central to Nyanza’s economy, but strengthening value chains and market access through rural infrastructure development and farmer training is essential. The district also faces a large informal sector that limits job security and revenue collection; formalizing small enterprises through streamlined registration, financial access, and incentives could boost both business growth and public revenues. Addressing gender gaps in employment by offering targeted skills training, capital access for women entrepreneurs, and childcare support would further enhance inclusive economic participation and workforce productivity.

### 2.1.1.3 Financial Sector Development (FSD)



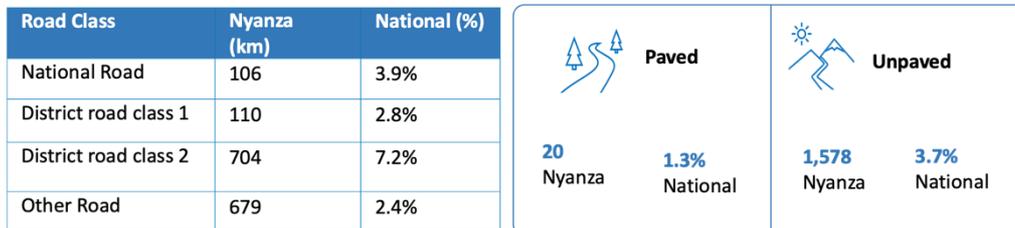
Branches		
SACCO 13	Microfinance 5	Saving Groups 737
Insurances 20	Banks 6	

	Active Accounts	Financial Inclusion	Depositors	Savings	Credit	Insurance
Youth		37,574	15,147	5,511	1,183	1,347
Non-Youth		131,911	77,157	15,987	6,448	11,363
Male		79,763	42,842	10,106	3,886	8,952
Female		89,722	49,462	11,392	3,745	3,758

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

Financial sector remains central to Nyanza’s economy, but strengthening value chains and market access through rural infrastructure development and training is essential. The district also faces a large informal sector that limits job security and revenue collection; formalizing small enterprises through streamlined registration, financial access, and incentives could boost both business growth and public revenues. Addressing gender gaps in employment by offering targeted skills training, capital access for women entrepreneurs, and childcare support would further enhance inclusive economic participation and workforce productivity.

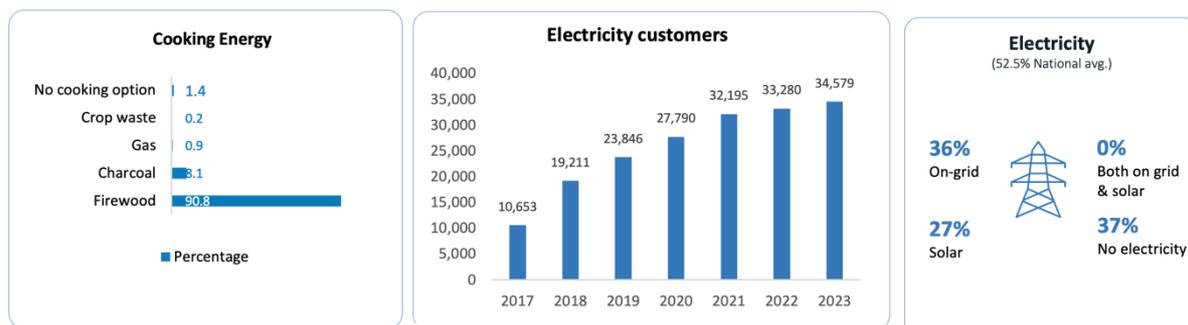
### 2.1.1.4 Transport



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

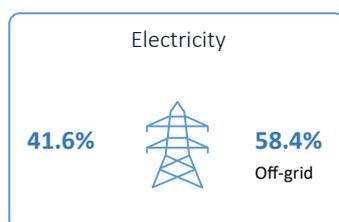
Nyanza District has a relatively extensive road network with 105 km of national roads and 814 km of district roads, but only 20 km are paved—representing just 1.3% of the total, below the national average. The district relies heavily on unpaved roads (1,578 km), which limits year-round accessibility and transport efficiency. Prioritizing road paving and maintenance, especially for key agricultural and market routes, is essential to improve connectivity, reduce transport costs, and support local economic development.

### 2.1.1.5 Energy

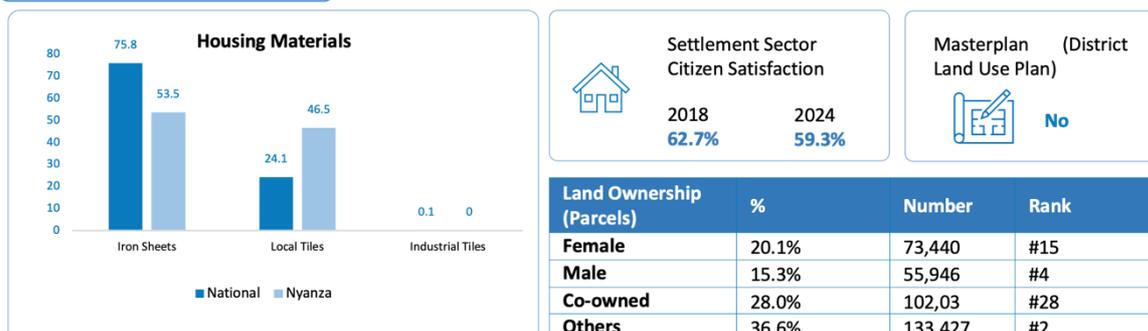


Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NISR (2024), Statistical Yearbook

Nyanza District's reliance on firewood leads to extensive deforestation, causing soil erosion and loss of biodiversity. This deforestation exacerbates soil degradation, particularly in hilly areas, reducing soil fertility and increasing the risk of flooding. Additionally, the smoke from burning firewood poses significant health risks, especially respiratory issues for women and children frequently exposed to indoor smoke.



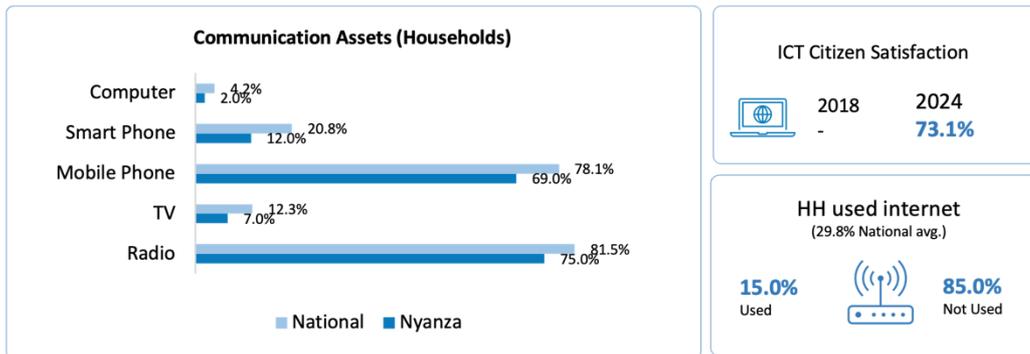
### 2.1.1.6 Urbanization and Rural Settlement



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

Nyanza District is characterized by a dominant planned rural settlement pattern alongside widespread dispersed housing, necessitating tailored infrastructure and service delivery strategies. Land ownership in the district is diverse, with many parcels classified as “other” and a high rate of joint ownership, including significant female ownership; underscoring the need for inclusive land governance. While budget and structural constraints limit the implementation of urban plans, ongoing planned settlement and restructuring initiatives offer a strong foundation for advancing organized and sustainable rural development.

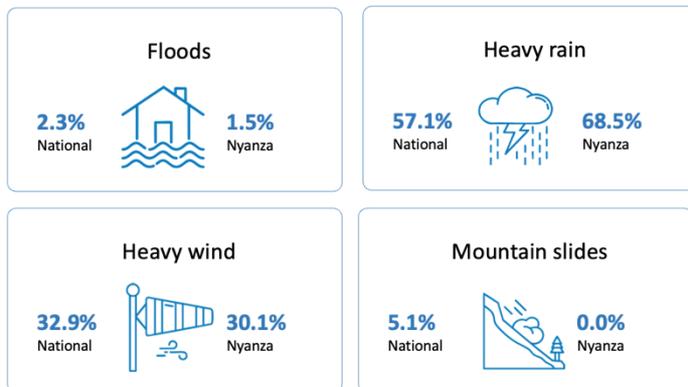
### 2.1.1.7 Information and Communications Technology (ICT)



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

Nyanza District shows strong mobile phone and radio usage, presenting valuable channels for effective communication strategies. However, limited access to computers, smartphones, and TVs highlights the need for initiatives that enhance digital literacy and make digital devices more affordable; critical steps toward inclusive participation in the digital economy and advancing local development.

### 2.1.1.8 Environment and Natural Resources



Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card2

Nyanza 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, Nyanza'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.

## 2.1.2 Social transformation

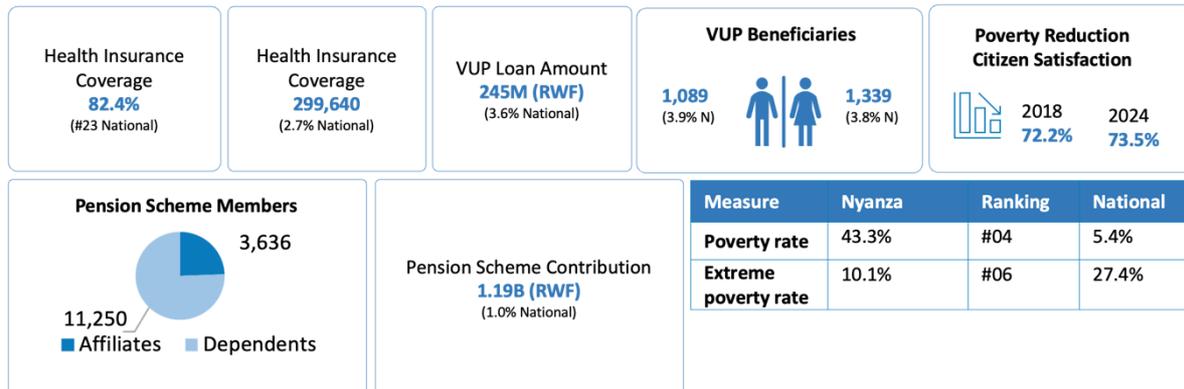
### 2.1.2.1 Water and Sanitation



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

While Nyanza District has made notable progress in improving water and sanitation access, challenges remain, particularly in reaching remote areas, maintaining newly built facilities, and ensuring efficient resource allocation for sustainable service delivery.

### 2.1.2.2 Social Protection



Source: NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; NISR (2024), Statistical Yearbook; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card <sup>3</sup>

Nyanza District faces high poverty levels, ranking second nationally, signaling a critical need for targeted social protection interventions. While the district already participates in key national programs such as CBHI, the Pension Scheme, and VUP, there is a strong opportunity to enhance their reach and effectiveness. Strengthening accessibility, service delivery, and awareness of these initiatives can significantly improve living standards for the district's most vulnerable populations and maximize the impact of existing support systems.

<sup>3</sup> **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.

### 2.1.2.3 Health

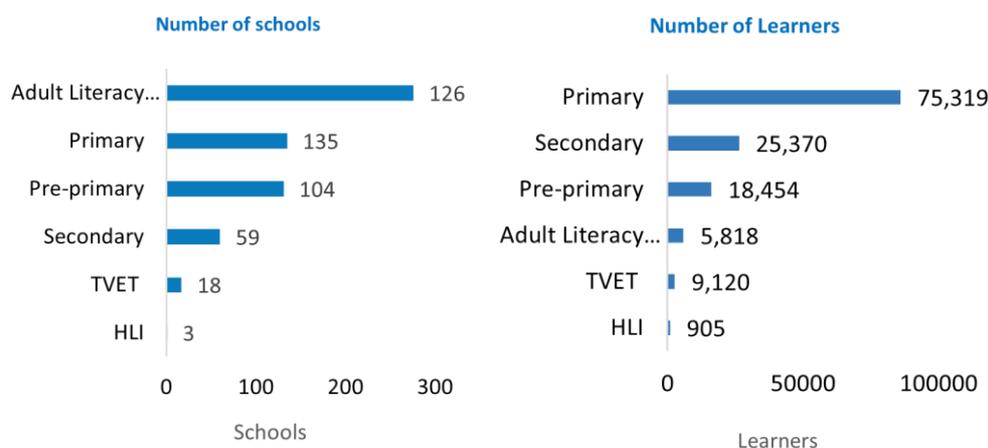
District	Nyanza	National	District	Nyanza	Rank	Natioal
Reference Hospital	0	9	Neonatal mortality (NN)	45	#02	22
Provincial Hospital	0	4	Post-neonatal mortality (PNN)	13	#15	14
District Hospitals	2	35	Infant mortality (1q0)	58	#02	36
Health Centers	17	500	Child mortality (4q1)	9	#24	15
Health Post	32	1222	Under 5 mortality (5q0)	67	#06	50



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

Nyanza District faces critical health challenges, recording the highest national rates in neonatal, infant, child, and under-5 mortality, underscoring the urgent need for enhanced maternal and child health services. The absence of reference or provincial hospitals limits service availability, particularly in rural areas, though community health workers (CHWs) remain vital in bridging access gaps. Expanding health facilities in line with planned settlements and urban growth offers a key opportunity to close service gaps and improve overall health outcomes through better coverage and accessibility.

### 2.1.2.4 Education



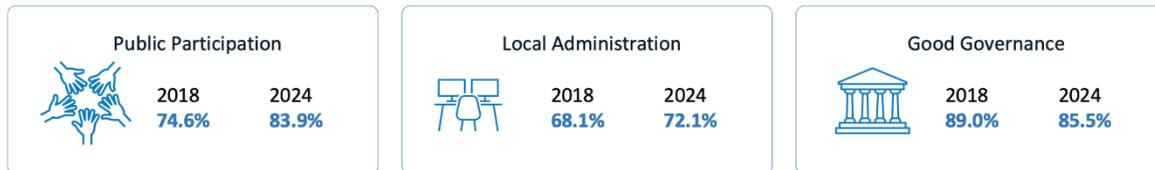
**Source:** NISR (2022), Rwanda Population and Housing Census; MINEDUC (2024), School Census; RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

Nyanza District faces educational challenges, including overcrowded classrooms, infrastructure gaps, and limited electricity access, which hinder ICT integration in schools. The Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2024–2029, aligned with NST2 and Vision 2050, offers a roadmap to address these issues by promoting education as a driver of socioeconomic development. As Nyanza prioritizes growth in agriculture, industry, and tourism, the demand for a skilled, job-ready workforce underscores the urgency of investing in accessible, relevant, and quality education.

## 2.1.3 Transformational governance

### 2.1.3.1 Governance and Decentralization

#### Citizen Report Card (CRC) scores

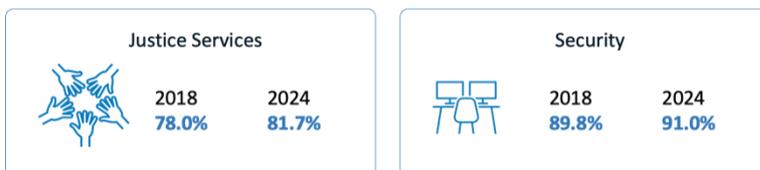


**Source:** RGB (2018 and 2024), Citizen Report Card

Nyanza has demonstrated notable progress in governance and citizen engagement, as reflected in the 2024 CRC report. The district has expanded participatory platforms and regular community meetings, enhancing transparency and accountability. Local administration has become more responsive, with streamlined service delivery. Consistent efforts to uphold human rights and educate citizens about their rights and responsibilities have maintained high public satisfaction and strengthened governance structures.

### 2.1.3.2 Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order (JRLO)

#### Citizen Report Card (CRC) scores



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

Nyanza has maintained high citizen satisfaction with its streamlined judicial processes and effective community policing strategies. While efforts to ensure timely justice have shown progress, challenges remain in delivering equitable access for all. Strong security services, bolstered by proactive community policing and crime prevention, continue to perform well; however, emerging challenges linked to urbanization will require targeted strategies to sustain public safety and trust.

## 2.4 Assessing district potentialities and Comparative Advantage

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 Nyanza District Potentialities and Uniqueness

With the above understanding, consultations with Nyanza District stakeholders and a review of the available literature, particularly the RALGA (2024)<sup>8</sup> report on rural district potentialities, the following were identified – table 1.

Table 1. Nyanza District Potentialities and Uniqueness

Potentiality	Description	Justification	Uniqueness	Anticipated impact
Fertile Soil and Diverse Soil pH	<p>Nyanza District has a variety of soil types, including clay, sandy, and alluvial soils. These soils vary in pH, making them suitable for growing a wide range of crops. They can support both rain-fed and irrigated farming.</p> <p>The most common soil type in the district is kaolinitic soil, which forms through the chemical breakdown of montmorillonite. This soil tends to be acidic, with low capacity to retain nutrients (cation exchange capacity) and low levels of organic matter. As a result, improving soil productivity requires the application of lime, along with sufficient organic and mineral fertilizers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The fertile soil base supports not just subsistence but also commercial and export-oriented agriculture such as coffee. As fertilizer prices rise and soil degradation threatens other regions, Nyanza's inherent soil health presents a natural competitive advantage.</li> </ul>	<p>Nyanza offers both soil fertility and pH diversity across its sectors, allowing it to support mixed crop production and rotational farming systems. This gives it an edge in piloting climate-smart and high-value crops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nyanza's fertile soil and diverse pH levels significantly boost crop productivity and farmer incomes, creating a strong foundation for agro-processing industries focused on cassava, maize, and vegetables. This natural advantage also positions the district as a platform for agricultural research and development (R&amp;D), including input trials and soil regeneration pilots. Ultimately, these strengths contribute to improved food security and greater nutritional diversity for local communities.</li> </ul>
Cultural tourism	<p>The district is endowed with historical heritages like the King's Palace Museum, Traditional Rwandan Cows (Inyambo), etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A rich historical heritage, including the King's Palace Museum, traditional Rwandan architecture, and cultural performances that attract both local and international visitors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nyanza is Rwanda's only district hosting the historical King's Palace Museum and Inyambo cows</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The natural landscapes, rural scenery, and cultural sites will offer opportunities for community-based tourism, which can create jobs (artisanry, hospitality workers, etc.) and diversify income, especially for youth and women.</li> </ul>

Infrastructure linkages to Bugesera growth hub	The new road between Bugesera and Nyanza can increase market linkages between districts and rise tourism and hospitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new road connectivity between Nyanza and Bugesera, especially with Bugesera hosting Rwanda's new international airport, positions Nyanza as a gateway for cultural tourism, hospitality and trade linkages</li> </ul>	The strategic linkage to Rwanda's future international airport in Bugesera via a direct road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The infrastructures will boost tourism and inter district trade of value-added food products in turn creating employment and entrepreneur opportunities</li> </ul>
Renewable energy adoption	The district's population have high firewood/charcoal usage which harms the environment and reduces climate-resilience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High off-grid reliance: Majority of households use firewood/charcoal.</li> </ul>	The district's high dependency on biomass energy makes it ideal for targeted renewable energy pilots, especially solar kits, improved cookstoves, and biogas systems. This could attract green finance and carbon offset projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transition to clean energy could reduce deforestation</li> <li>Lower household energy costs</li> </ul>

Source: RGLA (2024), Consultations with Nyanza District stakeholders

### 2.3.2 Nyanza District Comparative Advantage

This section 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 Nyanza District's areas of comparative advantage:

- **Agriculture** – Cassava and Dairy Production: Nyanza is among the top cassava-producing districts in the Southern Province, with approximately 1,558 hectares actively farmed out of 1,700 ha designated for the crop. The district also excels in dairy farming, supported by Nyanza Milk Industries, which processes pasteurized milk, ikivuguto (fermented milk), yogurt, and other dairy products, contributing to agro-processing and local employment<sup>4</sup>.
- **Cultural and Heritage Tourism**: Nyanza boasts rich cultural assets, including the King's Palace Museum, genocide memorial sites, and nationally recognized festivals such as I Nyanza Twataramye and I Nyambo. These, along with scenic rural

<sup>4</sup> 2025 Seasonal Agricultural Survey

landscapes and a cultural village, provide a strong foundation for community-based tourism and hospitality development.

- **Strategic Connectivity and Infrastructure:** The district benefits from improved infrastructure linkages, particularly to Bugesera District, home to Rwanda's new international airport. This connectivity enhances trade, tourism, and market access, positioning Nyanza as a strategic hub in the region.
- **Environmental Sustainability and Green Growth:** Nyanza is embracing renewable energy and conservation initiatives to combat deforestation and promote sustainability. These efforts open opportunities for climate finance, carbon credit generation, and the creation of green jobs, contributing to long-term resilience and environmental stewardship.

## 3 Strategic frameworks

### 3.1 Priorities and innovations

Nyanza District's development agenda is closely aligned with Rwanda's Vision 2050 and the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2), emphasizing inclusive growth, sustainability, and innovation across all sectors. The district is advancing climate-resilient agriculture through smart irrigation, mechanization, improved seed varieties, and agricultural insurance, while also promoting agro-processing and livestock productivity. In the social sector, Nyanza is investing in smart classrooms, digital literacy, and integrated Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers that combine nutrition, early learning, and parental engagement. Infrastructure development spans energy, water, sanitation, and transport, with a strong emphasis on digital inclusion and financial access. Governance transformation is supported through improved service delivery, civic engagement, and youth empowerment initiatives.

A detailed mapping of these strategic priorities, aligned with NST2 pillars, DDS sector priorities, and Vision 2050 objectives, is presented in **Annex 3, Table 3**. This annex outlines the district's planned interventions across economic, social, and governance sectors, providing a comprehensive framework for implementation and monitoring.

### 3.2 Strategic alignment with district potentialities

In Nyanza District, strategic development planning is guided by a deliberate effort to align local potentialities with targeted interventions that foster inclusive, sustainable, and transformative growth. This approach recognizes that the district's unique assets—such as fertile soils, marshlands, agro-processing infrastructure, cultural heritage, and expanding connectivity—offer distinct opportunities to catalyze economic development, enhance social wellbeing, and promote environmental resilience. By systematically mapping these strengths to viable and context-specific initiatives, Nyanza ensures that its development trajectory is both locally grounded and nationally aligned with NST2 and Vision 2050 goals.

The mapping exercise serves as a critical tool for identifying high-impact interventions that are economically feasible, socially inclusive, and environmentally sustainable. It highlights how climate-smart agriculture can leverage fertile land and marshlands to boost productivity and food security, while agro-processing and infrastructure linkages enhance market access and value addition. Cultural tourism and conservation efforts tap into heritage and natural landscapes to generate income and preserve ecosystems. Renewable energy adoption and reforestation initiatives further the district to benefit from climate finance and carbon markets. These strategic connections are comprehensively presented in **Table 4 of Annex 4**, which outlines each potentiality alongside corresponding interventions and assesses their viability, inclusiveness, and environmental sustainability.

### 3.3. Alignment with NST2 and SSPs

The table below presents a comprehensive alignment of Nyanza District's development priorities with the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs). This alignment ensures that district-level interventions are not only responsive to local needs but also contribute meaningfully to national development goals. The table maps each priority area—across economic transformation, social transformation, and governance—to corresponding sectoral and national priorities, highlighting specific interventions that Nyanza District is implementing to drive inclusive growth, resilience, and service delivery. This structured approach supports coherence, accountability, and strategic resource allocation across all levels of planning and implementation.

Table 2: Alignment of district priorities with NST2 and SSPs

NST2 Pillar	Sector   DDS Priority Area (DDS PA)	DDS Intervention	Sector Priority Area (PA)	NST2 Priority Area (NPA)
Economic Transformation	<b>Agriculture</b>			
	Increase agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimize the usage of modern inputs among farmers</li> <li>• Increase land use Consolidation</li> <li>• Promote sustainable irrigation and expand irrigated areas</li> <li>• Marshland development</li> <li>• Scale up agricultural crop insurance</li> </ul>	PA-01: Increase productivity of priority crops by 50%	1.1.1. Climate-resilient, productive and modernized agri-food systems [4.1.]
	Increase livestock and animal production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genetic improvement of livestock</li> <li>• Improvement of animal vaccination</li> <li>• Promote livestock insurance</li> <li>• Promote beekeeping</li> <li>• Develop livestock infrastructures</li> </ul>	PA-02: Achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in animal resources	
	Improve post-harvest handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and Rehabilitation post-harvest infrastructures</li> </ul>	PA-03: Strengthen post-harvest handling and reduce losses to below 5%	
	Increase productivity of cash crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase coffee production</li> <li>• Increase horticulture and floriculture production</li> </ul>	PA-04: Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture from 6% to 10%	
	<b>Private Sector Development &amp; Youth Employment</b>			
	Create productive jobs and promote entrepreneurship for economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to finance for youth and women</li> <li>• Increase Jobs creation for youth</li> <li>• Promote Village model project(s)</li> </ul>	PA-11: Create sustainable and decent jobs	1.2.3 Creation of sustainable and decent jobs
	Enhance business development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase market infrastructure</li> <li>• Promote made in Rwanda</li> <li>• Promoting the mining investment</li> <li>• Promote, operationalise, and further develop bankable industrial parks (IPs) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs)</li> <li>• Develop a management model for each industrial park</li> </ul>	PA-05: Scale up Production of essential and high value products to meet domestic demand and reduce imports	1.2.1 Industrial development and Export Promotion [4.2)
	<b>Climate, Environment and Natural Resources</b>			

Enhanced erosion control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and maintenance of terraces</li> <li>• Maintain forest coverage</li> <li>• Promote climate adaptation and mitigation</li> <li>• Establish and operationalise district emergency command posts</li> </ul>	PA-12: Disaster risk reduction and management	1.3.1 Building resilience to climate change and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources [4.10]
Increase mining productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote modern mining</li> </ul>	PA-13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management	
Enhance natural resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance compliance to land use master plans</li> <li>• Improve land administration leveraging technology</li> </ul>	PA-15: Environmental management, low carbon economy and resilience to climate change	
<b>Transport</b>			
Promote easy mobility and efficient transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of roads</li> <li>• Construction and rehabilitation of bridges</li> <li>• Enhance the maintenance of roads</li> <li>• Establish the pedestrian and cycle lanes</li> <li>• Establish dedicated taxi parks</li> </ul>	PA-19: Develop transport infrastructure and services to facilitate economic growth and trade	1.5.1 Enhanced transport connectivity for economic growth and trade [4.6]
<b>Energy</b>			
Increase access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase access to on and off-grid electricity</li> <li>• Increase the electricity infrastructure</li> <li>• Enhance public lighting</li> </ul>	PA-20: Scale up electrification to achieve universal access	1.6.1 Renewable & clean energy transition & universal access to electricity (Sector: Infrastructure - Energy) [4.4]
Increase green energy alternative and reduce use of biomass	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase households using improved cooking stoves and LPGs</li> </ul>	PA-22: Scale up the adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies	
<b>Urbanization and Rural Settlement</b>			
Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization and rural settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the households in planned settlement</li> <li>• Plot servicing</li> <li>• Implementation of Nyanza district master plan</li> </ul>	PA-23: Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas	1.7.1 Enhanced urbanization and settlements for agglomeration benefits [4.7]
<b>ICT</b>			
Increase ICT infrastructure and digital literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote digital literacy</li> <li>• Increase ICT infrastructure</li> </ul>	PA-24: Foster digital transformation across key economic sectors	1.8.1 Digital transformation [4.8]
<b>Financial Sector Development</b>			

	Increase financial inclusion and promote saving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote access to financial services</li> <li>Promote saving culture</li> </ul>	PA-16: Strengthen Domestic Savings & Expand Financial Inclusion	1.4.1 Resilient and broadened financial sector for private sector growth [4.9]
Social Transformation	<b>Education</b>			
	Universal access to high-quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase adequate school facilities</li> <li>Enhance school attendance and quality of education</li> <li>Promote STEM, technical and vocation education</li> <li>Sustain the school feeding programme</li> <li>Reduce repetition rate by continuously implementing remedial learning education strategies</li> <li>Expand functional adult literacy programmes.</li> <li>Strengthen education data management systems for evidence-based decision making</li> </ul>	PA-27: Ensure timely access to quality education in basic education PA-29: Enhance ICT integration in education at all levels of General Basic Education and TVET	2.1.1 Improve the quality and market relevance of education [5.1]
	<b>Health</b>			
	Improve access to quality health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase health facilities and access to medical services</li> <li>Promote maternal and child health services</li> <li>Promote family planning</li> <li>Enhance communicable and non-communicable Diseases prevention and management</li> <li>Increase qualified health workforce</li> </ul>	PA-30: Continuously Improving the Access to and Quality of Health Services through Primary Health PA-34: Continuing to Expand Health Infrastructure and Equip Health Facilities	2.2.1 Enhanced quality of health, strengthened health systems, and reduced stunting (Health Sector - including nutrition [5.2])
	Eradicate malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance ECDs services</li> <li>Promote nutrition among children</li> <li>Promote Hygiene and Sanitation</li> </ul>	PA-31: Improving Child Nutrition	
	<b>Social Protection</b>			
Enhance graduation and promote resilience of poor households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide adequate support to poor HHs</li> <li>provide supports to eligible genocide survivors</li> </ul>	PA-36: Promote graduation by creating an enabling environment for income opportunities	2.3.1 Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	PA-37: Protect those in poverty by ensuring access to essential services, through social security and income support	
	Strengthen disaster mitigation and adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote preparedness for disasters among citizens</li> <li>Support disaster victims</li> </ul>	PA-38: Prevent people from falling into poverty by providing income security and insurance mechanisms to safeguard individuals and families from shocks	
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>				
	Increase access and connectivity to clean water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase household with access to safe water</li> <li>Increase the water and sanitation infrastructure</li> </ul>	PA-39: Scale up drinking water access to all villages countrywide	2.4.1 Increased access to Water for socioeconomic development [4.5]
	Promote waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting organic waste treatment facility and recycled waste</li> </ul>	PA-40: Increase access to Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing	2.4.2 Increased access to Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing [5.3]
Transformational Governance	<b>Governance and Decentralization</b>			
	Improve governance, service delivery, and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforced efficient service delivery</li> <li>Resolve citizens complaints</li> <li>Engagement of citizens in planning and decision making</li> <li>Update and use local economic potential maps and investment profiles, and to allocate resources to priority green and inclusive LED projects</li> </ul>	PA-42: Strengthen local government institutional, organizational, and human resource capacities for effective coordination and collaboration and implementation of citizen-centered service delivery	3.1.1 Enhance citizen-centered local development and effective service delivery [6.2]
			PA-41: Strengthen institutional frameworks, collaboration, and coordination for inclusive, climate resilient, and gender-transformative Local Economic Development (LED)	
<b>Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order</b>				
	Provision of accessible and quality legal aid services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote courts judgements execution by local government,</li> <li>Promote legal aid services (Abunzi and maison d'assistance a l justice (MAJ)</li> </ul>	PA-44: Improve justice service delivery and reduce case backlogs	3.2.1 Enhanced Rule of Law

Ensure safety and security of citizens and property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote community rehabilitation program,</li> <li>Operationalization of District Transit Center,</li> <li>Enhance night patrols/Irondo</li> </ul>	PA-48: To sustain Peace and Security	3.2.4 Sustained Peace and Security [6.6]
Promote unity and resilience among citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of unity and resilience clubs in schools and villages</li> <li>Promote ndi Umunyarwanda interaction sessions</li> </ul>	PA-46: To promote and uphold Rwandan identity and social healing	3.2.3 National Unity, Resilience, culture and values [6.4]
<b>Sport and Culture</b>			
Promotion of Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalize Itorero /urugero</li> <li>Promote cultural and touristic sites</li> </ul>	PA-49. Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage	3.3.1 Fostering National Unity, Resilience, culture and values [6.4]
Promote sport among citizens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction and Upgrade of sport facilities</li> <li>Sport talents detection and promotion</li> <li>Promote mass sport</li> <li>Create accessible sports spaces and related sports facilities</li> </ul>	PA-49. Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage	
<b>Public Financial Management</b>			
Enhance effective public financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial capacity building</li> <li>Increase revenue collection,</li> <li>Enhance the use of public funds</li> </ul>	PA-50: Increase compliance with PFM rules and improve oversight of value-for-money	3.4.1 Strengthen Accountability [6.3]

*Source: Nyanza District Consultations; NST2 and SSPs 2020-2029*

### 3.4 Mainstreaming CCA

The Nyanza District Development Strategy (DDS) 2024–2029 integrates Crosscutting Areas (CCAs) from the National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST2) to promote inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development. These CCAs, capacity development, HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases (NCDs), youth, disability and social inclusion, gender and family promotion, environment and climate change, and disaster management are mainstreamed across all pillars of transformation and foundational to achieving Rwanda’s Vision 2050. **Gender and family promotion** are addressed through equitable participation and employment initiatives, ensuring equal access to opportunities, gender-responsive budgeting, and protection against gender-based violence, while **environment and climate change** are mainstreamed in planning and infrastructure. **Disability and social inclusion** are ensured through accessible services and targeted support for vulnerable groups. **Capacity development** strengthens institutional performance, **HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases (NCDs)** are mainstreamed in the DDS through targeted prevention, treatment, and awareness programs aimed at reducing transmission and stigma, **Youth empowerment** is a key focus of the DDS, addressed through skills development, entrepreneurship support, access to finance, and civic engagement initiatives, **Disaster management** mainstreams disaster risk reduction by integrating preparedness, response, and resilience-building measures into all planning and infrastructure development. All areas are tracked through clear indicators to ensure alignment with national goals and effective implementation.

**Capacity Development** is a central pillar of Rwanda’s sustainable development and governance. Since the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi, Rwanda has prioritized decentralization and institutional strengthening. Nyanza’s DDS strengthens institutional, organizational, and individual capacities, particularly in local government human resources to effectively implement development plans. This will be achieved by identifying capacity gaps, offering tailored professional training, creating development frameworks with specific modules, and improving systems, tools, and career pathways. The strategy also emphasizes coordination between central and local governments and promotes partnerships to build capacity in private sector development and youth empowerment, particularly targeting non-skilled and semi-skilled individuals to boost employment and competitiveness.

**HIV/AIDS and NCDs** remain pressing health challenges. Nyanza’s DDS strengthens public health and improves community well-being. With 86% of women and 80.3% of men aged 15-49 aware of HIV prevention methods, and 41% of men circumcised, the district will focus on prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment. For NCDs, key gaps include low community awareness, limited screening capacity, and weak data systems. The DDS addresses these through integrated care at all health levels, alignment with national health policies, community engagement via health workers, capacity building for healthcare providers, and strengthened monitoring systems. Key indicators include development of a clear implementation plan, engaging stakeholders, and securing funding to ensure sustainable integration and impact.

**Youth**, aged 16–30 make up 23.86% of the population, is mainstreaming youth inclusion across all NST2 pillars to address high NEET rates (40.8%), sectoral employment disparities, limited education attainment, and weak participation in governance. Under the Economic Transformation Pillar, the district plans targeted employment programs in high-unemployment sectors like Cyabakamyi, support for self-employed youth in areas like Busoro, and gender-sensitive initiatives. Socially, efforts focus on boosting school retention, expanding access to vocational training, improving literacy, and enhancing youth health and social protection, though gaps remain in youth-specific data. Governance strategies include institutionalizing youth participation in planning bodies, launching mentorship programs, and promoting civic engagement. To improve accountability, the DDS calls for youth-disaggregated data, youth audits, and a dedicated youth M&E framework to guide responsive and inclusive policymaking.

**Disability and Social Inclusion** in Nyanza district where 4% of residents live with a disability, above the national average, aims to mainstream disability and social inclusion across its DDS to ensure equal access, participation, and opportunity. Challenges persist in education, employment, and stigma. The DDS proposes targeted actions expanding vocational and digital skills training, enforcing inclusive hiring, and improving financial access for people with disabilities. Socially, it prioritizes inclusive education through school accessibility audits, teacher training, and assistive technologies, alongside strengthening health and rehabilitation services, mental health support, GBV response, and awareness campaigns.

**Gender and Family Promotion** is mainstreamed across all sectors. Women make up 51.2% of the population and 34.1% of households are female-headed but faces persistent gender disparities across economic, social, and governance pillars despite notable progress. The DDS mainstreams gender and family promotion by expanding women’s access to extension services, vocational training, and financial literacy; promoting inclusive education, STEM participation, and maternal health; and addressing social protection and disability inclusion. Governance efforts focus on gender-sensitive policymaking, safe spaces for GBV survivors, and gender-disaggregated monitoring to ensure inclusive development.

**Environment and Climate Change** With low forest cover (13.3%), high soil erosion (45% of land affected), water scarcity, and overreliance on firewood for energy. The district’s vulnerability to climate change manifested through droughts, floods, and limited adaptive capacity, necessitates urgent mainstreaming of environment and climate actions into its development plans. The DDS prioritizes integrating climate objectives through Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), leveraging the Green Amayaga FLR Project to rehabilitate degraded land, enforcing land use regulations, promoting sustainable agriculture and forestry, and tapping into national and international climate finance. It also supports the use of technology for monitoring and early warning systems to build climate resilience.

**Disaster Management** operates through coordinated structures led by the Ministry of Emergency Management (MINEMA), with District and Sector Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs and SDMCs) responsible for risk assessments, planning, and response. While these structures are effective, they face challenges such as limited resources and a need for continuous capacity building. To mainstream disaster management into the DDS, the district will focus on mobilizing resources through partnerships, enhancing training for officials and communities, investing in resilient infrastructure, and strengthening Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) initiatives through awareness campaigns and grassroots engagement to build long-term resilience.

## 4. Implementation framework

The implementation of Nyanza District’s Development Strategy (DDS) 2024/25–2028/29 is guided by a results-oriented framework designed to translate strategic priorities into measurable outcomes. This framework ensures that the district’s ambitions—rooted in inclusive growth, sustainability, and innovation—are effectively operationalized through coordinated planning, execution, and monitoring. It emphasizes local ownership, institutional accountability, and alignment with national development goals under NST2 and Vision 2050. The framework also promotes adaptive management, enabling the district to respond to emerging challenges and opportunities throughout the implementation period.

### 4.1. Implementation Matrix

The core of the implementation process is a structured matrix that links each DDS priority to specific interventions, sectoral targets, and national priorities. This matrix—presented in the main body of the document—serves as a practical tool for tracking progress, assigning responsibilities, and ensuring coherence across sectors. It enables Nyanza to monitor the

delivery of services, infrastructure, and social programs in a transparent and results-driven manner.

#### **4.2. Coordination and Institutional Arrangements**

Effective coordination is central to the success of the DDS. Nyanza District will strengthen both vertical and horizontal collaboration across local government entities, sector departments, and national institutions. The District Executive Committee (DEC) will provide strategic oversight, while the District Management Team (DMT) and Sector Executive Secretaries will lead operational planning and inter-sectoral coordination. Regular performance reviews and planning retreats will be institutionalized to assess progress and adjust implementation strategies as needed.

#### **4.3. Technical and Administrative Support**

The Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (M&E) Unit will play a pivotal role in guiding the implementation cycle, consolidating data, and producing evidence-based reports. Sector departments—such as agriculture, health, education, and infrastructure—will integrate DDS priorities into their annual action plans and budgets. Administrative units, including finance, procurement, and human resources, will ensure that implementation is supported by efficient systems and timely resource allocation. Capacity-building initiatives will be rolled out to enhance staff competencies in planning, data analysis, and project execution.

#### **4.4. Collaboration with Central Government**

Nyanza District will maintain strong linkages with central government ministries and agencies to ensure coherence, technical support, and access to national funding mechanisms. Joint planning sessions, performance contract (Imihigo) reviews, and sector working groups will be used to align district interventions with national flagship programs and sectoral strategies.

#### **4.5. Stakeholder Engagement**

The DDS will be implemented through inclusive partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders. Community Development Committees, cooperatives, and local councils will be actively involved in planning and monitoring. Development partners, NGOs, and civil society organizations will contribute technical expertise and resources, while the private sector will be engaged through investment promotion and public-private partnerships. Faith-based institutions and academic organizations will support service delivery, innovation, and research. Nyanza will also strengthen its Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) and conduct annual stakeholder forums to foster transparency, coordination, and shared accountability.

## **5. Monitoring and Evaluation**

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of Nyanza District's Development Strategy (DDS) 2024/25–2028/29. It ensures that development interventions are effectively tracked, aligned with national priorities under NST2, and responsive to the needs of citizens. M&E enables evidence-based decision-making, enhances transparency and accountability, and supports continuous learning by identifying what works and where adjustments are needed. Participatory tools such as community scorecards and citizen report cards are used to strengthen citizen engagement and improve service delivery responsiveness.

At the district level, M&E is coordinated by the District Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DPME) Unit, under the oversight of the District Executive Committee and District Council. Sector and cell-level officers support data collection and reporting, feeding into national systems such as the Monitoring and Evaluation Information System (MEIS), the District Planning and Reporting System (DPRS), and Imihigo performance contracts. These tools ensure consistency with national frameworks and enable real-time tracking of progress.

## 5.1. M&E Results Framework

Nyanza District will implement a **Results-Based Monitoring Framework** that links each DDS priority to specific goals, outcomes, outputs, and indicators. This framework will be used to track progress throughout the implementation period using baseline data, annual targets, and performance indicators aligned with NST2 and sector strategic plans. The framework will also guide mid-term and end-term evaluations to assess the impact and sustainability of interventions. A detailed results matrix, including indicators and targets, is provided in the **Annex 5 – Table 5**.

## 6. DDS Risk and Mitigation Matrix

The Nyanza District Development Strategy Risk Matrix will be used to assess and identify risks that may hamper the implementation of the strategy. The risk matrix includes the following.

- **Identified Risk:** A brief description of the risk. Identification of all the potential risks that could impact DDS implementation.
- **Risk Category:** Part of identification is determining the category of risk, such as financial, operational, or strategic or Natural disaster.
- **Risk Analysis:** A more detailed description of the risk, including the possible causes, likelihood, impact, and overall rating i.e., the probability that it will occur, the severity of the consequences if it does occur and lastly, the combination of its likelihood and impact.
- **Mitigating Factors:** The actions that will be taken to mitigate the risk

Table 3: Major risk matrix for District Development Strategy

No	Identified Risk	Risk Analysis			Mitigating Factors
		Causes	Likelihood	Impact	
1	Stakeholders dis-engagement	Failure to involve stakeholders in planning and execution of District initiatives	Very likely	High	Mobilize all possible stakeholders to be part of DDS preparation and implementation in all levels of administration.
2	Lack of sufficient funding for all district strategic initiatives	Failure to implement the identified strategic priorities	Unlikely	High	Prioritization of strategic interventions based on available resources. Strengthen Resource mobilization at the district level. Promote efficient use of available resources.
3	Public Health emergencies such as pandemic	New or resurgence of pandemic diseases may slow down the DDS	Likely	High	Strengthening partnerships with health agencies to anticipate and respond to pandemics proactively
4	Private Sector & CSO dis-engagement	Limited involvement of the Private Sector and Civil Society in the district development project	Likely	High	Strategically mobilize internal and external investors Provide incentives to attract private investment in the DDS plans
5	District High staff turnover	Lack of LG staff Incentives	Very likely	High	Develop and implement District retention strategies

## 7. Costing

As a district, we have developed a comprehensive costing framework to guide the implementation of our District Development Strategy (DDS). This section outlines the estimated financial resources required to achieve our strategic priorities over the next five years. Our costing approach is grounded in realistic assumptions and prioritization of interventions, drawing from historical budget allocations and aligned with the methodologies used in the NST2 and SSPs. We have ensured that only targets with clearly defined interventions are costed, providing a practical and actionable roadmap. The estimated costs serve not only as a planning tool but also as a foundation for mobilizing resources from diverse sources, including central government allocations, development partners, the private sector, and civil society. We recognize that successful implementation of the DDS will require a coordinated effort across all levels and stakeholders, and we are committed to fostering these partnerships to fully realize our development goals.

The total estimated cost for implementing this strategy over the period from July 2024 to June 2029 amounts to **337,690,279,009 billion Rwandan Francs**. This funding is expected to be mobilized from a variety of sources, including central government allocations, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector. The annual distribution of these costs is detailed in **Table 6, presented in Annex 6**.

## 8. Conclusion

In conclusion, the District Development Strategy stands as a testament to an inclusive and participatory planning process, rooted in grassroots engagement and community ownership. Its formulation was guided by a deliberate effort to align with Rwanda's long-term aspirations as articulated in Vision 2050, as well as the medium-term priorities of the National Strategy for Transformation (NST2) and the Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs). This alignment ensures coherence across planning levels and reinforces the strategy's relevance and responsiveness to national development goals. As a strategic roadmap, it provides a clear framework for coordinated action, resource allocation, and performance monitoring at the district level. Ultimately, the strategy is not only a tool for local transformation but also a vital contributor to the realization of NST2 and SSP targets, fostering sustainable, inclusive, and resilient development across the district.

## 9. Annexes

*Table 4. Overview of Annexed Tables*

Annex	Description
Table 1	Alignment of district priorities with NST2 and SSPs
Table 2	List of stakeholders consulted
Table 3	District priorities and mapping against objectives in vision 2050 and NST2
Table 4	Strategic alignment with district potentialities
Table 5	DDS monitoring and evaluation matrix
Table 6	DDS Costing (2024-2029)

# 1. Annexure

## 1.1. Annex 1- DDS Priorities- Expanded

Table 5: Alignment of district priorities with NST2 and SSPs

NST2 Pillar	Sub-Category	DDS Priority Area	Sector Priority Area (PA)	NST2 Priority Area (NPA)
Economic Transformation	Agriculture	Increase agricultural productivity	PA-01: Increase productivity of priority crops by 50%	1.1.1. Climate-resilient, productive and modernized agri-food systems [4.1.]
		Set up agricultural derisking and financing facility	PA-04: Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture from 6% to 10%	
		Increase Livestock and animal production	PA-02: Achieve and sustain self-sufficiency in animal resources	
		Improve post-harvest handling	PA-03: Strengthen post-harvest handling and reduce losses to below 5%	
		Increase cash crops productivity	PA-04: Attract investment in the agriculture sector and increase credit to agriculture from 6% to 10%	
	Private Sector Development & Youth Employment	Create productive jobs and promote entrepreneurship for economic development	PA-11: Create sustainable and decent jobs	1.2.3 Creation of sustainable and decent jobs
		Enhance business development in Rwanda	PA-11: Create sustainable and decent jobs	
	Climate, Environment and Natural Resources	Enhance erosion control and water resource management	PA-12: Disaster risk reduction and management	1.3.1 Building resilience to climate change and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources [4.10]
		Enhance legal mining and quarries exploitation	PA-13: Sustainable Natural Resources Management	
	Transport	Promote easy mobility and efficient transport	PA-19: Develop transport infrastructure and services to facilitate economic growth and trade	1.5.1 Enhanced transport connectivity for economic growth and trade [4.6]
	Energy	Increase access to electricity	PA-20: Scale up electrification to achieve universal access	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 settlements	PA-23: Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas	1.7.1 Enhanced urbanization and settlements for agglomeration benefits [4.7]	

	ICT	Increase ICT infrastructure and digital literacy	PA-24: Foster digital transformation across key economic sectors	1.8.1 Digital transformation [4.8]
	Financial Sector Development	Increase financial inclusion and promote Saving culture	PA-16: Strengthen Domestic Savings & Expand Financial Inclusion	1.4.1 Resilient and broadened financial sector for private sector growth [4.9]
<b>Social Transformation</b>	Education	Improve access to quality education	PA-27: Ensure timely access to quality education in basic education	2.1.1 Improve the quality and market relevance of education [5.1]
		Enhance ICT integration in education	PA-29: Enhance ICT integration in education at all levels of General Basic Education and TVET	
	Health	Improve maternal-child health	PA-30: Continuously Improving the Access to and Quality of Health Services through Primary Health	2.2.1 Enhanced quality of health, strengthened health systems, and reduced stunting (Health Sector - including nutrition [5.2]
		Reduce stunting and malnutrition	PA-31: Improving Child Nutrition	
		Expand health workforce	PA-33: Expanding the Health Workforce	
	Social Protection	Promote graduation from poverty	PA-36: Promote graduation by creating an enabling environment for income opportunities	2.3.1 Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience
		Ensure access to social security	PA-37: Protect those in poverty by ensuring access to essential services, through social security and income support	
	Water and Sanitation	Scale up clean water access	PA-39: Scale up drinking water access to all villages countrywide	2.4.1 Increased access to Water for socioeconomic development [4.5]
		Improve sanitation and hygiene	PA-40: Increase access to Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing	2.4.2 Increased access to Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) services for improved wellbeing [5.3]
	Governance Transformation	Governance and Decentralization	Strengthen local economic development (LED)	PA-41: Strengthen institutional frameworks, collaboration, and coordination for inclusive, climate resilient, and gender-transformative Local Economic Development (LED)
Improve local government service delivery			PA-42: Strengthen local government institutional, organizational, and human resource capacities for	

			effective coordination and collaboration and implementation of citizen-centered service delivery	
Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order	Reduce case backlogs	PA-44: Improve justice service delivery and reduce case backlogs	3.2.1 Enhanced Rule of Law	
	Strengthen transparency and accountability	PA-45: Strengthen transparency and accountability	3.2.2 Strengthen Accountability [6.3]	
	Promote Rwandan identity and unity	PA-46: To promote and uphold Rwandan identity and social healing	3.2.3 National Unity, Resilience, culture and values [6.4]	
Sport and Culture	Develop sports and cultural tourism	PA-49. Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage	3.3.1 Fostering National Unity, Resilience, culture and values [6.4]	
Public Financial Management	Increase district revenues	PA-50: Increase compliance with PFM rules and improve oversight of value-for-money	3.4.1 Strengthen Accountability [6.3]	

Source: Nyanza District Consultations; NST2 and SSPs 2020-2029

## 1.2. Annex 2- Mapping DDS objectives to high level outcomes

Table 6. Mapping DDS objectives to high level outcomes

NST 2 Pillar	DDS Objectives	DDS Outcomes
Economic transformation pillar	Developing and supporting a vibrant rural economy creates decent, inclusive, and productive jobs for all.	<p><b>Job creation</b> - A vibrant rural economy will create decent, inclusive, and productive jobs, significantly reducing unemployment and underemployment, particularly among youth and women.</p> <p><b>Enhanced rural infrastructure and services</b> - will stimulate local businesses and attract investments, driving significant economic growth.</p>
	Increasing productivity and value addition in agriculture	<p><b>Higher agricultural yields</b> - Improved farming techniques and technologies leading to increased productivity</p> <p><b>Enhanced value chains</b> - Development of agro-processing industries, resulting in higher value-added products and increased income for farmers</p>
	Promoting climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable development:	<p><b>Sustainable practices</b> - Adoption of climate-smart agriculture and sustainable land management practices</p> <p><b>Environmental protection</b> - Reduced environmental degradation and improved resilience to climate change impacts</p>
	Diversifying the rural economy	<p><b>New growth drivers</b> - Development of non-agricultural sectors such as tourism, small-scale, mining, manufacturing, and services</p>
		<p><b>Poverty reduction</b> - Increased income sources and economic opportunities contributing to a reduction in poverty levels</p>
Social transformation pillar	Enhancing access to education and improving skill levels	<p><b>Increased employability</b> - better education and skill development will enhance employability, leading to higher income levels and greater economic stability.</p> <p><b>Empowerment</b> - Improved education can empower individuals, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.</p>
	Improving nutrition and ensuring access to high-quality health services	<p><b>Better Health Outcomes</b> - Enhanced nutrition and health services can reduce disease prevalence and improve overall health.</p> <p><b>Increased Productivity</b> - Healthier individuals are more productive, contributing positively to the economy.</p>
	Expanding access to clean, reliable energy, water, and sanitation services	<p><b>Improved Quality of Life</b> - Access to clean energy and water can significantly improve living conditions and reduce health risks.</p> <p><b>Economic Development</b> - Reliable energy and water services can support local businesses and attract investments.</p>
Governance transformation	Enhancing the quality-of-service delivery and increasing citizen participation	<p><b>Improved Public Services</b> - Higher quality service delivery will ensure more efficient and effective public services, benefiting the community.</p>
		<p><b>Active Citizenship</b> - Increased citizen participation will lead to more inclusive and</p>

		responsive governance, ensuring that community needs are met.
	Strengthening the capacity to implement both local and national plans	<b>Effective Implementation</b> - Strengthened capacity will ensure that development plans are effectively executed, leading to tangible improvements in the district. <b>Alignment with National Goals</b> - Better implementation will ensure that local initiatives align with national development goals, fostering cohesive progress.
<b>Cross Cutting area</b>	<b>DDS Objectives</b>	<b>DDS outcomes</b>
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Regular assessment of district vulnerabilities and risks to inform planning and decision-making	Proactive disaster risk management and enhanced community resilience.
	Creating comprehensive plans that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures	DRR and CCA plans promote resilience and sustainable development in the district
	Building resilient infrastructure that withstands climate-related hazards.	Resilient infrastructure ensures that the district can withstand climate-related hazards.
	Enhancing community engagement and education on disaster risk management and climate adaptation	Enhanced community engagement and education empowers residents to effectively manage disaster risks and adapt to climate change.
	Enhancing early warning systems to ensure timely alerts and responses to potential disasters	Improved early warning systems minimize impacts and safeguards the community
Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources (CENR),	Enhancing environmental sustainability	Sustainable land use practices and conservation projects protect natural resources in the district.
	Promoting climate-resilient agriculture	Agricultural practices that are resilient to climate variability, ensuring food security and sustainable livelihoods.
	Strengthening natural resource management	Effective management systems for natural resources, including water, forests, and biodiversity, to ensure their sustainable use.
	Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning	Climate change adaptation measures into all district development plans, ensure long-term resilience and sustainability.
	Building community resilience	Community-based programs educate and empower residents on adaptation of climate change and environmental risk management.
Gender and Family Promotion	Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment	The district provides equal opportunities for women in education, employment, and leadership roles within the district.
	Reducing gender-based violence	Local initiatives prevent and respond to gender-based violence, including awareness campaigns and support services for survivors.
	Supporting family well-being	Family support services, such as counseling and childcare, promote positive family values.
	Increasing women's participation in decision-making	Enhanced women's involvement in local governance and decision-making processes ensures their voices are heard and valued.
	Improving access to education and economic opportunities for women	Improved access to quality education and economic resources for women, including vocational training and financial support.

HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases	Preventing new HIV infections	Community-based awareness campaigns, increased access to HIV testing and prevention services, reduce new infections.
	Improving treatment and care for people with HIV	Ensure timely and effective treatment for all diagnosed individuals, deliver effective viral suppression
	Reducing HIV-related disparities	Programs to address social determinants of health and improve access to care for vulnerable populations, reduce disparities.
	Preventing and managing NCDs	Community education and improved access to care for NCDs, reduces the prevalence of NCDs
	Strengthening health systems	Enhanced capacity of local health systems to provide comprehensive care for HIV and NCDs, improves service delivery and patient outcomes
Capacity Development	Strengthening institutional capacity	Capacity-building programs improve the efficiency and effectiveness of local public institutions
	Enhancing human resource development	Training and development opportunities for the district help build a skilled workforce.
	Promoting innovation and technology adoption	The adoption of innovative solutions and technologies improves service delivery.
	Building leadership and governance capacity	Strong leadership and governance structures enhance local governance
	Improving data and information management	Robust data management systems enhance the collection, analysis, and use of data to inform decision-making

### 1.3. Annex 3- List of stakeholders consulted

Table 7: Stakeholders consulted

Institution	Service/Unit	Position
District Government	District Executive Office	District Executive Secretary
District Government	District Executive Office	Councillor
District Government	One Stop Center	Director of One Stop Center
District Government	Youth Centre	Youth Centre Representative
District Government	District Planning Unit	Ag. Director of Planning, M&E
District Government	JADF	Chairperson JADF
District Government	Economic Unit	Director of Finance
District Government		Secretary Economic Commission
District Government		Statistician Officer
District Government	Good Governance Unit	Director of Administration
District Government		Good Governance Commissioner
District Government	Education Unit	Director of Education
District Government	Health Unit	Director of Health
District Government	Social Protection Unit	Director of Social Protection
District Government	JADF	JADF members
District Government	Agriculture and Natural Resources Unit	Director of Agriculture
District Government		District Agronomist
Private Sector Federation	PSF	Chairperson PSF District
Sector Level	Sector	Es Sector (Dean)
Gatagara Hospital	Planning Unit	P.M &E HUP Gatagara
Nyanza District Hospital	Planning Unit	P.M &E Nyanza DH

Source: District level consultations

## 1.4. Annex 4- District priorities and mapping against objectives in vision 2050 and NST2

Table 8. District priorities and mapping against objectives in vision 2050 and NST2

NST 2 Pillar	DDS Priorities	Relevance to Vision 2050	District's Strategic Interventions
Economic transformation pillar	Agriculture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased Agriculture productivity</li> <li>Increased animal production</li> <li>Strengthen post-harvest handling and reduce losses</li> <li>Increased export crops production</li> </ul>	<p>Scaled up use of modern inputs and technologies to maximize productivity, Increased access to agriculture finance and risk sharing facilities (Agriculture for Wealth Creation Pillar 5 V2050)</p> <p>Modern market-oriented and climate resilient agriculture, Integration within global value chains for higher-value products (Agriculture for Wealth Creation Pillar 5 V2050)</p> <p>Agriculture for Wealth Creation Pillar 5 V2050</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Optimize the use of modern inputs among farmers</li> <li>- Protection and development of marshlands</li> <li>- Promote sustainable Irrigation (hillside irrigation, marshland irrigation)</li> <li>- Improve Animal genetics (Liquid Nitrogen plants, Animal breeding centers, Insemination of cows and pigs)</li> <li>- Develop post-harvest facilities and Establish clear framework linking farmers to markets (construction of storage and drying facilities)</li> <li>- Increasing coffee production and area planted with vegetables</li> <li>- Scale up insurance coverage on crops and livestock (crops, cattle, Pig and Poultry)</li> <li>- Provision of extension services to farmers</li> </ul>
	Private Sector Development and Youth Employment:	A transformed workforce for higher productivity (Pillar 1: Human Development V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create 25,000 (5,000 annually) decent and productive jobs for economic development</li> <li>- Increase access to finance for Youth and women</li> <li>- Promote made in Rwanda</li> </ul>
	Increased productive Jobs through entrepreneurship and business development	Modern and innovative service sectors driving transformative growth (Competitiveness and Integration Pillar 2 V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase business oriented infrastructure (modern markets, construction of selling points, livestock markets and slaughterhouses)</li> </ul>
	Environment and Natural Resources:	Rwanda's long term Green Growth and Climate Resilient Strategy (GGCRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction and maintenance of terraces</li> <li>- Increase forest and agro-forest coverage</li> <li>- Promote water resources management</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of exploited sites</li> </ul>
Transport:	Improved environment protection and soil erosion control	Pillar 3: Agriculture for Wealth Creation	
	Improved road networks conditions	Ease of mobility and efficient transport (Urbanization and Agglomeration pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upgrading of unpaved road to paved road</li> <li>- Creation of new roads in residential sites</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular maintenance of roads</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of existing roads</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintenance and construction of Bridges</li> </ul>
	<p>Energy:</p> <p>Increased access to electricity from 40.5% to 100%</p>	Sustainable and supply for energy (V2050).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase electricity infrastructures</li> <li>- Increase access to On and Off-grid electricity</li> </ul>
	<p>Water and sanitation:</p> <p>Increased access to clean water from 68.6 % to 100 %</p>	Universal access to quality services and amenities (Urbanization and Agglomeration pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase water infrastructures</li> <li>- Increase access to clean water</li> <li>- Improve Sanitation and waste management</li> </ul>
	<p>Urbanization and rural settlement:</p> <p>Improved urbanization and rural settlement and inclusiveness of infrastructures growth</p>	Universal access to affordable and decent housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote rain water management</li> <li>- Development and management of public cemeteries</li> <li>- Increase urban and rural grouped/planned settlements</li> </ul>
	<p>ICT:</p> <p>Increased access to ICT facilities</p>	A transformed workforce for higher productivity (Human Development pillar of V2050)	Increase ICT infrastructures and digital literacy
	<p>Financial sector development:</p> <p>Enhanced long-term savings and innovative financing mechanisms</p>	Universal access to financial services (Competitiveness and Integration Pillar 2 V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote saving culture</li> <li>- Promote access to financial services among citizens</li> </ul>
Social transformation pillar	<p>Education:</p> <p>Improved access to quality education for all</p>	Universal access to high quality education (Human Development Pillar 1 V2050)	<p>Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of new classrooms</li> <li>- Connecting new schools to clean water</li> <li>- Connecting all schools to electricity</li> <li>- Construction of school libraries</li> <li>- Increasing enrollment of female and male children in ECE</li> <li>- Provide school feeding at 100% pre-primary, primary and 9&amp;12 YBE students</li> <li>- Provide schools with science laboratories, computers</li> <li>- Increase adults literacy</li> </ul>
	<p>Health:</p> <p>Enhanced quality of health, strengthened health</p>	Universal access to high quality health care (Human Development Pillar 1 V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplement female and male vulnerable eligible beneficiaries</li> </ul>

	systems, and reduced stunting	Access to affordable, high-quality and specialized health care	to supplement foods, especially Fortified Blended Food (FBF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supplement female and male vulnerable eligible children with malnutrition to supplement foods, especially one cup of milk per child</li> <li>- Renovation of Health Centers</li> <li>- Equip them with medical and nonmedical.</li> <li>- Training of healthcare providers</li> <li>- Mentorship and supervision of Health care providers</li> <li>- Inspecting Health facilities to ensure quality of health services</li> <li>- Continue Motivating community health workers for health service delivery in their package</li> <li>- Ensure all ambulances are well managed and maintained</li> </ul>
	Social protection: Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience	High Quality and Standards of Life for Rwandans (Vision 2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide adequate supports to poor HHS</li> <li>- Sustainable livelihoods enhancement facilitated.</li> <li>- Support 100% vulnerable unsheltered female and male headed households to have equitable houses</li> <li>- Provide capacity building of Para social workers and evaluate</li> <li>- Provide direct support to 100% of needy Genocide survivors supported under ordinary and special direct support</li> <li>- Support eligible vulnerable PWDs with Medical care</li> <li>- Promote preparedness for Disasters among citizens</li> </ul>
Governance transformation	Governance and decentralization: Improved service delivery from 89% to 100%	Efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation (Accountable and Capable State Institutions pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of District Office</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of Cell Offices</li> <li>- Resolution of Citizens Complaints</li> <li>- Regular capacity building of New elected local Government Leaders</li> <li>- Operationalization of Council at all levels</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote Civil registration and Vital Statistics/CRVS</li> <li>- Coordination of JADF activities</li> </ul>
	Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order: Legal aid, community policing, and genocide memory preservation	Efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation (Accountable and Capable State Institutions pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Execution of Courts judgements by local Government</li> <li>- Operationalization of Mediation Committees/Abunzi</li> <li>- Monitor MAJ services</li> <li>- Monitor recovery of Government funds from recoverable won cases</li> <li>- Monitor Court cases affecting the District</li> <li>- Conduct sensitization campaigns for prevention and fight against injustice and corruption</li> <li>- Creation and operationalization of Unity and resilience clubs in Schools and Villages</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of District Genocide memorial sites</li> </ul>
	Sports and Culture: Develop sports infrastructure and cultural programs	Efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation (Accountable and Capable State Institutions pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and extension of Nyanza Youth Center</li> <li>- Detection and promotion of Youth talents</li> <li>- Conduct competition among young investors/ Start-Ups</li> <li>- Sport talents detection and promotion through sport competitions</li> <li>- Operationalization of Itorero at Villages and Schools levels</li> <li>- Promotion of voluntarism among youth</li> </ul>
	Public finance management: Increased value for money of public spending	Efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation (Accountable and Capable State Institutions pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance effective Public Financial Management System:</li> <li>- Capacity building of NBAs Accountants</li> <li>- Own Revenue collection</li> <li>- Produce regular and effective financial reports</li> </ul>
	Gender and Family Protection: Family protected and promoted	Efficient and accountable institutions for socioeconomic transformation (Accountable and Capable State Institutions pillar of V2050)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Operationalization of Child Labour Elimination and Prevention Committee at District, Sector, Cell and Village level</li> <li>- Participate in National Children Summit is held to ensure child participation</li> <li>- Handling of identified child protection cases</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reintegration of teenage mothers to school</li> <li>- Operationalization of National Women Council Committees at District, Sector, Cell and Village level</li> </ul>
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*Source: Vanguard Economics, Consultations with Nyanza District stakeholders*

## 1.5. Annex 5- Strategic alignment with district potentialities

Table 9. Strategic alignment with district potentialities

Potentiality	District's Strengths – Interventions	Viability	Inclusiveness	Environmental Sustainability
<b>High potential of soil fertility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fertile soils and favourable climate</li> <li>Promotion of commercial high-value crops (tea, coffee, maize, Irish potatoes, fruits, vegetables)</li> <li>Potential for scale-up of climate-smart agriculture and soil conservation techniques</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High agricultural productivity potential</li> <li>Viable for multi-seasonal cultivation</li> <li>Market demand for high-value crops</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supports smallholder farmers</li> <li>Engages youth and women in agricultural value chains</li> <li>Encourages cooperative formation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced soil erosion via good practices</li> <li>Improved soil health</li> <li>Contribution to carbon sequestration</li> </ul>
<b>Marshlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant marshland coverage under rehabilitation (e.g. Akaziga, Nyiramageni, Rubuyenge-Burakari)</li> <li>Fertile lands for crops like rice, maize, beans, vegetables</li> <li>Irrigation infrastructure development opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enables year-round farming</li> <li>Strengthens food security</li> <li>High potential for local horticulture development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job creation in farming and irrigation maintenance</li> <li>Expansion of cooperative farming systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable wetland use</li> <li>Prevention of siltation</li> <li>Protection of marshland ecosystems</li> </ul>
<b>Agro processing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of Nyanza</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High potential for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment for youth and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of energy-</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milk Industries</li> <li>Diverse crop base (beans, maize, fruits, vegetables, Irish potatoes)</li> <li>Plans to expand agro-processing facilities</li> <li>Improved value chains for perishable goods</li> </ul>	<p>income diversification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in post-harvest losses</li> <li>Increased demand for local products</li> </ul>	<p>women in processing units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthened linkages between SHFs and markets</li> <li>Capacity-building for farmers and processors</li> </ul>	<p>efficient technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Better waste management</li> <li>Encourages sustainable production systems</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism and conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King's Palace Museum, Inyambo cows, cultural heritage</li> <li>Natural and scenic landscapes for eco-tourism</li> <li>Community-based tourism promotion</li> <li>Development of hospitality and cultural performance sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unique tourism assets</li> <li>Close to Bugesera airport via new road connectivity</li> <li>Opportunities to attract both local and international tourists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-owned tourism initiatives</li> <li>Income generation for artisans, guides, hospitality staff</li> <li>Cultural preservation for youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incentives for conservation</li> <li>Eco-friendly tourism infrastructure</li> <li>Environmental education and awareness</li> </ul>
<b>Infrastructure linkages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved road linking Nyanza to Bugesera International Airport</li> <li>Boost to trade, tourism, and logistics</li> <li>Enhanced movement of processed goods and services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic gateway for cultural tourism and Agro-trade</li> <li>Increases investor interest</li> <li>Strengthens regional integration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotes entrepreneurship among youth and SMEs</li> <li>Jobs in logistics, transport, tourism</li> <li>Local businesses gain market access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages shift to local sourcing</li> <li>Reduces emissions through shorter trade routes</li> </ul>

<b>Renewable energy adoption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High reliance on firewood and charcoal</li> <li>• Government-led promotion of clean energy technologies</li> <li>• Potential for biogas, solar, and improved cookstoves</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces household energy costs</li> <li>• Long-term savings and health benefits</li> <li>• Aligns with national clean energy targets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean energy programs can target vulnerable households</li> <li>• Job creation in renewable tech distribution and maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces deforestation</li> <li>• Improves air quality</li> <li>• Promotes climate resilience</li> </ul>
<b>Conservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High demand for firewood causing deforestation</li> <li>• Soil erosion and river siltation</li> <li>• Access to global climate financing and carbon markets</li> <li>• Reforestation and forest management initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to international funds for climate and conservation</li> <li>• Market for carbon credits</li> <li>• Long-term viability of forest ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job opportunities in reforestation</li> <li>• Inclusion of women and youth in conservation efforts</li> <li>• Community-managed forests</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest and biodiversity protection</li> <li>• Soil and water conservation</li> <li>• Global climate mitigation contributions</li> </ul>

Source: Vanguard Economics, Consultations with Nyanza District stakeholders

## 1.6: Annex 6- M&E Matrix

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		
<b>Pillar 1: Economic Transformation Pillar</b>												
<b>SECTOR: Agriculture</b>												

PRIORITY AREA 01: Increase agriculture productivity												
1	Outcome 1: Modernized Crop Production and Productivity	Area of land under Small-Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT)	Ha	505	271	15	20	52	92	92	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Area under Radical terraces	Ha	2,170	1026	328	250	127	20	121	Reports Administrative data	District, RFA, MOE
		Area under progressive terraces established	Ha	27,056	3800	800	0	1000	1,000	1,000	Reports Administrative data	District, RFA, MOE
		Quantity of DAP distributed and used	MT	1,487	1,624	300	321	326	331	346	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Quantity of UREA distributed and used	MT	1,425	1,566	290	310	318	320	328	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Quantity of NPK distributed and used	MT	990	1,085	195	215	220	225	230	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Quantity of lime distributed and used	MT	2,850	4,300	650	750	900	1,000	1,000	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Quantity of Maize seeds distributed	MT	558	709	139	141	141	141	145	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Farmers (male & female) accessing extension services	Number	115,602	139,108	31,500	33,000	35,750	36,758	37,850	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Food Basket Sites promoted and operationalized	Ha	9,160	4860		9,160	11,500	13,500	14,440	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
PRIORITY AREA 2: Increase Livestock and animal production												
2	Outcome 2: Modernized Animal Resources Production and Productivity	Cows inseminated	Number	4,952	30750	5,000	5,800	6000	6950	7000	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		calves' registration	Number	2,480	7400	1,800	1,250	1,350	1,450	1,550	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Cattle Vaccinated	Number	22,657	9700	11,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Goats Vaccinated	Number	42,988	44500	8,500	9,250	10,000	8,375	8,375	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Sheep Vaccinated	Number	1,237	6240	1240	1250	50	50	1250	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Pigs Vaccinated	Number	N/a	2200	200	500	500	500	500	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
PRIORITY AREA 3: Improved agricultural post-harvest handling												

3	Outcome 3: Strengthened Market Linkages and Post-Harvest Infrastructures	Drying shelters	Number	37	24		5	10	5	4	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Drying ground	Number	13	7		2	4	1		Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District

#### PRIORITY AREA 4: De-risking agriculture and financial facility

4	Outcome 4: Strengthened agriculture de-risking for resilience	Area of rice insured	Ha	3,156	3,600	710	715	720	725	730	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Area maize insured	Ha	1,189	1500	270	290	300	310	330	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Area of beans insured	Ha	23	200	20	35	45	50	50	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Area of cassava insured	Ha	75	125	10	25	25	30	35	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Area chilli insured	Ha	92	100	15	20	20	25	30	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Area French beans insured	Ha	10	50	10	10	10	10	10	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Cattle insured	Number	1,620	8100	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	1,620	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Pig insured	Number	200	1,986	200	292	387	546	561	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District
		Poultry insured	Number	2,200	25885	3,900	4,750	5,745	5,745	5,745	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, RAB District

#### PRIORITY AREA 5: Increase cash crops productivity

5	Outcome 5: Agricultural exports boosted	Coffee produced	MT	2,625	2700	400	500	550	600	650	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
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#### SECTOR: PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT & YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

##### PRIORITY AREA 01: Enhance business development

6	Outcome 6: 10% annual growth achieved in industry sector	Number of selling points constructed alongside the national roads	Number	0	3		2		1		Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		Number of Made in Rwanda products exhibition conducted	Number	0	4		1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District

##### PRIORITY AREA 02: Build a vibrant and professional sports industry

7	<b>Outcome 7: Increased revenues generated from sports</b>	Number of competitions held at schools and Umurenge levels	Number	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	Reports Administrative data	MINIYOU TH/RHA/NYANZA DISTRICT
		Number of sports facilities at community level availed	Number	3	7	2	1	2	1	1	Reports Administrative data	MINIYOU TH/RHA/NYANZA DISTRICT
8	<b>Outcome 8: Increased participation in sports activities boosts Rwandans' health, wellnes and incomes</b>	Number of Stadium constructed	number	1	1					1	Reports Administrative data	MINIYOU TH/RHA/NYANZA DISTRICT

**PRIORITY AREA 03: Strengthen and promote the cultural and creative industry**

		Number of cultural festivals organized	Number	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	RDB, MINUBU MWE District
		Number of cultural Village constructed	Number	0	1			1			Reports Administrative data	RDB, RHA, District
		Number of Justice Museums Established	Number	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	Reports Administrative data	MINIJUST, MINUBU MWE District
		Extension and development of Kings' Paris Museum phases executed	Number	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	RDB, MINUBU MWE, RHA District

**PRIORITY AREA 03: Create productive jobs and promote entrepreneurship for economic development**

10	<b>Outcome 10: Increased Productive and decent jobs</b>	Number of MSMEs supported to access finance	Number	1,797	1000	200	200	200	200	200	Reports Administrative data	MINICOM, RDB, District
		Number of jobs created through employment mainstreaming (cumulative)	Number (Cumulative)	34,656	31,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	Reports Administrative data	MIFOTRA, PSF, District
		% of Kayanza modern market	% (Cumulative)	0	100%		60	100%			Reports Administrative data	RTDA/WB / NYANZA DISTRICT
		% of Nyanza modern market	% (Cumulative)	0	100%			60%	100%		Reports Administrative data	RTDA/WB / NYANZA DISTRICT
		% taxis park constructed	% (Cumulative)	0	100%		0	60%	100%		Reports Administrative data	UB CONNE CT/

													NYANZA DISTRICT
		Number of Centre of Excellences established and operationalized	Number	0	1					1		Reports Administrative data	MINEDUC/ NYANZA DISTRICT
		Number of youth benefiting from workplace learning initiatives (new)	Number	0	150	100	100	100	100	150	150	Reports Administrative data	MIFOTRA,PSF
<b>SECTOR: ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES</b>													
<b>PRIORITY AREA 01: Disaster risk reduction and management</b>													
11	<b>Outcome 11: Increased resilience to climate change and reduced impacts of disasters</b>	Number of district emergency command posts established and operational	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		Reports Administrative data	MOE, District
		Number of rainwater harvesting systems installed	Number	0	340	-	45	120	125	140		Reports Administrative data	MOE, District
		Area of riverbanks rehabilitated by planting sugarcanes and agroforestry trees	Ha	16	39	-	8	13	14	13		Reports Administrative data	MOE, District
		Area of land with high-risk of soil erosion restored	Ha	0	4250	1,200	250	800	1000	1000		Reports Administrative data	MOE, District
<b>PRIORITY AREA 02: Sustainable Natural Resources Management</b>													
12	<b>Outcome 12: Natural resources sustainably managed</b>	Area of agroforestry trees planted	Ha	14,224	21,944	724	5,300	6,245	5,258	4,417		Reports Administrative data	MINEMA, RFA District
		Area of degraded forests restored	Ha	31	610	100	120	290	100	100		Reports Administrative data	MINEMA, RFA District
		Number of fruit trees planted	Number	221,500	331,274	109,000	50,000	39,764	67,000	65,510		Reports Administrative data	MINEMA, RFA District
		Number of tree nurseries well managed at cell level	Number (Cumulative)	51	60	51	56	56	60	60		Reports Administrative data	MINEMA, RFA District
		Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Communities of the AKAZIGA and BURAKARI watershed	%	N/A	100%		50%	100%				Reports Administrative data	RGF, CDAT, NYANZA DISTRICT
13	<b>Outcome 13: Enhanced land</b>	Percentage level of completed and developed District land use master plans	%	10% (2024)	100%	70%	90%	100%				Reports Administrative data	NYANZA District/ NLA

<b>administration and management</b>	Percentage level of compliance to developed land use master plans	%	N/a	100%	35%	60%	80%	90%	100%	100%	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	NYANZA District/NLA
	Number of Ha of site physical plan elaborated	Number	N/a	927		300	200	427			<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	NYANZA District/NLA
	Number of expropriated parcels registered	Number	800	1350	1,000	200	50	50	50		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	NYANZA District/NLA
	Number of non registered parcels registered to land owners	number	10,890	48,705	2,500	7,500	10,000	15,000	13,700		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	NYANZA District/NLA

### SECTOR: TRANSPORT

#### PRIORITY AREA 1: Enhanced transport connectivity for economic growth and trade

<b>14 Outcome 14: Improved quality of the road Network and trade-supporting infrastructure</b>	No of Km of National unpaved roads upgraded	km	49	14	-	-	-	14	-		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	RTDA/MI NINFRA, DISTRICT, LODA
	number of lateritic Feeder road constructed	km	41	100		35		50	15		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	RTDA/MI NINFRA, DISTRICT, LODA
	Number of Km of unpaved district roads upgraded to paved roads	km	180	35			10	10	15		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	RTDA/MI NINFRA, DISTRICT, LODA
	number of lateritic Feeder road constructed(Kaduha corridor)	km	0	15			5	5	5		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	RTDA/MI NINFRA, DISTRICT, LODA
	number of km of roads maintained (cumulatively)	number (cumulative)	78	108	90	90	90	108	108		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	RMF, DISTRICT
	number of Bridges constructed	number	13	16	2	5	3	3	3		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	LODA, DISTRICT
	number of trail and suspended bridges constructed	number	7	4			2	1	1		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	LODA, DISTRICT

### SECTOR: ENERGY

#### PRIORITY AREA 1: Increase Access to electricity

<b>15 Outcome 15: Increased universal access to electricity</b>	Number of Productive Uses Connected	Number	35	107	31	8	24	24	20		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	REG, DISTRICT
	Number of households connected to on grid electricity (cumulatively)	Number	65104.9	55648	9,755	2000	8,357	17,657	17,879		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	REG, DISTRICT
	Number of households connected to off grid electricity (cumulatively)	Number	20069	3000	1,000	500	500	500	500		<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	REG, DISTRICT

		Number of cells connected	Number	50	1				1			Reports Administrative data	REG, DISTRICT	
<b>PRIORITY AREA 2: Scale up the adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies</b>														
16	<b>Outcome 16: Increased adoption of clean and efficient biomass cooking technologies</b>	Number of households using clean non-biomass cooking technologies	Number	2000	5,000	-	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000		Reports Administrative data	District and its stakeholders	
<b>SECTOR: URBANIZATION AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS</b>														
<b>PRIORITY AREA 1: Establish initiatives to promote sustainable growth of urban and rural areas</b>														
17	<b>Outcome 17: Increased access to decent housing and enhanced resilience of communities</b>	Area of detailed physical plans elaborated and implemented in designated urban and rural settlements	Ha	0	225	-	-	-	125	100		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA	
		% of HHs living in grouped settlement (cumulative)	%	88%	100%	90%	94%	96%	98%	100%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA	
		number IDP model village develop	number	8	2				1	1		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA	
		number of New pillars in IDP model Village are developed	number	6	3				1	1	1		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA
		Number of affordable housing constructed	Number	0	4				1	3		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA	
		Number of rural dwelling units constructed for relocation from scattered settlements with government support	Number	0	1177	20	350	350	260	197		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA	
		Number of social housing units constructed to facilitate relocations from HRZ	Number	40	65	20	10	20	20	5		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC	

												C AND RHA	
	number of public places developed	number	2	2				1		1	1	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA
	Km of ways developed	km	0	4				2	2			Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA
	number of cemeteries developed	number	2	24	-	4	4	8	8			Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC AND RHA

**SECTOR: ICT**

**PRIORITY AREA 1: Increase ICT infrastructures and digital literacy**

18	<b>Outcome 18: Increased digital literacy and digital skills development for a globally competitive workforce</b>	Number of citizens (15 years old and above) trained in basic digital literacy (Cumulative)	Number	21179	172000	28,000	36000	36000	36000	36,000	36,000	Reports Administrative data	RISA, NYANZA DISTRICT
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**Pillar 2: Social Transformation Pillar**

**SECTOR: EDUCATION**

**PRIORITY AREA 1: Ensure timely access to quality education in basic education**

19	<b>Outcome 19: Enhanced pre-primary education with increased NER (from 44.7% to 65%)</b>	Number of pre-primary classrooms constructed	Number	262	162	10	38	38	38	38	38	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc	
		Net enrolment rate in preprimary	%(cumulative)	52.30%	65%	60%	61%	62%	63%	65%	65%	65%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		P trained teacher ratio n Pre-primary	Ratio	65	45:1	63:1	60:1	52:1	47:1	45:1	45:1	45:1	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
20	<b>Outcome 20: Improved timely enrolment and learning outcomes,</b>	Number of new classrooms constructed to reduce double shift	Number	501	402	0	3	133	133	133	133	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc	
		Number of classrooms rehabilitated	Number	64	215	51	19	49	49	49	49	49	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc

	<b>and ensure equitable access in primary education</b>	Number of classrooms constructed to replace old classrooms	Number	24	93	18	3	24	24	24	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		Number of latrines constructed	Number	880	180	0	0	60	60	60	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		% of students fed at school	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		Number of new kitchens constructed	Number	90	5	0	0	5	0	0	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		% of P1 students attended pre-primary	%	58.20%	65%	59.5%	60.8%	62.1%	63.4%	65%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		% of Dropout rate decrease in primary	%	5.50%	3.90%	4.5%	4.3%	4.1%	4%	3.9%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		Repetition rate in Primary school decreased	%	30.20%	15%	25%	20%	18%	16%	15%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		Number of nonliterate adults trained.	Number	24699	20,480	3,899	3,899	4,225	4,228	4,229	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
21	<b>Outcome 21: Increased net enrolment and quality in secondary education</b>	% of students fed at school	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
<b>PRIORITY AREA 2: Strengthened Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in district schools to increase the relevance of education for market.</b>												
22	<b>Outcome 22: Enhanced access to quality education in Basic TVET</b>	Number of TVET Classroom constructed	Number	28	24	0	6	6	6	6	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
		Number of new schools with standard workshops	Number	18	6	-	-	2	2	2	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc
23	<b>Outcome 23: Increased use of ICT in</b>	Comprehensive Assessment and Inspection data recorded (CAMIS&QAMIS	%	88.68%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	District, Mineduc



	<b>stunting in children under five years</b>	Prevalence of stunting among under five children	%	32.4	15	30	26	22	17	15	Reports Administrative data	MINISANTE, DISTRICT
		Prevalence of stunting among under five children	Number	0	10	1	0	3	3	3	Reports Administrative data	MINISANTE, DISTRICT
		Number of nutritional centers revamped	Number	55	105	10	10	10	10	10	Reports Administrative data	MINISANTE, DISTRICT
		Number of ECDs Facilities established	%	85	97	85	90	93	95	97	Reports Administrative data	NCDA DISTRICT

**PRIORITY AREA 3: Expand health infrastructure and equip health facilities**

26	<b>Outcome 26: Operationalization of modernized health infrastructure</b>	Number of health posts constructed	Number	32	1			1	0		Reports Administrative data	LODA, MoH, District
		Number of Health posts upgraded from first Generation to Second Generation	Number	32	2		1		1		Reports Administrative data	LODA, MoH, District
		Number of health center constructed and relocated	Number	17	1	0	0	0	1	0	Reports Administrative data	LODA, MoH, District
		Number Health Center rehabilitated	Number	0	14	4	0	4	3	3	Reports Administrative data	LODA, MoH, District
		Number of hospital rehabilitated	Number	1				1			Reports Administrative data	HVP Gatagara, MoH, District

**SECTOR: SOCIAL PROTECTION**

**PRIORITY AREA 1: Enhanced graduation from poverty and increased resilience**

27	<b>Outcome 27: Enhanced households' empowerment to sustainably graduate out of poverty</b>	% of the population in poverty	%	46%	9%	43%	37%	28%	19%	9%	Reports Administrative data	District, MONAL OC, LODA	
		% of the population in extreme poverty	%	16%	4%	16%	12%	9%	6%	4%	Reports Administrative data	District, MONAL OC, LODA	
		% of targeted participants through Social Registry Information System (both government and non government organisations)	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	District, MONAL OC, LODA
		Number of targeted graduation participants receiving a full package	Number	8795	8795	8795	10286	10286	14348	14348	14348	Reports Administrative data	District, MONAL OC, LODA

		% of graduation participants have graduated (with resilience) after completing a two-year cycle (gender disaggregated)	%	N/A	70 %	70 %	70%	70 %	70 %	70%	Reports Administrative data	District , MONALOC ,LODA
		Annual joint graduation action plan developed and implementation monitored	Number	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	District , MONALOC ,LODA
		% annual increase of contribution from JADF members on graduation programs	%	3%	5%	5 %	5%	5 %	5%	5%	Reports Administrative data	RGB,JADF NYANZA
28	<b>Outcome 28: Increased access to social security and income support programmes, particularly among vulnerable people</b>	% of eligible population covered by CBHI	%	95.4%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	LODA, District
		Number of savers in Ejo Heza	Number	100,558	97,430	18,286	18,286	20,286	21,286	22,286	Reports Administrative data	RSSB, MINALOC DISTRICT
		Number of genocide survivors supported with shelter	Number	32		20	17	35	46	42	Reports Administrative data	MINUBU MWE, District
		% of vulnerable people without decent shelter reduced	Number	450	250	36	50	54	55	55	Reports Administrative data	MINALOC , District
29	<b>Outcome 29: Reduced Malnutrition</b>	Proportion of targeted households with children under 2 years received nutrition sensitive social safety nets	%	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	NCDA,MINISANTE, District
		% of children between 3-6 attending ECD facilities	%	85	97	85	90	93	95	97	Reports Administrative data	NCDA,MINISANTE, District
30	<b>Outcome 30: Increased access of vulnerable groups to high quality social care services</b>	% of eligible GBV victims received reintegration support and reintegrated into safe family and community environments	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	MIGEPRO F, District
		% of rehabilitated people receiving reintegration package (psychosocial support & economic support)	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	MIGEPRO F, MINISANTE District
		% of identified street children integrated into families	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Reports Administrative data	MINAGRI, District
		% of PwDs supported with assistive devices	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	NCDA,MI GEPROF, District



		Number of faecal sludge treatment plants constructed and operational	Number	N/a	1						1	Reports Administrative data	Catholic church/ FONERWA/ District
<b>Pillar 3: Transformational Governance Pillar</b>													
<b>SECTOR: GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALIZATION</b>													
<b>PRIORITY AREA 1: Strengthen institutional frameworks, collaboration, and coordination for inclusive, climate-resilient, and gender-transformative Local Economic Development (LED)</b>													
34	<b>Outcome 34: Developed and sustained resilient and inclusive local economies</b>	Percentage of LED projects developed and implemented from District potentiality maps (Cumulative)	Percentage	90%	90%		60	90	90	90		Reports Administrative data	NYANZA District
		Number of twinning arrangements initiated at district	Number	0	1						1	Reports Administrative data	NYANZA District
<b>PRIORITY AREA 2: Increase quality of service delivery</b>													
35	<b>Outcome 35: Improved service delivery</b>	Percentage of citizens satisfied with complaints solving by LGs	%	68.9	85%	77%	79%	80%	82%	85%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Percentage of citizens satisfied with local government services	Percentage	74.9(CRC 2024)	95%	82%	84%	86%	88%	90%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Number of Sector Offices rehabilitated	Number	1	8			2	3	3		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Number of Cells Offices rehabilitated	Number	21	26	12	2	4	4	4		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Percentage of quality of service delivery	Percentage	76.5(CRC 2024)	90%	82%	84%	86%	88%	90%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
<b>PRIORITY AREA 3: Enhance citizen-centered local development and effective service delivery</b>													
36	<b>Outcome 36: Ensured empowerment of citizens to effectively participate in governance and socioeconomic development</b>	Percentage of citizen satisfied with their participation in elaboration of district plan, Imihigo and Budget	%	44.3(RGS 2024)	92%	65%	70%	75%	92%	92%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Percentage of women elected in local government councils (district, sector, cell, village level)	%	30%	50%	30%	48%	48%	50%	50%		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC
		Number of sessions of Citizens engagement in planning and decision making	Number	7	5	1	1	1	1	1		Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINALOC

nt processes	Percentage of Online services delivered by Local Government within the set timeframe	%	98 %	98 %	98 %	98%	98 %	98 %	98%	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT , MINALOC
	Percentage of Civil registration events (Births, Deaths, Marriage, Divorce) occurring at health facilities and community timely recorded in NCI-CRVS	%	95 %	98 %	98 %	98%	98 %	98 %	98%	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT , MINALOC
	Number of Governance months conducted	Number	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT , MINALOC
	% of local Government services revised and disseminated through Standard service Charter	%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT , MINALOC
	Percentage of increase of JADF contribution to district development budget	Percentage	65 %	93 %	87	90	91	92	93	Reports Administrative data	JADF
	% of Itorero operationalisation at primary, secondary schools and villages	%	64	95 %	1	1	1	1	1	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINUBU MWE
	Proportion of youth enrolled in Voluntary National Service (Urugerero)	%	75	85	85	85	85	85	85	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINUBU MWE

**SECTOR: JUSTICE, RECONCILIATION, LAW AND ORDER**

**PRIORITY AREA 1: Improve justice service delivery and reduce case backlogs**

37	<b>Outcome 37: Reduced case backlogs</b>	% of Disputes handled by Abunzi Committees	%	99.70 %	99.70 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	99.7 %	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINIJUST
		Number of Legal Aid week organized for vulnerable people including PWDs, Children, Pregnant women, Refugees...	Number	8	8	1	1	2	2	2	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, NCDA, MIGEPROF
		Level of Citizen satisfaction with legal aid services	%	78 %	91.40 %	80 %	85%	89 %	90.4%	91.4 %	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINIJUST
		Level of citizen satisfaction with MAJ effectiveness	%	74 %	93 %	76 %	80%	83 %	88 %	93%	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINIJUST
		Number of cases (disaggregated by gender, disability, age and type) received and handled by MAJ	Number	198	583	536	540	545	568	583	Reports Administrative data	DISTRICT, MINIJUST

PRIORITY AREA 2: Strengthen transparency and accountability												
38	<b>Outcome 38: Reduced corruption and injustice in all its forms</b>	Number of people reached in anti-corruption and anti-injustice dialogues	Number	1650	3392	600	715	700	702	675	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINIJUST
PRIORITY AREA 3: Promote and Uphold Rwandan identity and social healing												
39	<b>Outcome 39: Strengthened National unity and community resilience</b>	Number of social healing and reintegration sessions conducted	Number	24	20	4	4	4	4	4	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE
		Number dialogues conducted during Unity and resilience month	Number	14	10	2	2	2	2	2	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE
		Number of Ndi Umunyarwanda sessions conducted in different groups	Number	14	15	3	3	3	3	3	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE
PRIORITY AREA 4 (5): Preserving peace, safety and Security												
40	<b>Outcome 40: Increased confidence of the population in peace, personal safety and property security</b>	Number of Community Policing actors trained including youth volunteers	Number	N/A	10,500	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE
SECTOR: SPORTS AND CULTURE												
PRIORITY AREA 1: Preserve and promote Rwandan Culture, values, norms and Rwandan Heritage												
41	<b>Outcome 41: Rwandan cultural values and norms embedded into daily life</b>	Number of Villages with effectively operational Itorero structures	number	420	420	420	420	420	420	420	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE
		Number of schools with effectively operational Itorero structures	number	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	<b>Reports Administrative data</b>	DISTRCT, MINUBU MWE

Table 10: DDS Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Source: Consultations with Nyanza District Stakeholder

