



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON  
**Climate Change,  
Agriculture and  
Food Security**



# Stakeholders' planning workshop for the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture project

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**March 2017**

**Yvonne Uwase Munyangeri and Catherine Mungai**

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Workshop Report

CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change,  
Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)

Yvonne Uwase Munyangeri and Catherine Mungai

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## **Abstract**

This report summarizes the proceedings of the stakeholders' planning workshop for the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture project held in Kigali, Rwanda on 6-7 March 2017. Organized by the project team at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the meeting brought together 39 participants from various institutions including the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), the University of Reading, Meteo Rwanda, the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), the Ministry of Agriculture, Development Rural du Nord (DERN), Radio Huguka, AICP and CARITAS. Participants discussed project achievements and activities for year 1 of the project and identified activities for the year 2 of the project.

## **Keywords**

Climate services, agriculture, stakeholders, planning, PICSA, communication, Rwanda

## About the authors

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## Introduction

This report presents the outputs of the stakeholders' planning workshop for the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture project held on 6-7 March 2017 in Kigali, Rwanda.

Organized by the project team at the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT), the meeting brought together 39 participants from various institutions including the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF), the University of Reading, Meteo Rwanda, the Rwanda Agricultural Board (RAB), the Ministry of Agriculture, Development Rural du Nord (DERN), Radio Huguka, AICP and CARITAS.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Engage key partners in project planning
- Revise the timeline and work plan for all project activities
- Identify monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities for the first year of project
- Review roll out of climate services with intermediaries from the government, NGOs, private sector etc.

The report includes the planning process, presentations made, recommendations made by participants and proposed activities for different partners.



*Group photo taken at the planning workshop. Photo credit: A. Nyandwi/MINAGRI Rwanda*

## Opening and introduction

The meeting started at 9:30 with an introduction by Dr. Eliud Birachi, Markets Researcher and Agricultural Value Chain Development Specialist at CIAT, who welcomed participants and introduced the guest of Honor, Director General of Meteo-Rwanda, John Ntaganda Semafara.

### *Welcome remarks*

In his statement, John Ntaganda Semafara, the Director General of Meteo-Rwanda started by explaining the importance of the climate services project in supporting and providing climate services for agriculture to help farmers enhance resilience to climate variabilities. He also highlighted the role of the project to fill in gaps in the historical climate information of Meteo Rwanda and appreciated the seasonal climate information including agro advisories provided by the project at the start of the planting seasons. The Director General of Meteo Rwanda concluded by encouraging participants to participate actively in the workshop.

### *Objectives and program of the stakeholders' planning workshop*

In his presentation, Dr. Desire Kagabo, the coordinator of the Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture (RCSA) project, gave some background information regarding the project. He pointed out that the project is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and coordinated by the CGAIR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). The project was initiated in 2015 and will end in 2019. It is anticipated that the project will be implemented across the country. During the first year, the project was rolled out in 4 districts (Burera, Kayanza, Ngororero, Nyanza) and the second year will include 6 more districts (Kirehe, Bugesera, Nyabihu, Nyamagabe, Nyamasheke, Gakenke). The project implementing agencies include: RAB, Meteo Rwanda, MINAGRI from the government, with technical support from IRI, ILRI and the University of Reading. Farmers and district representatives are also involved in the project implementation.

He concluded his presentation by presenting the objectives of the meeting:

- Engage partners in project' planning
- Revise the timeline and work plan for activities

- Review the monitoring and evaluation processes
- Review of PICSA rollout in districts

*Presentation: Project overview and context*

Dr. Jim Hansen presented the overview of the project emphasizing that because farmers need information beyond what is available, the project seeks to understand and build capacity to collect and communicate relevant climate information to farmers. Some of the year 1 highlights shared include project preparation and design, Kigali based project team hired, Technical partners contracted (IRI, ILRI, University of Reading, ICRAF), Desktop review of climate services needs and opportunities completed, and Stakeholders consultation and districts selection. The project has made the following achievements: trainings on the use of Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) approach, training of intermediaries (2559 farmers trained), 83% of trained farmers have shared the information with their fellow farmers, leading to 30,000 farmers getting the information on climate, piloted mobile phone platform, information sharing through messaging by N-Friends. He emphasized that the project will continue to explore innovative ways to fill the climate information gap in agriculture within a changing climate.

## **Outcome 1: Climate services for farmers**

*Presentation: Achievements and plans for Outcome 1: Climate services for farmers*

In her presentation on the achievements of Outcome 1 which focuses on climate services for farmers, Gloriose Nsengiyumva highlighted the methodology used which includes the Twigire Muhinzi approach. She pointed out that partners such as CG centers and International Universities, National agencies (RAB, Meteo Rwanda) and Districts are involved in implementing these activities. She highlighted the following key points:

- Key activities included training of experts by CIAT and the University of Reading, training of farmers' promoters (FPs) by experts and training of farmers by FPs
- The process cascaded from Districts-to-Sectors-to-Cells-to-Villages and involved farmer to farmer communication
- Preliminary results: 48 FPs were trained, 2,559 farmers were trained (52% males, 48% females)

- A total of 29,736 farmers were trained in 4 districts
- A baseline survey was done
- The information was disseminated on Radio Huguka (30 call-ins received)
- Different blogs were produced
- Field visit conducted to get feedback from farmers
- Seasonal climate information was communicated in 4 districts
- Climate information was transmitted through the PICSA approach (including: household status, climatology of their specific areas, variabilities, crops, options possible for the area, budgeting)
- Emerging successes included the successful training of experts and farmers and the knowledge that farmers are confident about agriculture, etc.
- Future plans include: expanding the rollout of PICSA to new districts, collaboration with new partners such as DERN and CARITAS RWANDA
- The next phase will explore how to work with ICT and Media partners (AICP, Radio Huguka, N-Friends) with their roles specified for climate information dissemination

### **Strategy for PICSA rollout**

- a) Development rural du Nord (DERN) - Mr Etienne Kabahizi

The representative of DERN talked about the organization's background and experience, and its planned strategy in the rollout of PICSA trainings. Key points include:

- Funded by the catholic church
- Works with farmers
- Started in 1981 in the Northern province- Ruhengeri diocese
- Works with CG centers (CIP, IITA, HarvestPlus)
- Works with the governmental agencies (RAB)
- Works in 8 districts (Burera, Musanze, Gakenke, Rulindo, Gicumbi, Nyabihu, Rubavu and Ngororero)
- Planned activities for climate information dissemination: sensitization of local authorities, training of trainers (ToTs), training of DERN staff, dissemination of climate information to farmer organizations and extension staff
- Integration of PICSA in Twigire Muhinzi approach

- Empower farmers to make decisions based on available climate information for agriculture
- M&E: Focus on the management of activities and supervision

b) CARITAS Kibungo

The presenter talked on behalf of Father Oscar Kagimbura, the coordinator of CARITAS Kibungo. He highlighted the following issues:

- Caritas Kibungo was funded by the catholic church in 1968, the head office is in Ngoma District and works in 4 districts
- Mission: Promote health and income to farmers in rural areas
- Partners (RAB, RDB)
- Objectives: Dissemination of climate information in Kirehe and Bugesera districts, increase resilience of farmers to climate variabilities
- Methodology: Working with local authorities, Training of ToTs, Working with Radio Izuba
- M&E: Reports and Work plan preparations and submissions

c) CARITAS Kibuye-Father Thadee Musabyimana

The presenter highlighted the following points:

- Caritas Kibuye works in partnership with CIP on the 3G program that facilitates farmers to use technology
- Works with SDC (Suisse development and cooperation) in Zamuka project
- Collaborates with FONERWA, in the nature conservation project
- Main objective: Increasing farmers' resilience to climate variability
- Caritas Kibuye plans to work with 5 Twigire Muhinze groups in 1 village, Make local risks maps at cell level, working with FFLs leaders
- M&E: Meetings and reporting
- Methodology: Learning by doing
- Targets: Rutsiro district: 21,260 farmers will be trained/ Karongi district: 15,820 farmers will be trained/ Nyamasheke: 14,000 farmers will be trained/ Rusizi: 15,540 farmers will be trained

- A total of 66,920 beneficiaries will be reached directly while 200,760 beneficiaries will be indirectly reached

d) CARITAS Butare

The presenter talked on the behalf of Father Anastase Nkundimana, the coordinator of Caritas Butare and highlighted the following:

- Founded in 1962 by the catholic church
- Aim: Serve the poor and vulnerable
- Mission: Assistance to vulnerable people
- Planned activities: Introduction meeting, meet and train sector agronomists and organize a planning meeting with them
- Training of trainers (ToTs)
- Training of farmers
- Methodology: Using 7 caritas staff in climate information dissemination activities, etc.
- M&E: Quarterly assessment, collect data, working with local authorities, Monthly steering committee, supervision, SMS reporting, general meetings, PICSA EBC in rural parishes.

**Discussions points and recommendations**

- Use the existing groups under the Twigire Muhinzi systems and strengthen them. No need to create other parallel systems. Also work with the structures within the parish/ Caritas.
- Ensure that the project is aligned with the RAB guidelines
- Caritas works through the farmer cooperatives to reach farmers. Through the PICSA approach, Caritas will train farmers under the Twigire Muhinzi system. Under the project, these are directly trained farmers. It is anticipated that those trained will also reach other farmers, especially through the farmer cooperatives.
- Need to integrate the specific details of the PICSA approach into the work plans. PICSA is not a one-time only process, there is need for regular meetings with the farmers for the different seasons and also integrate the sustainability plan into the plans. Initial preparation before the trainings is critical and needs to be integrated into the work plans.
- There is need to also train the directors at zonal level on the PICSA process. This is essential as the coordinators report to the directors.

## **Strategy for communicating climate services through media**

This session was chaired by Ms. Catherine Mungai, partnership and policy specialist, CCAFS

### *Presentation: Introducing the use multiple communications channels in communicating climate services information*

Dr Graham Clarkson from the University of Reading started his presentation by giving a review on communication through ICTs. Through literature review, key informant interviews and fifteen case studies on how ICT is being used to share agricultural and weather information, he advised that the project needs to understand the information needs of different farmers within their specific technological and socio-economic circumstances. He emphasized that the content should be salient, timely, accurate, credible and quality assure. In terms of adoption – voice is more preferred than SMS. Farmers also prefer to interact with the information providers for instance through participatory methods such as through listener groups. The project should therefore explore the use of complementary communication approaches with uniform and consistent messaging.

Key focus of success on communication include:

- Focus on specific farmers needs and constraints
- Timely, localized, contextualized, integrated information if possible
- Tailor delivery methods to target audiences e.g. visual, interactive, use intermediaries, complementary approaches.
- Communicators should know the needs of farmers
- ICT used should be adaptable, infrastructure and literacy should be considered
- Interactivity should be emphasized
- Use of intermediaries
- Complimentary communication approaches

### *Presentation: Strategy for communicating climate services information through platform mobile phones*

Caylee Talpert from N-Friends presentation centered on getting to farmers who do not have access to the internet. Her project focuses on including end users at the end of the value

channel who are unable to access internet. The initiative uses mobile phones to share information through an online platform. It incorporates a chat platform that enables farmers to share information. Specifically, the mAgri Solutions tool enables users to share information which they save on the cloud. The platform has an inbuilt help structure by dialing 88 which responds to different needs. The platform can be integrated into different platforms and apps. It can also be used together with radio. It also includes group chat features.

Questions and responses:

- Question: How will they deal with technical terms and translation to Kinyarwanda?  
Answer: They work with partners who help to develop the content.
- Question: Have they transmitted weather information before? Answer: The platform uses text but they can use symbols within text.

#### *Presentation: Strategy for communicating climate services*

Speaking on behalf of the Agriculture Information and Communication Program (AICP), Petra Niyonsenga shared the different strategies undertaken by The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). The objective of AICP is to effectively disseminate climate information for planning and decision making. Activities undertaken include conducting needs assessment through Twigire Muhinzi, producing promotional materials and building the capacity of journalists. She added that the website also includes information in Kinyarwanda. Their M&E strategy documents number of views from TV and listeners on radio, social media and website users, and number of extensions and promotional materials developed and used.

#### *Presentation: Dissemination of Climate Services information and Sensitization on its effective use in agriculture*

Florentine Mukarubayiza pointed out that Radio Huguka 105.9FM has 3 million listeners and covers 70% of the country. Her programs share information according to the seasonal calendar. Under the RCSA project activities include: selection of topics and programs be informed by farmers' priorities, training of journalists on how to communicate weather and climate information to farmers, dissemination of climate information through radio programs,

and dissemination of the Meteo bulletin. They will use the following methodology: 1. Participatory approach (Dominant) with farmer groups. 2. Expose: Paper production. 3. Qualitative and quantitative methods.

### **Discussion points and recommendations**

- Information intermediaries include extension workers, volunteers etc. who need to be trained on the PICSA approach and they can then have the capacity to share the information.
- Risk of overwhelming the farmers with too much information. This can be addressed by coordination of the different partners
- Farmer learning trips will be included in the dissemination processes.
- Need to identify the different kinds of information and the suitable channels that can be used to disseminate this during different periods of the season.
- Consider the fact that different kinds of decisions need different kinds of information.

### **Monitoring and evaluation process**

*Presentation: PICSA M&E initial results and next steps*

Dr. Graham Clarkson highlighted the following aspects:

- PICSA is a participatory and voluntary approach. Farmers get information and take decisions (options)
- Key challenges in the design of effective M&E: Baseline is difficult for before and after comparison on PICSA
- Elements of PICSA M&E: monitoring by implementers, case study visit, planning & review process, post season discussion and feedbacks, quantitative survey, quantitative follow up
- Trained farmers on all steps of PICSA: N=207, Males: 108, Females: 99
- Results: Changes farmers planned to make: crops (87%), Livestock (42%), Livelihood (43%)
- Next step: Quantitative survey planned

*Presentation: Baseline survey initial results and the institutional decision-maker needs/institutional baseline survey*

In his presentation, Eliud Birachi from CIAT pointed out that together with the team from ICRAF, a general baseline survey had been undertaken. Key areas explored during the survey included: climate information received and type, channels of communication, access to radio educational programs, and training on climate information and use of climate information. Some of the emerging impediments to the use of climate information raised were: information is too general and sometimes too complicated to understand; lack of advisories and lack of resources to implement proposed options.

#### **Discussion points and recommendations**

Develop leaflets or summary highlights of the projects (one on the baselines showing the challenges and one on how the PICSA approach is addressing the challenges) which can be shared with policy makers and other stakeholders.

### **Outcome 2: Climate services for government and institutions**

*Presentation: Agriculture indexes monitoring for food security assessment*

Mr. Musana S. Bernard from RAB pointed out that the development of indexes was based on the government cabinet paper of 8 July 2016 that talked about reducing hunger. The cabinet paper highlights the baseline for climate services, and needs assessments has indicated that farmers and local authorities need to assess risks to yield production. The water balance model builds on existing approaches so it is familiar to users. The novelty of the approach is that it was initiated and implemented locally.

#### **Discussion points and recommendations**

There is a plan to cluster the soil structure across the countries to facilitate a simpler survey and cost-effective survey.

### **Outcome 3: Climate information provision**

*Presentation: Introducing the role of ENACTS approach in agriculture (type of maproom)*

Dr Jim Hansen highlighted the role of the Enhancing National Climate Services initiative (ENACTS) in the project, and pointed out the following:

- ENACTS fills gaps in historical daily precipitation and temperature data
- Extending the usefulness of ENACTS: Target seasonal variables
- Operational (Total rainfall, number of rainy days etc.)
- Under development (Rain fed growing season cessation, length of the rain)
- The project shall include other information related to weather and other different types of data

### **Discussion point and recommendation**

There was a question on including data on extreme events such as hailstorms. This will be explored.

### *Presentation: Climate Maproom Showcase*

Floribert Vuguziga from Meteo Rwanda made a presentation on the maproom accessible via <http://maproom.meteorwanda.gov.rw>. The maproom is a collection of maps and other figures that monitor climate and societal conditions at present and in the recent past.

The maproom was launched officially on 23 March 2016 as part of the RCSA project funded by USAID and supported by CCAFS, and is updated every 10 days. Maproom products include: climatology, climate monitoring, climate and agriculture, climate forecast, seasonal forecast. Through the malaria maproom for example, people can easily know in which month, malaria will be widely spread.

## Discussion points and recommendations

- Maproom is flexible enough to address specific regions and crops. However, one needs to have background information in order to make informed decisions.
- Need for a tutorial on the map room which is downloadable on the page. Training workshops and online tutorials will also be considered.
- Consider giving certificates to agronomists as an incentive.
- Maproom will go a long way on addressing climate variability. RAB and Meteo Rwanda need to collaborate on how to use the maprooms to generate advisories.
- Develop a training strategy on the maproom targeting different stakeholders.
- AICP will use their communication channels to raise awareness on the maproom and even the PICSA process.
- RAB and Meteo Rwanda need to work together, and find solutions and update datasets that have changed due to climate variabilities

## Outcome 4: Climate services governance

### *Presentation: Introducing plans for the governance structure for climate service*

Dr Desire Kagabo from CIAT made a presentation on the need for establishing a project governance structure to coordinate climate service efforts and planning for long-term national governance. Rebecca Venton sharing experiences from the FONERWA project emphasized that there is need to establish a structure to bring all the partners together effectively.

Communication and information sharing should be given priority. She suggested taking into consideration existing mechanisms such as Meteo Rwanda Technical Working Group, National Climate Change Committee, Rwanda meteorological society-proposed, PWSG: Public Weather services Customer Group.

### *Presentation: Crafting National Frameworks for Climate Services: Learning from GFCS in West Africa*

Joining the meeting virtually, Arame Tall from GFCS shared experiences from the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). She pointed out that Rwanda, along with 53 African governments, have adopted the global framework to commit to establishing national frameworks for climate services and report progress to World Meteorological Organization

(WMO). GFCS was initiated in 2009 after the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Climate Conference (WCC-3) held in Geneva. The vision of GFCS is to enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change, and adaptation to climate change. Priority areas: Agriculture and food security, Disaster risks reduction, Water, Health and Energy. Burkina Faso and Tanzania were among the priority countries. Notably there is a huge gap between climate services and the users, which the project seeks to address. Arame concluded that while GFCS can support the Rwanda team to develop a national framework for climate services, this is a process that requires time to establish.

### **Discussion points and recommendations**

- How to handle both governance issues and coordination issues, and are the existing structures good enough or is there a need to develop others?
- Example of Burkina Faso where donors are now pooling resources for climate services and this has enhanced coordination. The meteorological services are the custodians of meteorological data so they should play a critical role. Senegal now has a template for partners to share their plans on climate services as part of the national action plan for climate services.
- Meteo Rwanda is keen to set up the required structures to establish the national framework for climate services including an action plan.
- The role of private sector in climate services. For GFCS, this is new and they are exploring how they can contribute to scaling up. This will reduce pressure on reliance on national budget.
- Creation of a national framework needs to be championed by one of the national bodies e.g. RAB or Meteo Rwanda. There is need for evidence to back this up.
- Consider a policy brief to advise on establishing the national framework for climate services. Meteo Rwanda to take the lead. The process should also bring on board other relevant ministries to build their awareness for support and lobbying purposes.
- Suggestion to undertake a needs assessment and gap analysis report covering the different sectors such as agriculture, health, energy etc. to inform the process.
- Both the FRONEWA and RCSA projects can support the process of the establishing the National Framework.

- If Meteo Rwanda is on board the DG needs to write to the Coordinator of GFCS to request for their support. The letter can mention the role of different stakeholders, and the existing structures and how the framework can address this.
- Engage with different working groups from other ministries e.g. agriculture to support the process.
- There is no need to reinvent the wheel; the project will use existing systems. For instance, Twigire Muhinzi is already reaching 1.2 million farmers.

## **Closing remarks**

In his closing remarks, Dr Desire Kagabo thanked all participants for taking time off their schedules to attend and participate in the planning meeting. He pointed out that the project is keen to bring on board the new partners and that the project team will work together with the partners to develop their work plans.

## Appendix 1: Workshop agenda

### Stakeholder's planning workshop for Rwanda Climate Services for Agriculture

Lemigo Hotel, Kigali, Rwanda, 6th to 7th March 2017

DAY 1		
<i>Session 1 (Chair: Eliud)</i>		<i>Overall Rapporteur: Catherine Mungai and Yvonne Uwase</i>
9:00 - 9:10	Welcome and opening remarks	DG, Meteo Rwanda
9:10 - 9:20	Objectives and program of the stakeholders' planning workshop	Desire Kagabo
9:20 - 9:30	Introduction of participants	Eliud Birachi
9:30 - 10:00	Project overview and context	Jim Hansen
<b>10:00 - 10:30</b>	<b>Coffee Break and photo group</b>	<b>Yvonne Uwase</b>
10:30 - 10:50	Achievements and plans for <b>Outcome 1:</b> Climate services for farmers	Gloriose Nsengiyumva
Strategy for PICSA rollout		
10:50 - 11:05	In Northern Rwanda	Etienne Kabahizi
11:05 - 11:20	In Eastern Rwanda	Father Oscar Kagimbura
11:20 - 11:35	In Western Rwanda	Father Thadée Musabyimana
11:35 - 11:50	In Southern Rwanda	Father Anasthase Nkundimana
11:50 - 12:30	Discussion, comments, and inputs	Jim Hansen
12:30 - 12:45	Session summary	Eliud Birachi
12:45 - 1:45	<b>Lunch</b>	
<i>Session 2 (Chair: Catherine)</i>		
Strategy for communicating climate services through media		
1:45 - 2:00	Introducing the use of multiple communications channels in communicating climate services information	Graham Clarkson
2:00 - 2:15	Strategy for communicating climate services through media (Radio, TV, SMSs pushing, drama, etc.)	Petra Niyonsenga
2:15 - 2:30	Strategy for communicating climate services to farmer communities through media (live or recorded Organize community discussions or public debates in communities) within TWIGIRE MUHINZI groups and cooperatives on climate services for agriculture)	Florentine Mukarubayiza
2:30 - 3:10	Strategy for communicating climate services information through platform mobile phones	Caylee Talpert

3:10 - 3:25	Discussion, comments, and inputs	Graham Clarkson
<b>Session 3 (Chair: Desire Kagabo)</b>		
M&E Processes		
3:25 - 3:35	PICSA M&E initial results and next steps	Graham Clarkson
3:35 - 3:45	Baseline survey initial results and the institutional decision-maker needs/institutional baseline survey	Eliud Birachi
3:45 - 4:00	Discussion, comments, and inputs	Jim Hansen
4:00 - 4:20	<b>Coffee Break</b>	
4:20 - 4:40	Achievements and introducing the Planning for <b>Outcome 2:</b> Climate services for government and institutions (tool to monitor seasonal crop yield and forecast of food security)	Musana Bernard
4:40 - 5:00	Discussion, comments and inputs	
5:00 - 5:15	Session summary	Catherine Mungai
<b>DAY 2</b>		
<b>Session 4 (Chair: Jim Hansen)</b>		
9:00 - 9:15	Review of Day 1 and objectives for Day 2	Catherine Mungai
9:15 - 9:45	Introducing the role of ENACTS approach in agriculture (type of maproom): <b>Outcome 3</b>	Jim Hansen
9:45 - 10:00	Demonstrate the Maproom	Floribert Vuguziga
10:00 - 10:20	Discussion, comments, and inputs	Jim Hansen
10:20 - 10:40	<b>Break</b>	
10:40 - 11:45	Introducing plans for the governance structure for climate service <b>Outcome 4</b>	Desire Kagabo
10:45 - 11:00	Current and future perspectives of the governance structure for climate services for agriculture and FONERWA projects	Becky Venton
11:00 - 11:45	Videoconference with Arame Tall from the GFCS: discuss possible collaboration in promoting a comprehensive national framework on climate services in Rwanda under the outcome 4 of the CSA	Jim Hansen
11:45 - 12:00	Discussion, comments, and inputs	Jim Hansen
12:00 - 12:30	Session summary	Catherine Mungai
12:30 - 13:00	Summary of plans, action points and closing remarks	Jim Hansen and Desire Kagabo
13:00 - 14:00	<b>Lunch and thereafter departure</b>	
		All

## Appendix 2: List of Participants

No	Names	Institution	Gender: F: Female, M: Male
1	Aimable Gahigi	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
2	Alex Nyandwi	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	M
3	Augustin Ngirakamaro	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
4	Bernard S.Musana	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
5	Catherine Mungai	CCAFS/ILRI	F
6	Caylee Talpet	N-Friends	F
7	Celestin Simpenzwe	Burera District	M
8	Cyprien Bazimaziki	Gakenke District	M
9	David Ndizeye	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
10	Desire Kagabo	CIAT	M
11	Divine Bora	CIAT	F
12	Donatha Mukamuganga	Nyamagabe District	F
13	Eduard Murutampunzi	CARITAS Kibungo	M
14	Eliud Birachi	CIAT	M
15	Etienne Kabahizi	Development rural du Nord (DERN)	M
16	Florentine Mukarubayiza	Radio Huguka	F
17	Floribert Vuguziga	Rwanda Meteorology Agency	M
18	George Lugalambi	Rwanda Meteorology Agency	M
19	Gilbert Maniraho	CARITAS Butare	M
20	Gloriose Nsengiyumva	CIAT	F
21	Graham Clarkson	University of Reading	M
22	Hussein Ngabonziza	Kayanza District	M
23	Ignace Kanyangira	Sector Decentralization Specialist	M
24	J.Pierre Nyirimanzi	Nyabihu District	M
25	James Hansen	IRI/ CCAFS	M
26	Jean Claude Kabarisa	Kirehe District	M
27	Jean de Dieu Nizeyimana	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
28	John Ntaganda Semafara	Rwanda Meteorology Agency	M
29	Leonard Tukamwibonera	Rwanda Meteorology Agency	M
30	Leonidas Dusabimana	Ngororero District	M
31	Michel Kabirigi	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
32	Pascal Rubabaza	CARITAS Kibungo	M
33	Patrice Hakizimana	USAID	M
34	Petra Niyonsenga	Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI)	F
35	Rebecca Venton	Rwanda Meteorology Agency	F
36	Senge Mussa	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)	M
37	Thadee Musabyimana	CARITAS Kibuye	M
38	Theogene Mugabonake	Nyanza District	M
39	Yvonne Uwase Munyangeri	CIAT	F