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SURVEY REPORT

A FOLLOW UP ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENS'
VULNERABILITY AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF
LAND LAWS IN RWANDA

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Civil Society Organizations
GoR	Government of Rwanda
INES	Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur
MAJ	Maison à l'Accès de Justice
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NWC	National Women's Council
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a small scale household survey that was conducted in May 2015 to assess the extent to which rural Rwandan citizens are vulnerable or resilient to environmental, market and land tenure risks and the level they understand the laws and rights related to land. The report also compares the results of the survey with those from the baseline survey conducted in May 2014, and seeks to inform the LAND Project of its progress in achieving objectives entailed in the project's results framework, namely:

1. Overall LAND Project Objective: Strengthened resiliency of citizens, communities, and institutions and their ability to adapt to land-related economic, environment and social change.
2. Objective 1, PIR 1: Increased understanding and use of land laws, regulations, and judgments by local GoR officials, civil society organizations and Rwandan citizens.

Indicators to assess realization of these two objectives, respectively, are featured in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan:

Indicator: No 3: Percent of women and men in target districts who report that changes in land-related policies and laws have reduced their vulnerability (e.g. to dispossession from their land, encroachment, fluctuations in market prices, droughts, crop diseases, etc.)

Indicator: No. 12: Percent of target population (women and men) who demonstrate improved understanding of the law and their rights

The follow-up survey employed the same methodology used during the baseline survey, and administered the survey to the same households that were randomly selected for the baseline study. The purpose was to enable observation of changes (if any) in respondents' experiences, knowledge and perspectives that were examined in the initial baseline study.

The project aimed to survey the same 328 individuals from the 200 household interviewed in the 2014 baseline survey.¹ However, only a total of 308 individuals could be surveyed since some of the respondents relocated to far away regions, traveled or died. Given that the number of original respondents who could not be interviewed did not exceed 10% of the intended sample, the project is confident that the 308 respondents interviewed is a sufficient sample to measure change over time.

¹ The original sample was selected by randomly selecting one district in each of the rural provinces, then one sector in each of the selected districts and finally 50 households in each of the selected sectors. Then all heads of households and the spouse(s) or consensual union partner(s) residing in the same household were selected for interviewing separately.

The project used information collected during the baseline, including respondents' names and their corresponding locations, to ensure the same individuals were re-interviewed. The sampling approach resulted in a balanced representation of female and male experiences, knowledge and perspectives though the size of the sample was too small to enable statistically rigorous or representative results for Rwanda. However, rigorous impact analysis was not the intention of the data collection exercise; rather, the results are intended to inform the project's M&E.

To generate the follow-up survey information, the study administered the same questionnaire in Kinyarwanda divided into three parts, starting with general demographic information and followed by a series of questions to measure indicators 3 and 12, respectively. The section corresponding to Indicator 3 inquired about risks associated with the environment, crop production, markets, and land tenure as well as questions assessing the extent to which respondents attribute any changes in their vulnerability to changes in land policy/law. The section corresponding to indicator 12 assessed knowledge and understanding of key provisions of the 2013 Land Law, the 1999 Succession Law, and the 2007 Expropriation Law.²

In relation to Indicator 3, the study revealed that the overall vulnerability of respondents has decreased, yet it has increased from the baseline results in terms of perceived concerns with facing drought, crop diseases, losses in crop production investments and government land acquisitions. Certain risks such as drought, crop disease/pests, and tenure insecurity surrounding government land acquisitions are especially prominent. Such risks negatively impact the rural population's livelihoods and their resilience to shocks. Women and those with little or no formal education are often more affected by these risks than other categories of respondents.

With regard to Indicator 12, good knowledge of land laws remained reasonably high among ordinary citizens as compared to the baseline findings even though understanding levels slightly decreased. This suggests that the GoR and her partners have played a big role in introducing effectively rural populations with land laws and rights. There is evidence that men as well as those who are younger and possess more education tend to have better knowledge of the law and their rights.

Based on the study findings, the report recommends a series of measures by which the LAND Project may enhance its impact on enhancing resilience and augmenting awareness of land-related law and rights.

² At the time of the survey the 2015 Expropriation Law had not been passed, and the 2007 Expropriation Law remained in force.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a small-scale household survey conducted in May 2015 to assess the extent to which rural Rwandan citizens are vulnerable or resilient to environmental, market, and land tenure risks and the extent to which they understand the laws and rights related to land. The report also compares the results of the survey with those from the baseline survey conducted in May 2014, and seeks to inform the LAND Project of its progress in achieving objectives entailed in the project's results framework, namely:

1. Overall LAND Project Objective: Strengthened resiliency of citizens, communities, and institutions and their ability to adapt to land-related economic, environment and social change.
2. Objective 1, PIR 1: Increased understanding and use of land laws, regulations, and judgments by local GoR officials, civil society organizations and Rwandan citizens.

Outcome indicators to assess attainment of these two objectives, respectively, are contained in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) plan:

Indicator: No 3: Percent of women and men in target districts who report that changes in land-related policies and laws have reduced their vulnerability (e.g. to dispossession from their land, encroachment, fluctuations in market prices, droughts, crop diseases, etc.)

Indicator: No. 12: Percent of target population (women and men) who demonstrate improved understanding of the law and their rights

1.1 BACKGROUND

LAND Project is a five year USAID project implemented by Chemonics International in partnership with the Government of Rwanda (GOR), civil society organizations (CSOs) and research institutes. The Project seeks to strengthen the resilience of Rwandan citizens, communities, and institutions and their ability to adapt to land-related economic, environmental, and social change. This overarching goal of the project is supported by efforts to assist the GOR, CSOs, and local communities to achieve two primary objectives:

1. Increased capacity of local Rwandan institutions to generate high quality evidence-based research on land related issues and GOR laws and policies (i.e. crop intensification, land inheritance, rural/urban migration).

2. Increased understanding of land laws, policies, regulations, and legal judgments on land-related issues by GOR officials, local civil society organizations, research institutes and citizens.

Within this framework, the project intervenes in activities aimed at: 1) generating high quality research that can reliably inform land policy and law so as to improve the livelihoods of ordinary Rwandan citizens, and 2) raising awareness of people and institutions on the legal framework governing land and land-related issues by supporting land-related training, communications, and dissemination of critical land policy research.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objective of the study is to understand whether households surveyed registered changes in their vulnerability (Indicator 3) and in their knowledge of the legal framework governing land (Indicator 12) since the baseline survey was carried out in May 2014. The study also sought to understand whether changes in vulnerability were attributable to changes in land-related policies and laws from the household's perspective. In addition, the research sought to examine the different facets of vulnerability and legal knowledge and the observed changes since the baseline was carried out, so as to better understand how the various components of these indicators are evolving and particularly where support may be needed to enhance citizen resilience and legal knowledge.

To accomplish these objectives, the project collected information from households using a survey instrument modeled after the instrument used to collect the baseline data, although the follow-up survey instrument included additional questions to try to assess attribution from the respondent's point of view. Analysis of the data involved assessing changes (if any) to the variables examined in the initial study conducted in 2014, including the composite indicators that aimed to assess the project's contribution to building resilience of Rwandan communities (indicator 3) and citizen understanding of land laws and their rights to land (indicator 12).

1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter 1 introduces and presents the background to the study and articulates its objectives. Chapter 2 presents the methodology, detailing the sampling techniques, the survey instruments and survey implementation.

Chapter 3 presents the findings of the follow-up survey starting with results of the assessment of indicators 3 and 12, followed by a more detailed profile of citizens' vulnerability to environmental, market and land tenure risks and the extent to which people are aware of the law and their rights to land. It also compares these results with the data collected from the same households in 2014. Chapter 4 presents the conclusions and recommendations emerging from the findings of the study.

CHAPTER 2: SURVEY DESIGN

2.1 SAMPLING STRATEGY

For the follow-up survey, the LAND Project employed the same methodology used during the baseline survey, and administered the survey to the same households that were randomly selected for the baseline study. The purpose was to enable observation of changes (if any) in respondents' experiences, knowledge and perspectives since the initial baseline study.

The project aimed to survey the same 328 individuals from the 200 household interviewed in the 2014 baseline survey.³ However, only a total of 308 individuals could be surveyed since some of the respondents relocated to far away regions, traveled or had died. Given that the number of original respondents who could not be interviewed did not exceed 10% of the intended sample, the project is confident that the 308 respondents interviewed is a sufficient sample to measure change over time.

The project used information collected during the baseline, including respondents' names and their corresponding locations, to ensure the same individuals were re-interviewed.

This sampling strategy resulted in a balanced representation of female and male experiences, knowledge and perspectives. The size of the sample is too small to enable statistically rigorous or representative results for Rwanda. However, rigorous impact analysis was not the intention of the data collection exercise; rather, the results are intended to inform the project's M&E.

Households from the following four sectors (one from each of Rwanda's rural province) were interviewed:

1. Kinyababa Sector, Burera District (Northern Province)
2. Kigembe Sector, Gisagara District (Southern Province)
3. Rwinkwavu Sector, Kayonza District (Eastern Province)
4. Bigogwe Sector, Nyabihu District (Western Province)

2.2 SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The project developed a structured survey instrument containing 57 questions, including both closed and open-ended questions. Following preliminary questions regarding the respondents' location, age, sex, marital status and level of education, the second section consisted of 49

³ The original sample was selected by randomly selecting one district in each of the rural provinces, then one sector in each of the selected districts and finally 50 households in each of the selected sectors. Then all heads of households and the spouse(s) or consensual union partner(s) residing in the same household were selected for interviewing separately.

questions, including measures used for assessing Indicator 3.⁴ The questions constituted different proxies for vulnerability and resilience, as well as questions assessing the extent to which respondents attribute any changes in their vulnerability to changes in land policy/law. The latter, which were not asked in the initial study, were added to understand the reasons for any assessed changes in vulnerability or resilience in the last ten years. The third and final section assessed Indicator 12,⁵ and consisted of eight questions designed to test respondents' understanding of key provisions of the 2013 Land Law, the 1999 Succession Law, and the 2007 Expropriation Law.⁶

The complete questionnaire is provided in Annex 1 (English and Kinyarwanda versions). The questionnaire was designed to allow scoring of most questions to arrive at aggregate scores for vulnerability and for legal knowledge of each respondent. The first version was produced in English and reviewed by LAND staff (including the Chief of Party). LAND staff then translated the questionnaire into Kinyarwanda and sought further inputs from their colleagues to ensure the translation was accurate and would be easily understood by rural populations.

2.3 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

To implement this survey, the project recruited the same two students from the *Institut d'Enseignement Supérieur de Ruhengeri* (INES-Ruhengeri) who conducted the project baseline survey. These students were re-trained and supervised by the LAND Project M&E Advisor.

From May 4-29, 2015, a total of 308 individuals were interviewed by the survey team. All interviews were conducted in Kinyarwanda and followed a strict protocol to explain the objectives of the survey, assure confidentiality, and allow the interviewee to opt out of the interview entirely or decline to answer any of the questions should they choose to. Interviews took between 45 minutes and one hour to administer.

2.4 DATA ENTRY AND ANALYSIS

The project utilized the same methodology employed in the baseline survey for data entry and analysis. Collected data was entered and analyzed using SPSS. Frequencies and descriptive analyses were performed on the collected data.

To establish overall vulnerability levels of the sample (M&E Plan Indicator 3), scores between 0 and 1 were assigned to the following survey questions designed to assess vulnerability with score of "1" corresponding to an answer indicative of high vulnerability while a score of "0" indicates low vulnerability or greater resilience.

⁴ Percent of women and men in target districts who report that changes in land-related policies and laws have reduced their vulnerability

⁵ Percent of target population (women and men) who demonstrate improved understanding of law governing land and their rights

⁶ At the time of the survey the 1015 Expropriation Law had not been passed, and the 2007 Expropriation Law remained in force.

- For Q8: Yes=1; No=0
- For Q10: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0
- For Q12: Yes=1; No=0
- For Q13: value 1-3=0; value 4-10=0.5; value 10 or more=1
- For Q16: Yes=1; No=0
- For Q17: value 1-3=0; value 4-10=0.5; value 10 or more=1
- For Q18: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0
- For Q20: Yes=1; No=0
- For Q21: value 1-3=0; value 4-10=0.5; value 10 or more=1
- For Q22: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0
- For Q24: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know: =1
- For Q26: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know:=1
- For Q27: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know:=1
- For Q29: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know:=1
- For Q30: Yes=0; No=1
- For Q31: value >1=0; value <=1=1
- For Q32: If Q32/Q31 =>0.5, then =0; If Q32/Q31 <0.5, then =1
- For Q33: If Q33/Q32 =>0.5, then =0; If Q33/Q32 <0.5, then =1
- For Q34: Highly likely OR likely =1; Uncertain, unlikely OR very unlikely=0
- For Q36: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0
- For Q38: Highly likely OR likely =1; Uncertain, unlikely OR very unlikely=0
- For Q41: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0
- For Q43: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know: =1
- For Q46: Yes=0; No=1; Do not know:=1
- For Q47: Highly likely OR likely =1; Uncertain, unlikely OR very unlikely=0

- For Q48: value 1 to 3=1; value 4 to 5=0

See Annex 1 for the specific questions in the survey questionnaire. For each questionnaire (respondent), the assigned values (0 to 1) were added for all the above questions responded to and divided by the total number of questions responded to, to get the mean aggregate index for each individual. The closer the index is to “0,” the less vulnerable (or more resilient) the individual is; the closer the index is to “1” the more vulnerable the individual is. To derive the proportion of vulnerable respondents among the sample, we counted the number of those with an aggregate index of greater than 0.5. Those individuals whose aggregate index fell below 0.5 were classified as resilient (or at least less vulnerable) and their proportion of the sample was derived. Each of the categories (vulnerable and non-vulnerable) was further disaggregated by sex, age bracket, and education.

To then derive the number for Indicator 3 (*Percent of women and men in target districts who report that changes in land-related policies and laws have reduced their vulnerability*), the number of respondents whose scores in the follow up survey **decreased** from their corresponding score in the baseline survey were calculated and then divided by the number who responded to the question in both the baseline and follow up surveys.

Similarly, for assessing knowledge of land law and rights, scores of “1” or “0” were assigned to a set of questions designed to measure such knowledge where “1” was assigned to responses that reflected correct knowledge of the law, and “0” to incorrect responses.

The weights were assigned as follows:

- Q50, response “All children, male and female in equal portions”= 1; all other responses = 0
- Q51, response “The wife will hold the land in trust for the children, but is not permitted to sell it” = 1; all other responses = 0
- Q52, response “The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in conjunction with the local administration and the residents”= 1; all other responses = 0
- Q53, response “Yes”= 1; all other responses = 0
- Q54, response “All members of the family who are registered as joint owners of the land”= 1; all other responses = 0
- Q55, response “The Government”= 1; all other responses = 0
- Q56, response “For any activities judged by the Government to be in the public interest”= 1; response “For construction of roads; or To establish a national park= 0.33; all other responses= 0
- Q57, response “Cell Abunzi= 1; response “Primary Court or Sector Abunzi”= 0.33; For “Cell Executive Secretary and Family Council” =0

For each questionnaire (respondent), all assigned values (0 or 1) were added for the above questions answered by each individual respondent and divided by the total number of corresponding questions answered to get the aggregate score by individual. The closer the index is to “0,” the less knowledgeable the individual is; the closer the index is to “1” the more knowledgeable the individual is. Those individuals whose score was 0.5 and above were tallied and divided by the number responding to get the proportion of knowledgeable respondents. The less knowledgeable respondents’ proportion derives from the summation of all those individuals whose aggregate score was below 0.5. Each of the two categories (knowledgeable and less knowledgeable) was further disaggregated by sex, age bracket and education.

To then derive the number for Indicator 12 (*Percent of target population (women and men) who demonstrate improved understanding of the law and their rights*), the number of respondents whose scores in the follow up survey **increased** from their corresponding score in the baseline survey were calculated and then divided by the number who responded to the question in both the baseline and follow up surveys.

In addition to analysis of the data to populate Indicators 3 and 12, the project also analyzed frequencies and means for data on respondent profiles and data derived from responses to questions about the different elements of vulnerability and knowledge of the legal framework on land.

CHAPTER 3: SURVEY FINDINGS

The survey results derived from the data collected from 308 individuals from 200 households was analyzed and is presented in this chapter. In-depth analysis focuses on the findings emerging from the review of: 1) vulnerability of rural Rwandans due to environmental, economic and land tenure risks, and 2) citizens' knowledge of land law and rights to land in Rwanda. Section 3.1 presents the profile of the survey respondents. Section 3.2 describes the results and analysis of the different elements of vulnerability queried in the survey in fulfillment of Indicator 3. The results and analysis of the data gathered for Indicator 12 are shared in Section 3.3.

3.1 PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The re-surveyed respondents are located in the sectors of Bigogwe (71), Kigembe (85), Kinyababa (74) and Rwinkwavu (78). The number of respondents decreased as compared to the baseline survey because in Kinyababa and Bigogwe 9 and 8 individuals, respectively, relocated to distant regions, such as Uganda,⁷ whereas Kigembe sector had one individual who relocated. In Rwinkwavu Sector, one individual died, while another moved to the Democratic Republic of Congo. Table 1 illustrates the distribution of respondents in the four administrative sectors.

Table 1: Geographic Distribution of Respondents

Sector	Number	Percent
Bigogwe (Nyabihu District, Western Province)	71	23.1%
Kigembe (Gisagara District, Southern Province)	85	27.6%
Kinyababa (Burera District, Northern Province)	74	24.0%
Rwinkwavu (Kayonza District, Eastern Province)	78	25.3%
TOTAL	308	100%

Among the re-surveyed respondents, 176 individuals out of the 308 interviewed were females (57.1%) and 132 (42.9%) were males. Compared to the 2014 baseline results, numbers of females and males dropped by 14 and 6 individuals, respectively.⁸ 28.6% of respondents were 35 years and below (youth as per Rwandan definition), 44.5% were between 36 and 52 years of age (middle age), and 26.95% were age 53 and above (elderly). The majority of respondents had lower levels of formal schooling (see Table 2): 89.9% within the sample either had no

⁷ In the baseline survey of 2014, interviewed respondents were distributed as following: Bigogwe (79), Kigembe (86), Kinyababa (83), and Rwinkwavu (80)

⁸ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.19

formal education, some primary education or had only completed primary level with no further schooling. Two hundred sixteen respondents (70.1%) were married to one spouse in a civil union, followed by 41 respondents (13.3%) who lived in monogamous informal consensual unions (see Table 3). The other significant category was widows/widowers who comprised 35 respondents (11.4%).

Table 2: Level of Education

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	89	28.9%
Some primary school (not completed)	134	43.5%
Primary school completed	54	17.5%
Secondary school (not completed)	21	6.8%
Secondary school (completed)	2	0.6%
Vocational training (1 year or more)	6	1.9%
University (1 year or more)	2	0.6%
TOTAL	308	100%

Table 3: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married with one wife/husband and living with them in civil union	216	70.1%
Married with one wife/husband and living with them in customary or religious marriage only	6	2.0%
In polygamous relationship with two or more wives	4	1.3%
Consensual Union (Living with one partner, not married)	41	13.3%
Single (Never Married and not living with a partner)	2	0.6%
Divorced	2	0.6%
Separated (not living with a wife/husband, but not divorced)	2	0.7%
Widow/Widower	35	11.4%
TOTAL	308	100%

3.2 VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Employing the methodology referred to in section 2.4, the extent of vulnerability was measured among the re-surveyed 308 individuals. All respondents that scored an aggregate index equal to 0.5 and below were classified as resilient while those scoring above 0.5 were classified as at risk.

Sixteen percent of the respondents showed overall decreased vulnerability from the baseline survey, whereby one or more of the factors of decreased vulnerability was attributed to changes in land-related policies and laws. Detailed analysis of frequencies and means of vulnerability is provided below.

Seventy-four respondents (24%) of the surveyed sample were found to be vulnerable and 234 (76%) non-vulnerable. The detailed examination found in Table 4 shows that women are slightly more vulnerable than men, with 24.4% of women classified as vulnerable (43 out of a total of 176 females surveyed) compared to 23.5% of men (31 out of a total of 132 males surveyed) . In comparison to the findings of the initial study, women still tend to be more vulnerable than men, although the percentage of vulnerable women decreased from 40.5% in the 2014 survey to 24.4%⁹ (see Figure 1). Within age ranges, those between 36 and 52 years (25.5%) and the 53 years and above group (25.3%) are more vulnerable than the 19-35 age category (20.5%). The results are similar to the baseline survey findings.¹⁰

Although the overall level of vulnerability has decreased from baseline results for all education level categories, there is a correlation between levels of education and vulnerability, as was found in the 2014 baseline. Eighty percent of respondents with lower levels of education are vulnerable compared to the 16.7% of those who have vocational training and 14.3% of those who have some secondary school education or completed secondary school. Among respondents with university schooling, none are vulnerable.

Table 4: Summary Vulnerability Index (Percent within Sample)

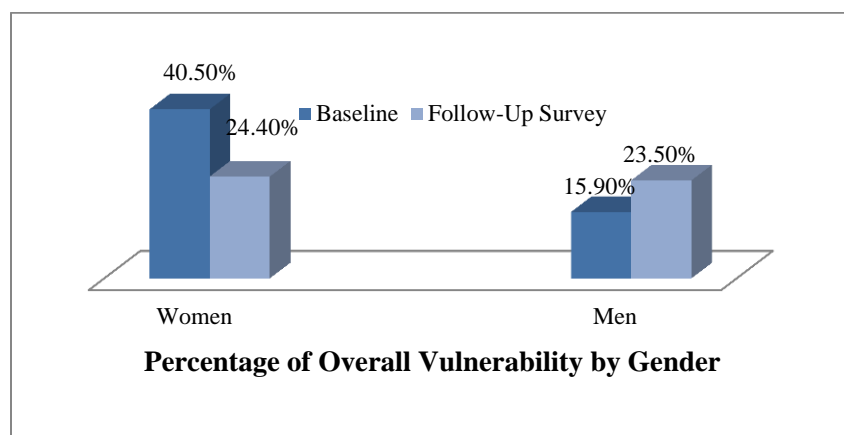
		Aggregate Vulnerability Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		Non-vulnerable (≤ 0.5)		Vulnerable (>0.5)		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	133	75.6%	43	24.4%	176	100%
	Male	101	76.5%	31	23.5%	132	100%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Age Category	19 - 35	70	79.5%	18	20.5%	88	100%
	36 - 52	102	74.5%	35	25.5%	137	100%
	53+	62	74.7%	21	25.3%	83	100%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Level of Education	No formal education	68	76.4%	21	23.6%	89	100%
	Some primary school (not completed)	103	76.9%	31	23.1%	134	100%
	Primary school completed	36	66.7%	18	33.3%	54	100%
	Secondary school (not completed)	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	21	100%

⁹ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.20

¹⁰ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.20

Secondary school (completed)	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Vocational training (1 year or more)	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6	100%
University (one year or more)	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%

Figure 1: Comparative Observations between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Overall Vulnerability - Gender



3.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

In the follow-up survey, those who cultivate crops are 292 (94.8%), including 165 women and 127 men, out of 308 respondents. In assessing environmental risks faced by those who cultivate crops, the majority of respondents (288 or 98.6%) reported encountering losses associated with their investment in crop production in the last ten years. Compared to the baseline findings, the proportion of respondents reporting losses increased from 94.2% to 98.6%¹¹ (see Figure 2). One hundred twenty-five (125) men out of 127 of those who cultivate crops and who responded to the question (98.4%) reported experiencing losses for their investment and 163 out of 165 women (98.9%) reported losses (see Figure 3). As before, these losses were attributed mainly to excessive rain, shorter rainy seasons, drought, soil degradation, crop diseases and limited fertilizers. As demonstrated in Table 5, those with relatively lower levels of education appear to have a higher probability of being vulnerable to drought and low prices for produce, whereas the risk of crop disease is spread fairly evenly among persons of different education levels.

When asked to assess the overall vulnerability to crop loss within their families, 257 out of 292 who cultivate crops (88%) reported being more vulnerable compared to 10 years ago. Only twenty-nine respondents (10%) reported lower vulnerability levels within their households while 6 (2%) reported no change. Of those who reported being more vulnerable compared to 10 years

¹¹ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.22

ago, 226 (88%) attributed this effect to the changes in climate or weather patterns. The remaining respondents associated the increase in vulnerability with lack of help from local authorities, families, cooperatives and NGOs.

Of the 257 respondents who reported more vulnerability compared to 10 years ago, 147 were women (57.2%) while 110 were men (42.8%). Analysis by gender reveals 89.1% of the sample of women claimed to be more vulnerable¹² compared to 86.6% of the male sample.¹³

Looking at the age brackets of the 257 respondents who are more vulnerable to environmental risks, there is little differentiation. 86.6% of those in the 53 years of age and above bracket reported increased vulnerability to environmental risks,¹⁴ followed by 86.1% of those between 35 and 52 years,¹⁵ and 85% of those between 19 to 35 years.¹⁶

From the findings, overall vulnerability is not notably associated with higher levels of education. All respondents with university education reported more vulnerability (100%), followed by those with some secondary school (90%),¹⁷ those with some primary schooling (89.6%),¹⁸ those with no formal education (85.1%),¹⁹ and those with vocation training (83.3%).²⁰

Of those who reported being more vulnerable, 96.5% of those living in Kigembe sector reported higher levels of vulnerability,²¹ followed by 94.7% of those living in Rwinkwavu sector,²² 83.1% of those in Bigogwe,²³ and 74% of those in Kinyababa.²⁴

Those who responded that their families are less vulnerable now compared to 10 years ago attributed this change to receiving support of local authorities or the government (37.9%); help from family, neighbors, the local community or cooperatives (41.4%); changes in land-related policy or law (17.2%); and possessing a land certificate (3.5%).

¹² The denominator is 165, the total number of females who responded to the question

¹³ The denominator is 127, the total number of males who responded to the question

¹⁴ The denominator is 75, the total number of elderly (53 years and above) category who responded to the question

¹⁵ The denominator is 130, the total number of middle age (35-52 years) category who responded to the question

¹⁶ The denominator is 87, the total number of youth (19-35 years) category who responded to the question

¹⁷ The denominator is 20, the total number of those with some secondary school who responded to the question

¹⁸ The denominator is 182, the total number of those with some primary school and those with completed primary school who responded to the question

¹⁹ The denominator is 81, the total number of those with no formal education who responded to the question

²⁰ The denominator is 6, the total number of those with vocation training who responded to the question

²¹ The denominator is 85, the total number of those from Kigembe sector who responded to the question

²² The denominator is 75, the total number of those from Rwinkwavu sector who responded to the question

²³ The denominator is 59, the total number of those from Bigogwe sector who responded to the question

²⁴ The denominator is 73, the total number of those from Kinyababa sector who responded to the question

Figure 2: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Overall Investment Loss on Crop Production

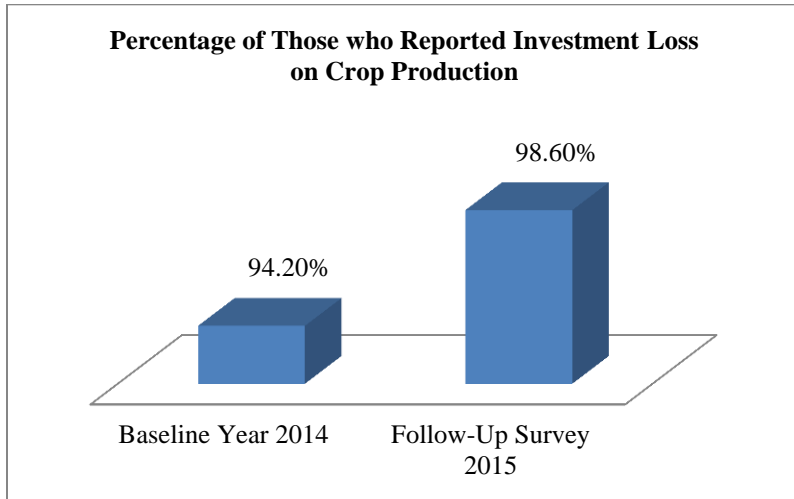


Figure 3: Respondents who Experienced Investment Loss on Crop Production by Gender

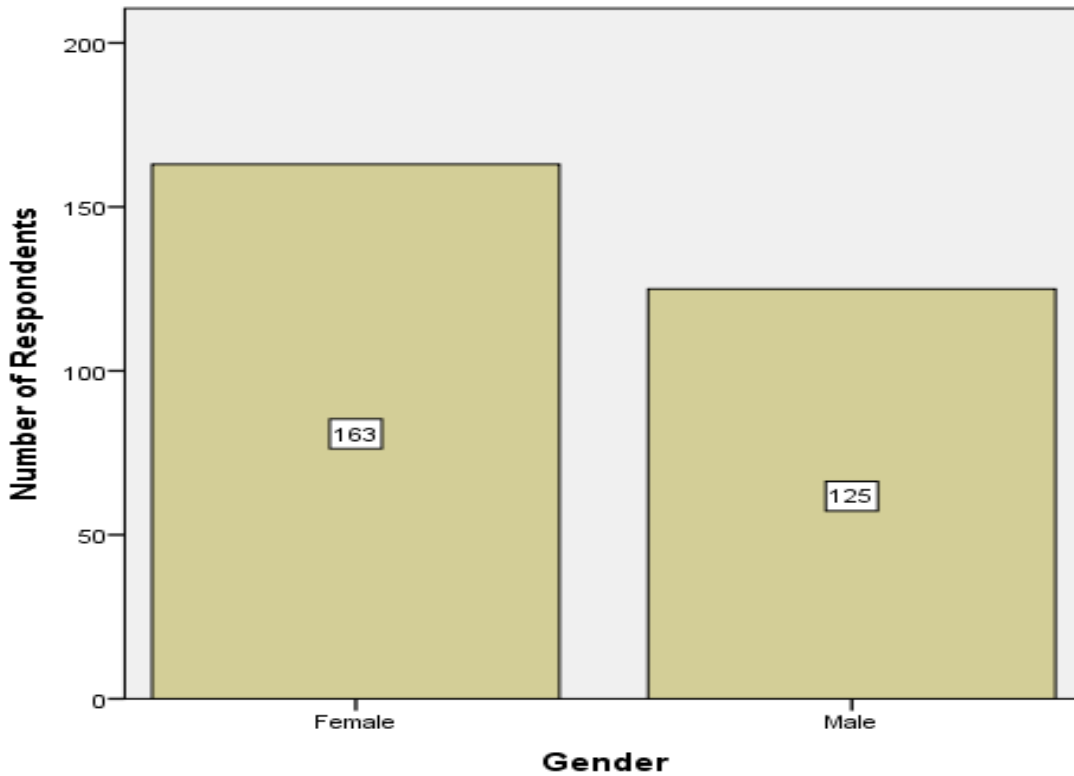


Table 5: Respondents who reported Drought, Disease and Low Prices by education level

Level of Education	Frequency	%	Drought	%	Disease	%	Low prices	%
No formal education	89	28.9%	78	87.6%	72	80.9%	68	76.4%
Some primary school (not completed)	134	43.5%	122	91%	121	90.3%	107	79.9%
Primary school completed	54	17.5%	40	74.1%	47	87%	36	66.7%
Secondary school (not completed)	21	6.8%	13	61.9%	18	85.7%	14	66.7%
Secondary school (completed)	2	0.6%	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%
Vocational training (1 year or more)	6	1.9%	6	100%	6	100%	4	66.7%
University (1 year or more)	2	0.6%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%
Total	308	100%	261	84.7%	267	86.7%	232	75.3%

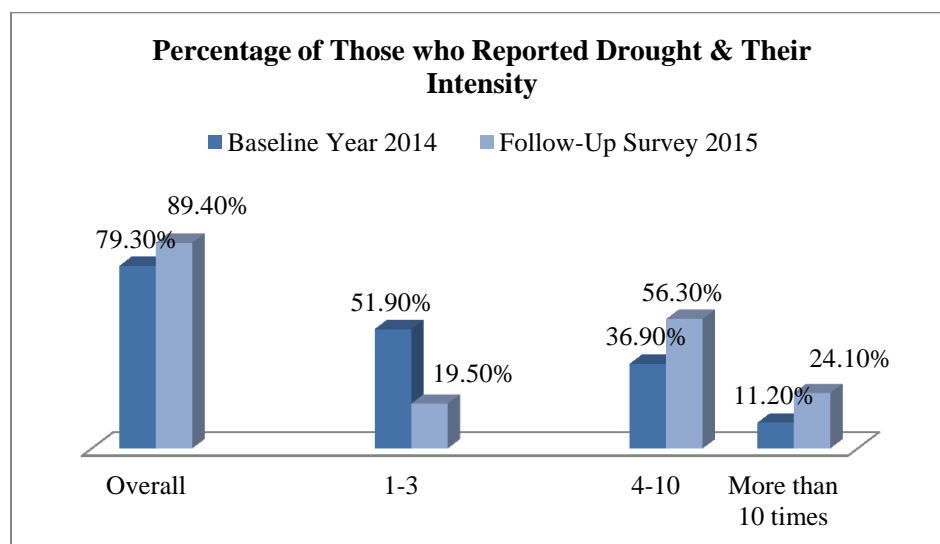
3.2.1.1 Drought

Drought is still a major cause of crop losses among re-surveyed participants just as it was in the baseline. Of those who answered the question, 261 respondents (89.4%) reported experiencing a drought in the last ten years that negatively affected their wellbeing and that of their families, compared to 79.3% in the baseline. In contrast to the baseline results in which the biggest proportion were those who endured drought one to three times (41.2%), in the follow up survey the biggest proportion of those who cultivate crops and reported drought in the last ten years endured it four to 10 times (50.3%). Similarly, the largest portion of those who reported drought in the last ten years is among respondents who experienced it four to 10 times (56.3%). The portion of those who experienced drought in the last ten years one to three times dropped from 51.9% in the baseline to 19.5% in the following year (see Figure 4).

Table 6: Intensity of Drought

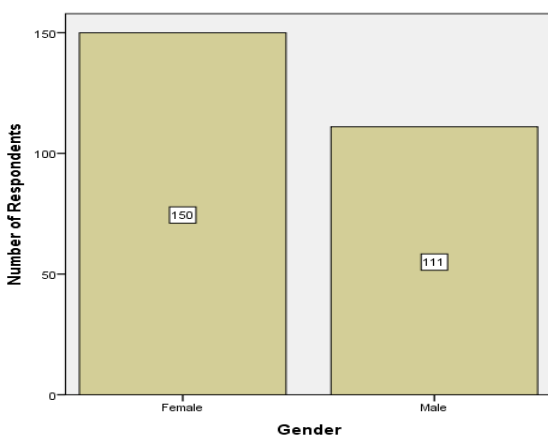
No. of times drought occurred in last 10 years	No. reporting drought in last 10 years	% of those cultivating crops (292)	% of those reporting drought (261)
1-3 times	51	17.5%	19.5%
4-10 times	147	50.3%	56.3%
More than 10 times	63	21.6%	24.1%
TOTAL	261	89.4%	100.0%

Figure 4: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Intensity of Drought



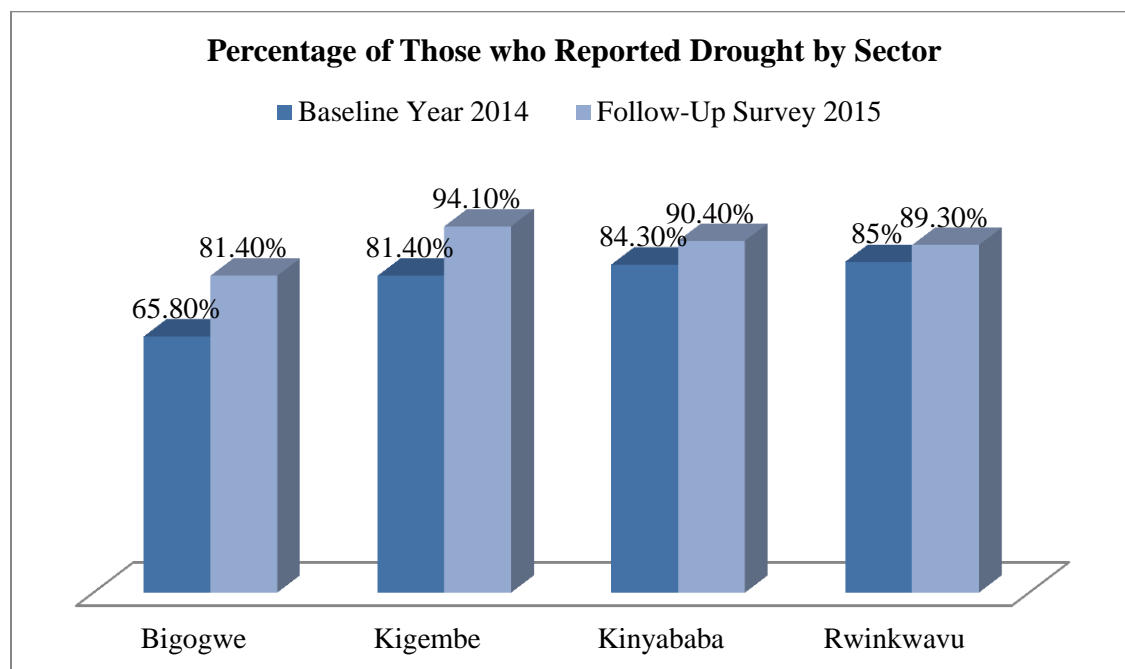
Female respondents reported facing droughts more often in the last decade than men. One hundred fifty out of 165 women who cultivate crops (90.9%) experienced drought compared to 111 out of 127 men (87.4%). Of those who cultivate crops and are 53 years and over 96% reported experiencing drought in the last ten years, higher than those in the 36-52 years group (88%) and those in 19-35 years bracket (86.2%). Crop cultivating respondents in Kigembe (94.1%), Kinyababa (90.4%), and Rwinkwavu (89.3%) reported drought with greater frequency than those in Bigogwe sector in the Western Province (81.4%). The proportions of those experiencing drought in their corresponding sectors slightly increased compared to the baseline results, although Bigogwe sector still has the lowest proportion of respondents who report facing drought in the last decade²⁵ (see Figure 6).

Figure 5: Respondents who experienced Drought by Gender



²⁵ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.23

Figure 6: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Experienced Drought – Sector



Two hundred thirty-three out of 292 who cultivate crops (79.8%) reported being overall more vulnerable to drought compared to 10 years ago, with 84.2% of the sample of female respondents²⁶ reporting increased levels of vulnerability compared to 74% of male respondents.²⁷

Among those 53 years of age and above, 85.3%²⁸ reported that they are more vulnerable to drought than ten years ago, followed by those age 32-53 (77.7%)²⁹ and those age 19-35 (75.9%).

Education appears to be correlated with perceptions of increased vulnerability to drought. Among those with no formal education, 86.4% report greater vulnerability to drought now as compared to a decade ago,³⁰ followed by those with some primary school (83.8%),³¹ primary school completed (75%),³² vocation training (66.7%)³³, and those with some secondary school (45%). Although all respondents with a university level education claim more vulnerability to drought compared to the last decade, the sample size is too small to be meaningful.

²⁶ The denominator is 165, the total number of females who responded to the question

²⁷ The denominator is 127, the total number of females who responded to the question

²⁸ The denominator is 75, the total number within the elderly category who responded to the question

²⁹ The denominator is 130, the total number within middle age category who responded to the question

³⁰ The denominator is 81, the total number of those with no formal education who responded to the question

³¹ The denominator is 130, the total number of those with some primary school who responded to the question

³² The denominator is 52, the total number of those primary school completed who responded to the question

³³ The denominator is 6, the total number of those with vocation training who responded to the question

Kigembe sector again appears to be relatively more exposed, with 87.1% of respondents in the sector reporting more vulnerability to drought over the past 10 years³⁴, followed by Rwinkwavu (85.3%)³⁵, Bigogwe (76.3%)³⁶, and Kinyababa (68.5%)³⁷.

Two hundred and four of those who perceived more vulnerability to drought compared to 10 years ago (87.6%) attribute the effect to the changes in climate change or weather patterns. Sixteen respondents (6.9%) attributed the overall higher level of vulnerability to the lack of help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperatives. Other respondents attributed their increased level of vulnerability to the lack of help from NGOs and changes in land-related policy or law.

Twenty-eight out of 292 respondents who cultivate crops and who reported overall lower levels of vulnerability compared to 10 years ago (9.6%) attribute the change to the help received from the local authorities or the government.

3.2.1.2 Crop Diseases

The re-surveyed sample pointed to crop diseases as another main contributor to crop losses over the past ten years. Two hundred sixty-seven out of the 308 respondents (91.4%) reported experiencing crop diseases and pests compared to 68.9% in the baseline. One hundred forty-one (52.8%) reported having experienced crop diseases four to 10 times in the last 10 years, whereas 68 (25.5%) reported enduring it one to three times and 58 (21.7%) more than 10 times. This is in contrast to the baseline results in 2014 whereing the largest proportion endured crop diseases one to three times in the last 10 years (see Figure 7).³⁸

Table 7: Severity of Crop Disease

No. of times crops suffered from disease in last 10 years	No. respondents for by category	% of those reporting diseases (267)
1-3 times	68	25.5%
4-10 times	141	52.8%
More than 10 times	58	21.7%
Total	267	100%

³⁴ The denominator is 85, the total number of those from Kigembe sector who responded to the question

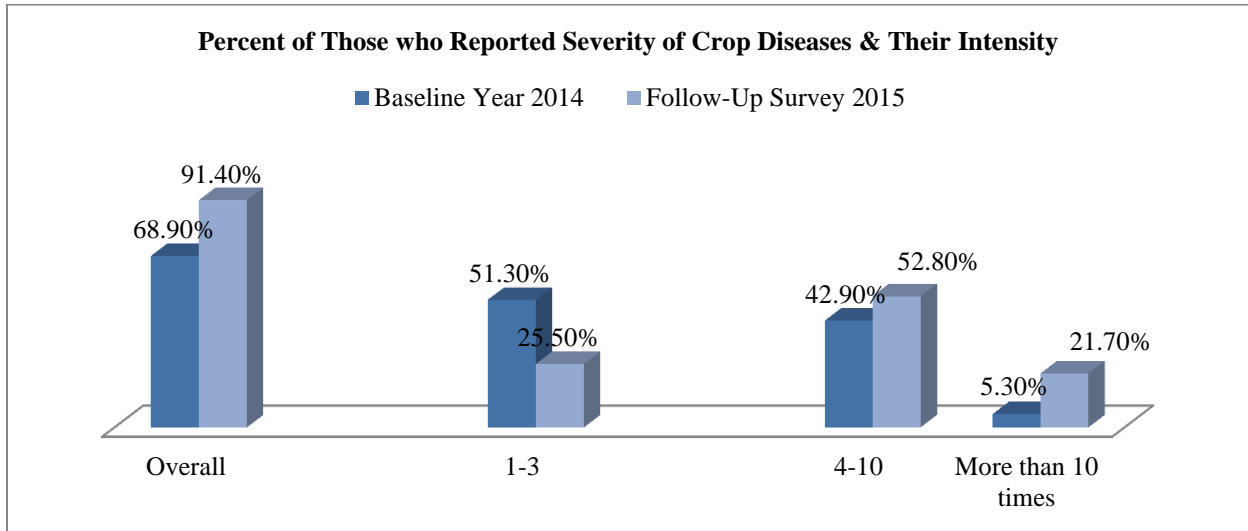
³⁵ The denominator is 75, the total number of those from Rwinkwavu sector who responded to the question

³⁶ The denominator is 59, the total number of those from Bigogwe sector who responded to the question

³⁷ The denominator is 73, the total number of those from Kigembe sector who responded to the question

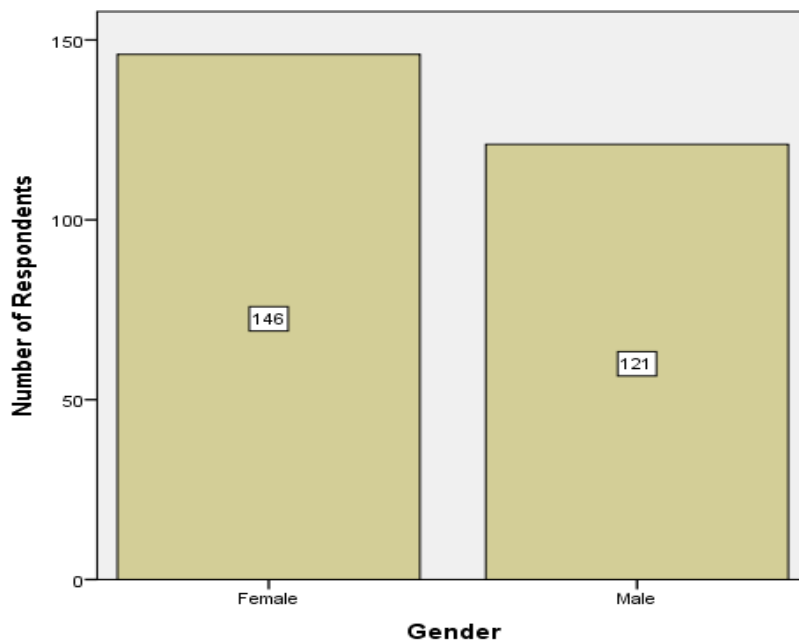
³⁸ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.23

Figure 7: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Severity of Crop Disease



88.5% of all female respondents (146 of 165 who cultivate crops) reported experiencing crop disease and pests in the last 10 years, compared to 95.3% of all men surveyed (121 of 132) as shown in Figure 8. Similar to the results of the baseline, a larger percentage of women (146 out of 267, or 55%) report suffering from crop disease and pests than males (121 of 267, or 45%).

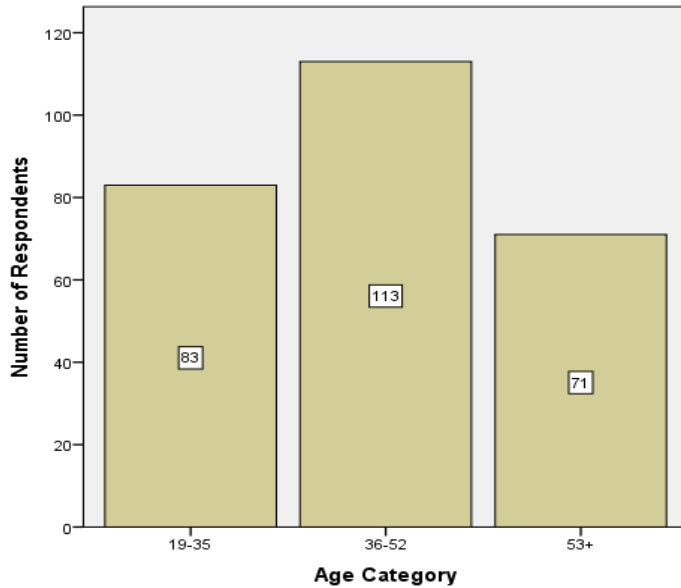
Figure 8: Respondents whose crops suffered from disease by Gender



Looking at the age brackets, 95.4% of all respondents between 19 and 35 years (83 out of 87 of those who cultivate crops) experienced crop diseases and pests compared to 94.6% (71 out of

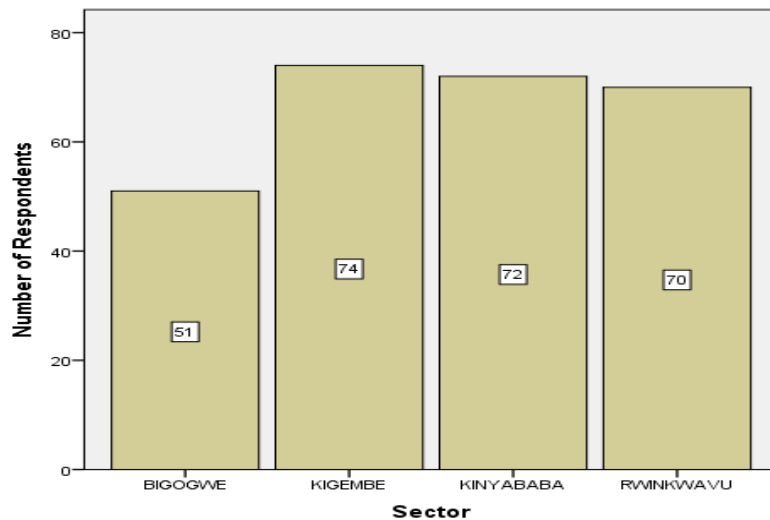
75) between 53 years and above and 86.9% (113 out of 130) of those between 36 and 52 years.

Figure 9: Respondents whose crops suffered from disease by age category



The proportion of Bigogwe sector respondents reporting having experienced crop diseases and pests is lower than that of other sectors (84.7%, or 50 out of 59 of those who cultivate crops). For Rwinkwavu sector, 67 out of 75 respondents (89.3%) did so, while for Kinyababa and Kigembe sectors 66 out of 73 (90.4%) and 79 out of 85 (92.9%), respectively, experienced crop diseases and pests. Similar patterns are observed in the baseline survey results.³⁹

Figure 10: Respondents whose crops suffered from disease by Sector



³⁹ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.25

Analyzing the overall vulnerability to crop disease over the past 10 years, of the respondents who cultivate crops, 220 (75.3%) reported facing higher levels of vulnerability as compared to a decade ago. Fifty-three reported lower levels of vulnerability (18.2%) and 19 reported no change (6.5%).

Disaggregating by gender reveals that 79.5% of the male respondents who cultivate crops perceive themselves as more vulnerable to crop disease as compared to 10 years ago, while 72.1% of women reported increased vulnerability.

Shares of those who reported higher levels of vulnerability to crop disease over the past 10 years is fairly even across the different age categories with 76.2% in the middle age bracket, 76% among older adults, and 73.6% among the younger adults.

Among those with primary schooling, 80.2% reported increased crop disease vulnerability, followed by 75% among those with some secondary school and 66.7% among those with no formal education.

Finally, 67 respondents in Kigembe (78.8% of the sample for this sector) and 60 respondents in Rwinkwavu (80% of the sector sample) reported having experienced higher levels of vulnerability to crop disease compared to 10 years ago. This was followed by Kinyababa (55 respondents, or 75.3% of the sector sample) and Bigogwe (38 respondents, or 64.4% of the sector sample). Once more, Bigogwe appears to be more resilient than other sectors.

Among those who reported overall higher levels of vulnerability, they attributed these changes over the past 10 years to changes in climate or weather patterns (140; or 63.6%) followed by lack of help from local authorities or the government (69; or 31.4%) and lack of help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperatives (10; or 4.5%). Among those who reported overall lower levels of vulnerability compared to the last decade, they attributed these changes to the support received from local authorities or the government (28; 52.8%); support from family, neighbors, local community or cooperatives (16; 30.2%); support from NGOs (6; 11.3%); and to changes in land-related policy or law (3; 5.7%).

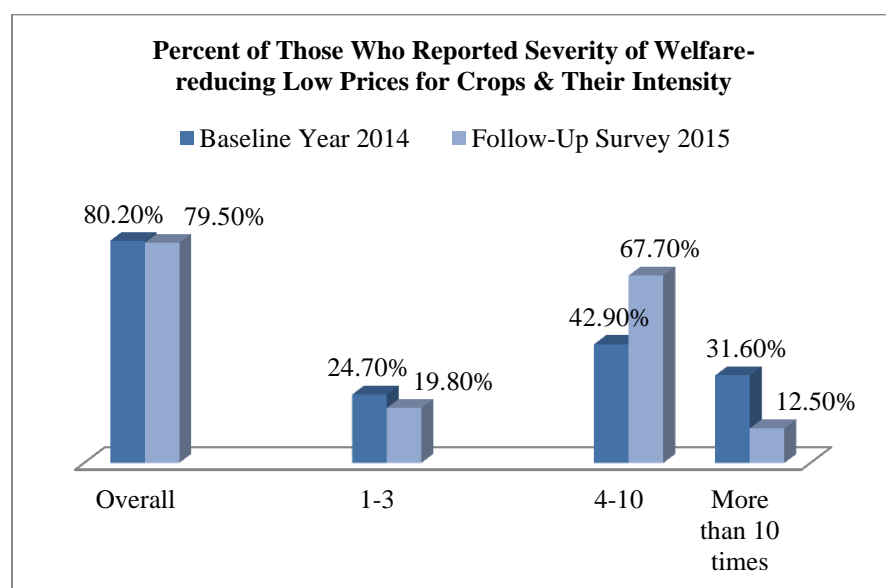
3.2.2 MARKET RISKS

In assessing experience of low prices for crop produce that negatively impacted the respondents' wellbeing and that of their families, 232 out of 292 respondents who cultivate crops (79.5%) reported experiencing low prices (see Table 8) compared to 80.2% of the baseline results. Of these farmers, the largest proportion of respondents suffered low prices 4 to 10 times in the last 10 years (see Table 8).

Table 8: Severity of welfare-reducing low prices for crops

No. of times low crop prices occurred in last 10 years	No. reporting low crop prices in last 10 years	% of those reporting low crop prices (232)
1-3 times	46	19.8%
4-10 times	157	67.7%
More than 10 times	29	12.5%
Total	232	100%

Figure 11: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Severity of welfare-reducing low prices for crops



Analyzing experience of low price shocks for crops by gender, among the sample that cultivates crops, 81.9% of men experience price shocks compared to 77.6% of women (see Table 9). The results of the gender sample that cultivates crops differ from the baseline study findings where women were more vulnerable to price shocks than men⁴⁰ (see Figure 12).

⁴⁰ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.26

Figure 12: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Experienced Price Shocks – Gender

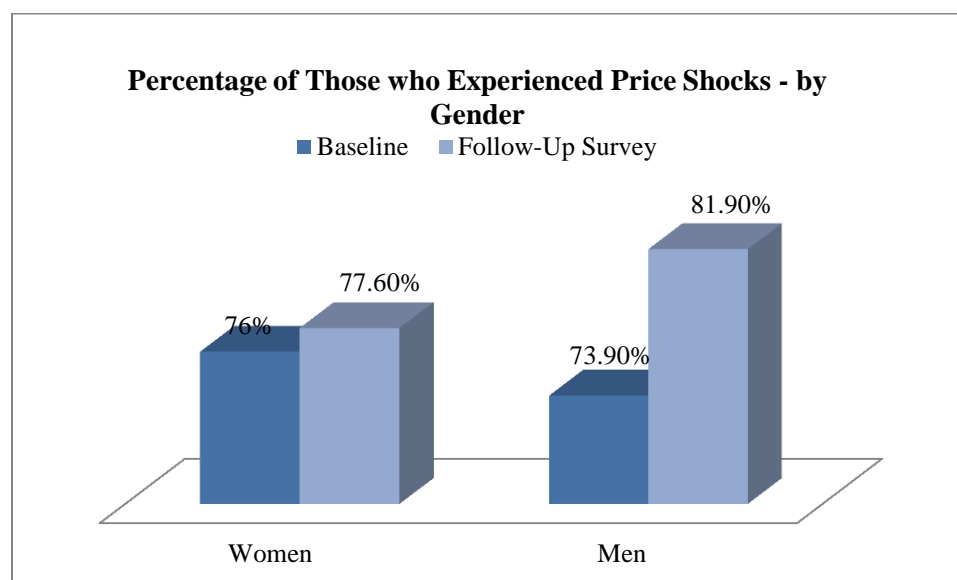


Table 9: Prices shock by Gender

Gender	No. reporting low crop prices in last 10 years	% of those cultivating crops (M=127, F=165)
Male	104	81.9%
Female	128	77.6%

Similar to the baseline findings, respondents in the 35 to 52 years age group who cultivate crops lead when it comes to experiencing low price shocks (37.3%) (see Table 10).

Table 10: Price shocks on crop sales by Age

Age Category	No. reporting low crop prices in last 10 years	% of those cultivating crops (292)
19-35	71	24.3%
36-52	109	37.3%
53+	52	17.8%
Total	232	79.5%

Analyzing the data by geographical distribution, 79.5% of respondents in Rwinkwavu reported experiencing price shocks. Sectoral differences are marginal with the lowest portion of respondents being those of Kigembe where 70.6% of sampled residents had experienced price shocks (see Table 11). In comparison to the baseline study findings, Bigogwe sector still seems to be relatively resilient as compared to other sectors in terms of encountering low prices for their crop produce at the market.

Table 11: Experience of price shocks by Sector

Sector	No. reporting low crop prices in last 10 years	No. Of sample by Sector	% of those experiencing price shocks by sector
Bigogwe	53	71	74.6%
Kigembe	60	85	70.6%
Kinyababa	57	74	77%
Rwinkwavu	62	78	79.5%

Asked to assess their overall vulnerability to price shocks compared to 10 years ago, 143 of those who cultivate crops (49%) reported suffering from higher levels of vulnerability while 117 reported having experienced lower levels of vulnerability over the past 10 years (40.1%). Only 32 respondents reported having experienced no change (10.9%) compared to 10 years ago. It is notable that the number of respondents who reported to having lower levels of vulnerability to price shocks (117) is significantly more than the number who reported lower levels of vulnerability to drought (28) and crop disease (53).

Fifty-two percent of male respondents who cultivate crops reported higher levels of vulnerability to price shocks compared to 46.7% of women. Proportions of those who reported higher levels of vulnerability to lower prices is fairly even among the middle age, youth and elderly, at 50%, 49.4% and 46.7%, respectively. Curiously, those with higher levels of education more often reported experiencing increased vulnerability compared to the less educated. Among those with vocational training, 66.7% claimed to have higher levels of vulnerability to price shocks compared to the last 10 years. This is followed by those with some secondary school (55%), those with a university level and primary schooling with 50% each, and those with no formal education (44.4%).

Examining by sector sample, 61% of Bigogwe residents claim higher levels of vulnerability to price shocks than 10 years ago, followed by Kinyababa with 56.2%, Rwinkwavu with 50.7%, and Kigembe with 32.9%. This is interesting considering that, in general, Bigogwe sector ranks as less vulnerable compared to the other three sectors.

Those who reported higher levels of vulnerability attributed their change mainly to the lack of help from local authorities or the government (66; or 46.1%), changes in climate or weather patterns (53; or 37.1%); lack of help from families, neighbors, local communities or cooperatives (14; or 9.8%); changes in land-related policy or law (6; or 4.2%); and changes in other types of policies or laws (4; or 2.8%). Those who reported lower levels of vulnerability to price shocks compared to the last 10 years attribute the changes to the help they obtained from the local authorities (76; or 64.9%) and families, neighbors, local communities or cooperatives (40; or 34.2%). One individual attributed the positive change to having a land certificate.

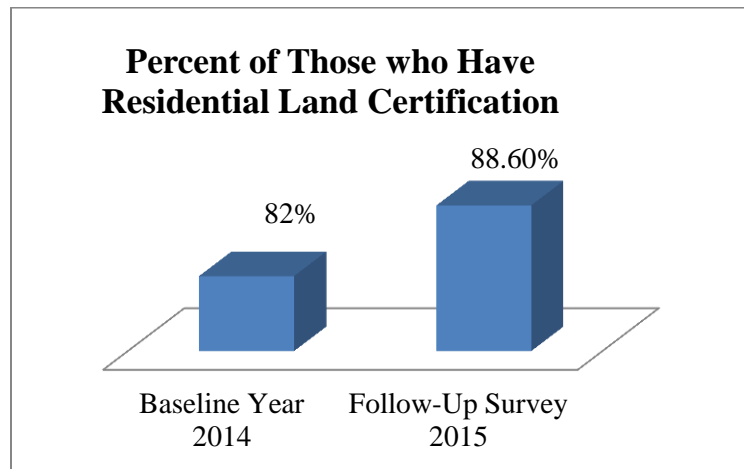
3.2.3 LAND TENURE RISKS

As was done in the baseline data analysis, the follow up assessment examined land tenure risks. The survey asked respondents about their possession of a land certificate, whether their land had been demarcated, and their experience and expectations of land encroachment, land seizure, and land disputes.

3.2.3.1 Land certification

Among the 308 individuals re-surveyed who responded to whether they have land certification, 273 (88.6%) reported residing on a plot that had been issued a land certificate compared to 82% in the baseline results (see Figure 13). Among those with a land certificate, 156 were women (88.6% of the total number of women)⁴¹ and 117 were men (88.6% of the total number of men)⁴² (see Figure 15). Eighty respondents claiming they possessed certificates were between the age of 19-35 (90.9%), 119 between 36 – 52 (86.9%), and 74 aged 53 and above (89.2%). Thirty of the 308 who responded to the question (9.7%) claimed their residential plots did not have certificates, and 5 (1.6%) said they were not aware if their plots had certificates.

Figure 13: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by those who have Residential Land Certification



The 35 respondents who did not have a certificate for their residential land or were not aware whether they did were categorized as vulnerable. Twenty were women (11.3% of all 176 women responding to the question) and 15 were men (11.4% of the 132 responding men), suggesting that vulnerability in this sub-category is low and similar for women and men.

⁴¹ The denominator is 176; the total number of females interviewed

⁴² The denominator is 132; the total number of males interviewed

Figure 14: Residential plot certification

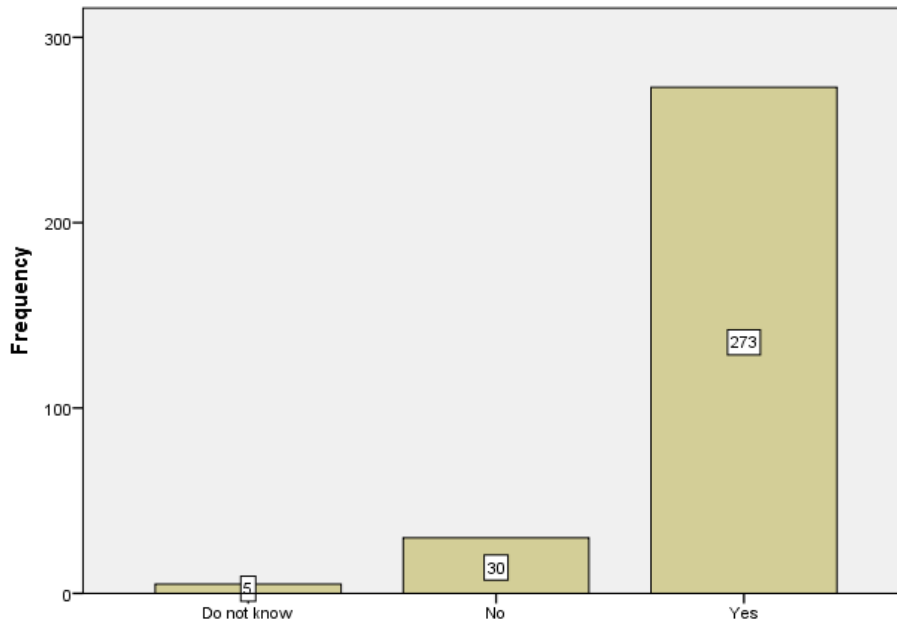
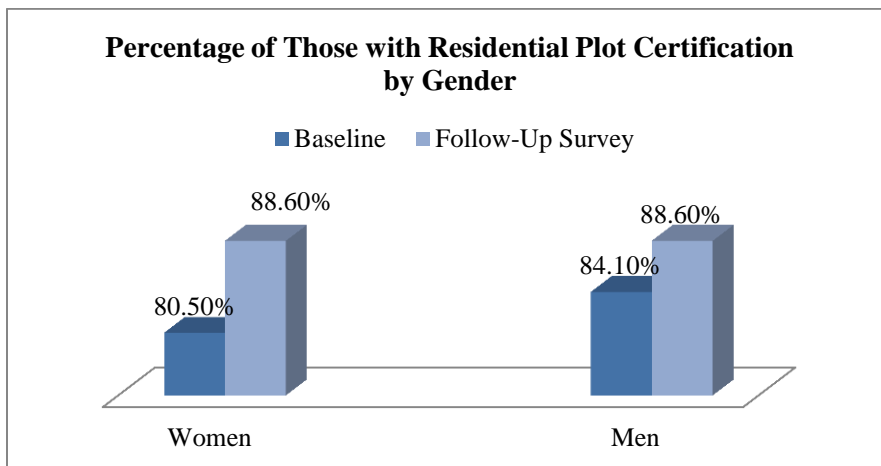


Figure 15: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Residential Plot Certification - Gender

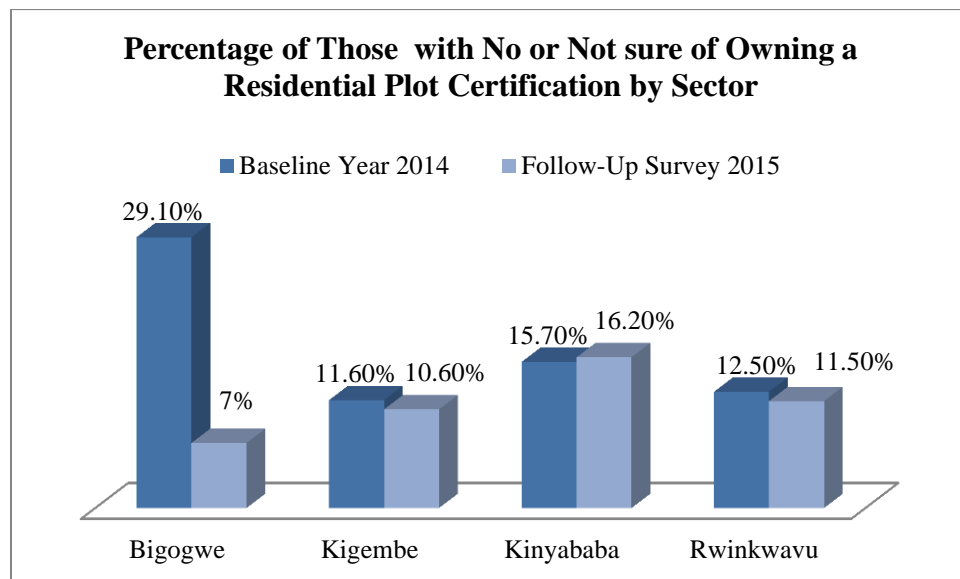


Similar to the baseline findings, most of the 35 respondents who reported lacking or not knowing if their plots had land certificates were in the lower education categories: no formal education (10), some primary school (16), and completed primary school (4), vocational, some secondary schooling (4) and secondary completely (1).

Of the total sector sample, Kinyababa sector has the highest proportion of people without land titles and those who do not know if they have land titles (16.2%), followed by Rwinkwavu (11.5%), Kigembe (10.6%), and Bigogwe (7%). Compared to the baseline, Bigogwe sector now

is more resilient than before with the highest percent of those who possess land certificates to their residential plots.⁴³

Figure 16: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Lack or Uncertainty of Residential Plot Certification – Sector



Of those with residential land titles on their plots, 243 (89%) claim to have their names on their certificates compared to 88.1% of the baseline results. Of the 156 women who responded to this question, 82.1% reported having their name on the land certificate compared to 96.5% of the 119 men who responded. In the baseline, 81% of the female sample and 97.4% of the male sample reported having their name on the land certificate.⁴⁴ The continuation of this pattern of a larger proportion of men than women claiming to have their names on the certificates indicates that gender inequality in this domain persists. Nineteen respondents (7%) do not know if their names are written on the certificate while the remaining 13 (4.8%) said their names are not written on the certificates. Of these 32 respondents designated as vulnerable, 28 of them were women and only 4 were men, while 29 of the 32 had a primary education or less.

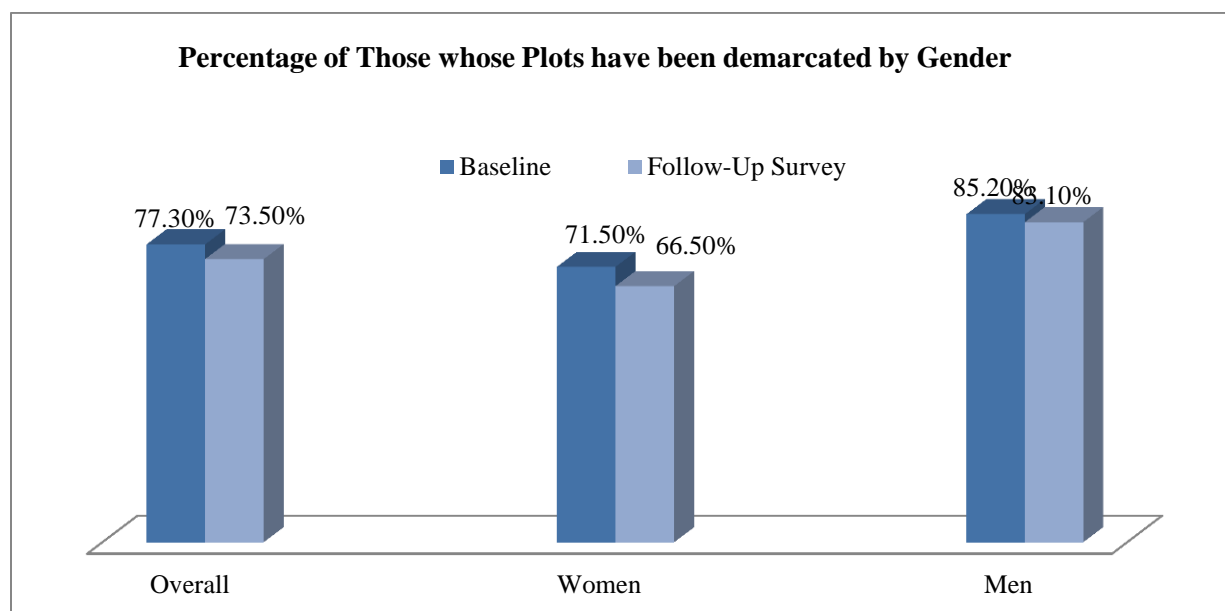
When asked whether their plots had been demarcated, 225 respondents of the 306 who responded to the question (73.5%) claimed that they were compared to 77.3% from the baseline. Of the 176 women who responded to this question, 66.5% claim to have demarcated plots whereas of the 130 men who responded, 83.1% claim to have demarcated plots. In the baseline, 71.5% of the female sample and 85.2% of the male sample (see Figure 17) claimed to have demarcated plots. The difference between men and women knowing whether their land had been demarcated is a concern worthy of further investigation. Of the 37 (12.1%) who said their plots had not been demarcated, 17 were women and 20 were men. Forty-four respondents

⁴³ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.29

⁴⁴ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.29

(14.3%) were not aware if their land had been demarcated, 42 of whom were women and two of whom were men.

Figure 17: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by those whose Plots have been Demarcated – by Gender

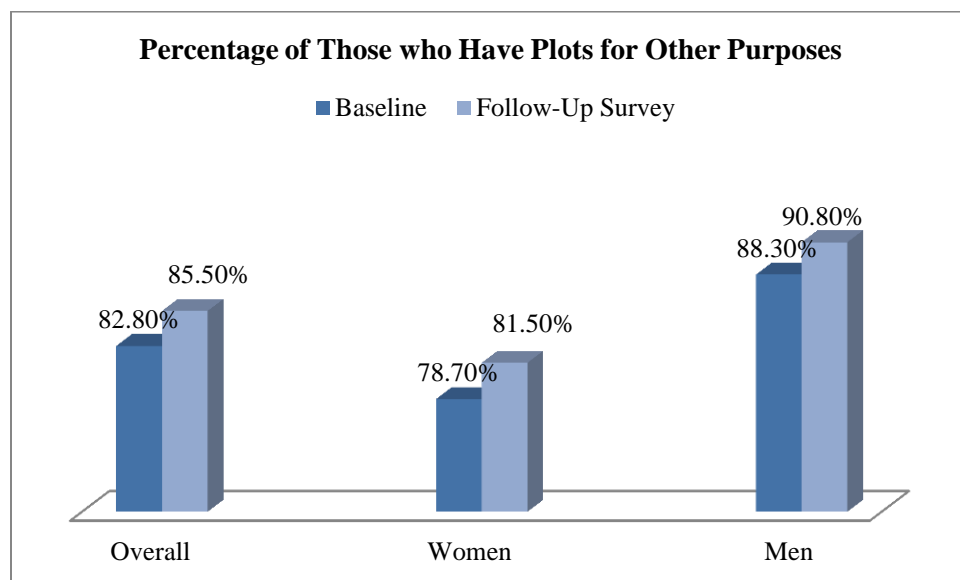


When asked if they had other plots besides the residential plot (used for other purposes including farming), 260 (85.5%)⁴⁵ reported having other plots compared to 82.8% in the baseline. Of the 173 women who answered this question, 81.5% claimed to have additional plots whereas 90.8% of the men who answered this question (131) claimed the same. In the baseline, 78.7% of the female sample and 88.3% of the male sample claimed to have additional plots (see Figure 18). Forty-four respondents (14.5%) did not have additional plots, of whom 32 were female and 12 males. This highlights another area of gender disparity in land ownership.

Bigogwe sector had the highest number of people with no additional plots of land (26; 37.1% of Bigogwe respondents). This was followed by Rwinkwavu with eight respondents (10.3%), Kinyababa with seven respondents (9.6%), and Kigembe with three respondents (3.6%).

⁴⁵ The denominator is the 304; the number of individuals who responded to the question

Figure 18: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Those who Have Plots for Other Purposes – by Gender



3.2.3.2 Encroachment

When asked to assess the likelihood of encroachment on land by owners of neighboring plots, 75 respondents (24.4%) and eight respondents (2.6%) claimed it was likely and highly likely, respectively, that their neighbors would encroach compared to 27% of those who said it was likely and 2% who said it was highly likely in the baseline findings (see Figure 19). On the other hand, 210 (68.2%) and six (1.9%) respondents said it was unlikely and very unlikely, respectively, that encroachment would take place. Nine individuals (2.9%) responded that they were uncertain about the likelihood of encroachment (see Figure 20). Among those who considered encroachment to be likely or highly likely, the reasons for their assessment included greed for land in the face of land scarcity, communal conflict, lack of visible demarcations, and illiteracy. Those who said it was unlikely or very unlikely mainly felt that each household's plot is well demarcated and well evidenced on the land title or that encroachment is not a common practice in their area.

Figure 19: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Likelihood of Encroachment

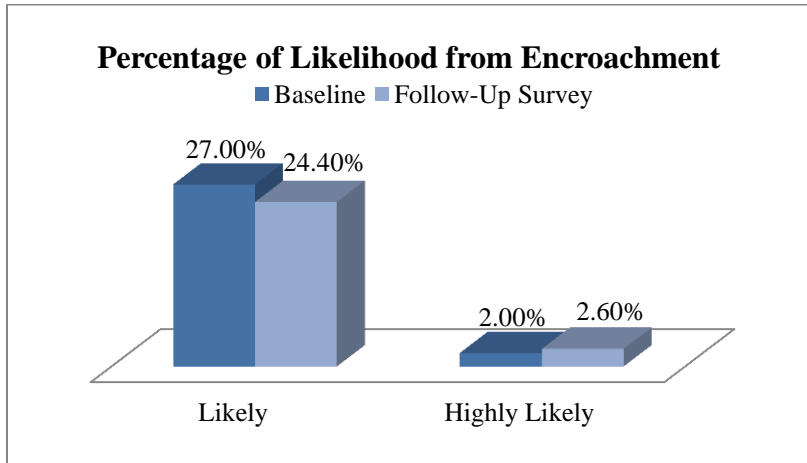
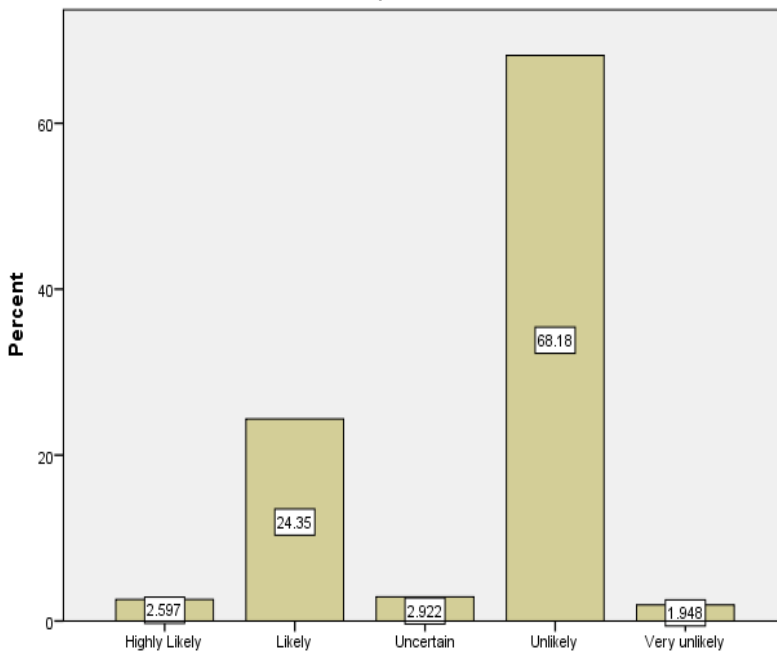
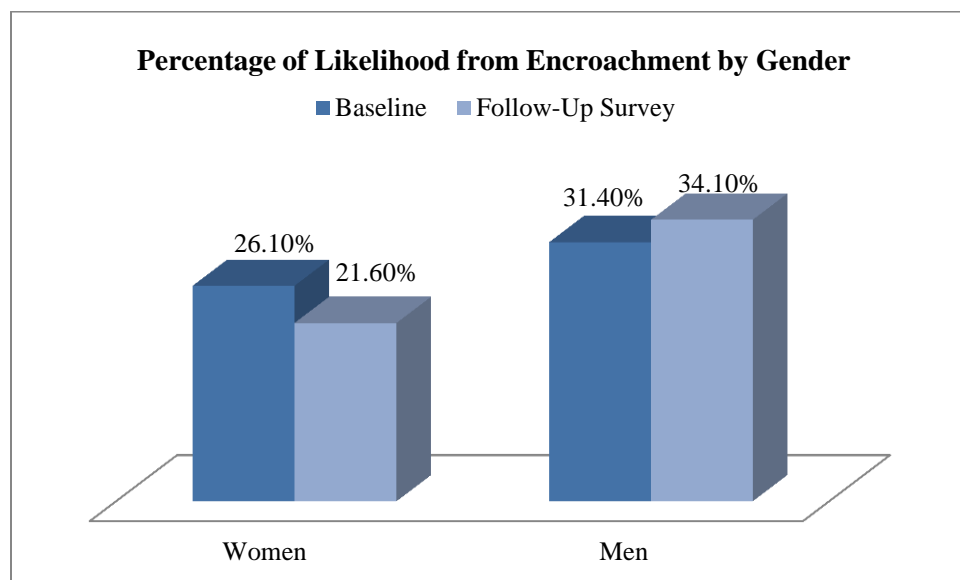


Figure 20: Plot encroachment



Of the 83 individuals (27%) who claimed that their neighbors were likely or highly likely to encroach on their land, thirty eight were women (21.6% of women responding to the question) and 45 were men (34.1% of those responding) compared to 26.1% of the baseline female sample and 31.4% of the male sample (see Figure 21). Looking at the age brackets, the youth reported greater likelihood of encroachment (38.6% of all youth responding), followed by the elderly (19 respondents; or 22.9% of the sample of elderly), and the middle age (30; or 21.9% of the middle age sample).

Figure 21: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Likelihood of Encroachment – by Gender



As with the baseline findings, Kinyababa sector has the highest percent of respondents reporting to be at risk of encroachment (29 respondents; or 39.2% of the sample of Kinyababa residents), followed by Bigogwe (17 respondents; or 23.9%), Kigembe (20 respondents; or 23.5%), and Rwinkwavu (17 respondents; or 21.8%).

Asked to assess their own and their family’s overall vulnerability to boundary encroachment compared to 10 years ago, the majority of respondents (241 out of 307; or 78.5%) reported to be much less vulnerable (145) or less vulnerable (96). Fifty-two (16.9%) claimed no changes in their overall vulnerability to boundary encroachment over the past 10 years, while 14 claimed to be more vulnerable (4.6%).

Whereas 83.2% of the sample of male respondents claimed to have lower levels of vulnerability in the past decade, only 76.7% of female respondents claimed this. 89.7% of youth respondents claimed lower vulnerability compared to 10 years ago, followed by 84% of elderly respondents, and 77.7% of middle age respondents.

One hundred percent (100%) of those who reported that they had completed secondary school or had university level education reported lower levels of vulnerability. This contrasts with 83.3% of those with vocational training, 81.3% of those with some primary school, 80.7% of those with no formal education, 70.4% of those who had completed primary school, and 66.7% of those with some secondary school.

Of those who responded to the question, Kigembe sector leads those who claimed lower levels of vulnerability to boundary encroachment with 87%, followed by Kinyababa (81.1%), Bigogwe (77.5%), and Rwinkwavu (66.7%).

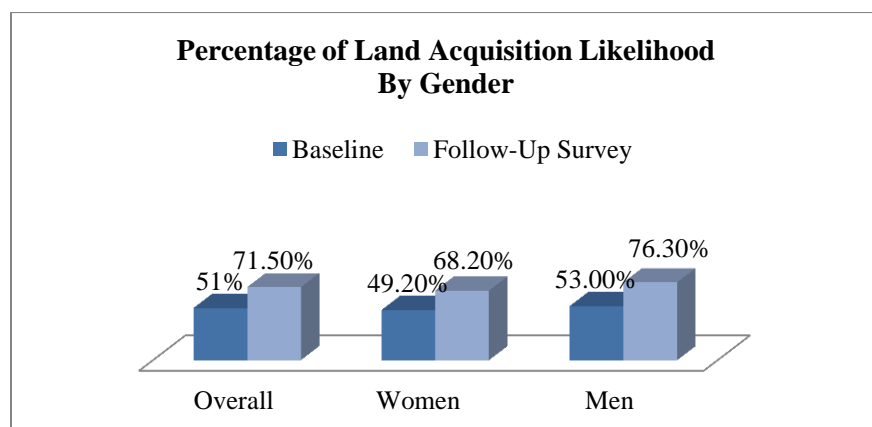
Among those who reported lower levels of vulnerability, 40% (96 respondents) attributed the change to possessing a land certificate. 25.7% (62 respondents) attributed lower vulnerability to changes made in land-related policy or law, 21.9% to the support they received from the local authorities or the government, and 11.6% to help from families, neighbors, local communities or cooperatives. Two people attributed their lower vulnerability to changes in other types of policies or laws (0.8%). Of those who claimed higher levels of vulnerability, they attributed the changes to the lack of help from the local authorities or the government (6 respondents; or 42.9%); lack of support from their families, neighbors, local communities or cooperatives (3 respondents); changes in climate or weather patterns (4 respondents), and lack of a land certificate (1 respondent).

3.2.3.3 Land Acquisition

The survey asked respondents how likely they felt it was that their land could be taken from them. Of the 307 people who responded to the question, 220 (71.7%) claimed that it was very likely or likely that their land could be taken away compared to 51% in the baseline. Sixty-four respondents (20.8%) reported that it was unlikely, 7 (2.3%) said it was very unlikely, and 16 (19.2%) were uncertain (see Figure 23).

Among the 220 respondents who claimed land acquisition to be likely or very likely, 120 were female and 100 were male. 68.2% of the female sample showed vulnerability to land acquisition compared to 76.3% of the male sample. In the baseline, 49.2% of the female sample and 53% of the male sample showed vulnerability to land acquisition (see Figure 22).

Figure 22: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Likelihood of Land Acquisition – by Gender



Analyzing by age, those between 36 and 52 years perceive themselves to be more at risk from land acquisition (105 respondents; or 76.6%) than those between 19 and 35 years (58 respondents; or 65.9%) and those 53 years old and above (57 respondents; 69.5%).

Rwinkwavu sector has a larger share of respondents who fear land acquisition (66 respondents; or 85.7% of Rwinkawavu residents responding to the question), followed by Kigembe (68 respondents; or 80%), Bigogwe (51 respondents; or 71.8%), and Kinyababa (35 respondents; or

47.3%). The figures differ from the baseline results where respondents in Kigembe previously led in perceiving themselves at risk to land acquisition (see Figure 24).

Further comparison of the findings between the first and second surveys indicates that the proportion of respondents who expressed that their land was likely to be acquired by someone has increased from 50.6% to 71.4%. This increase is alarming and is indicative of weakening land tenure security (see Figure 25).

Asked about the most likely sources of land acquisitions, 209 out of 220 respondents (95%)⁴⁶ felt that their land was likely to be taken from them by the government while the remaining 5% felt their land would be taken away by either a family member, private company or others. See Figure 7 below. The proportion of those who felt the government might take their land rose from 91.3% in the baseline results to 95%. These results underscore ongoing insecurities arising from government land acquisitions in Rwanda.

Those who felt that the government would take away their lands cited the sources of their fears as follows: (1) expropriation for purposes of creating grouped settlements, or the construction of roads, hospitals, schools, etc; (2) the fact that all lands belong to the state and that citizens only have rights to lease their lands; (3) land use regulations, such as requirements to cultivate a single crop or not occupy swamp land, which could result in their removal; (4) living on land that contains minerals, which belong to the state; and finally (5) land being repossessed by a bank for failure to repay a loan.

Asked to assess their own and their family's overall vulnerability to land acquisition compared to 10 years ago, 266 out of 306 who responded to the question reported overall lower levels of vulnerability (86.9%) compared to those who claimed more vulnerability (10.8%), and no change (2.3%). A greater proportion of male respondents reported lower levels of vulnerability to land acquisition (90%) compared to female respondents (84.7%).

Ninety-three percent (93%) of respondents aged 53 years and above reported lower vulnerability to land acquisition compared to those aged 36 to 52 years (86.1%), and those aged 19 to 35 years (83%).

All respondents who completed secondary school and all with university level education reported lower vulnerability to land acquisition compared to 10 years ago, followed by those with some primary schooling (90.3%), those who completed primary school (81.5%), those with some secondary school (81%), and those with vocation training (66.7%).

85.7% of respondents residing in Bigogwe sector reported lower levels of vulnerability to land acquisitions, followed by Rwinkwavu (84.4%), Kigembe (80.5%), and Kinyababa (78.4%).

Those who reported lower levels of vulnerability to land acquisition attributed this positive influence in changes that were made in land-related policy or laws (93 respondents; or 35%), or

⁴⁶ The denominator is 220, the number of individuals that it is likely and very likely that their land can be taken away from them.

other types of policies or laws (6 respondents; or 2.3%), possessing land titles (76 respondents; or 28.6%), and the support they receive from local authorities or the government, and to families, neighbors, local communities or cooperative (66 respondents, or 24.8%; and 2 respondents or 0.8%, respectively). Those who claimed higher levels of vulnerability attributed this change to lacking support from local authorities or the government (11 respondents; or 33.3%), having no land certificate (7 respondents; or 21.2%), experiencing changes in climate or weather patterns (6 respondents, or 18.2%), changes in land-related policy or law (6 respondents, or 18.2%), and lacking help from families, neighbors, local communities or cooperatives (3 respondents; or 9.1%).

Figure 23: Land Acquisition

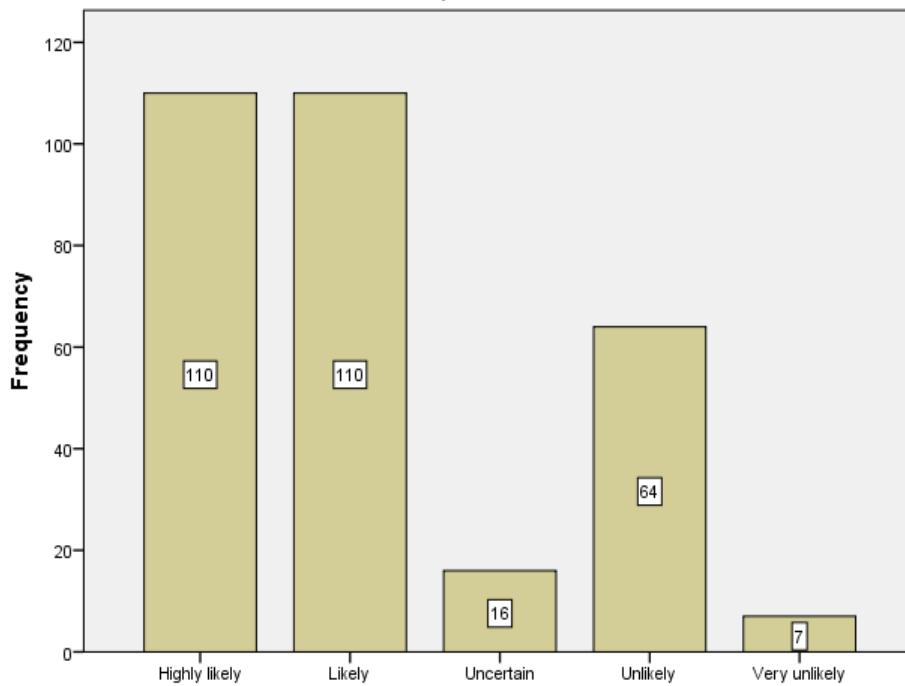


Figure 24: Land Acquisition: Baseline versus Follow-Up Survey Results by Sector

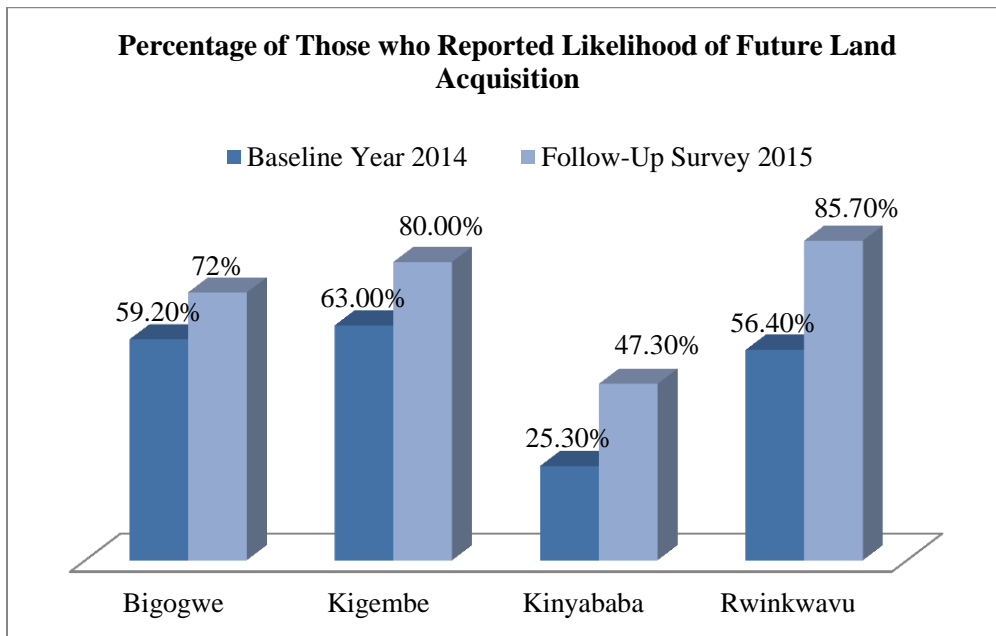
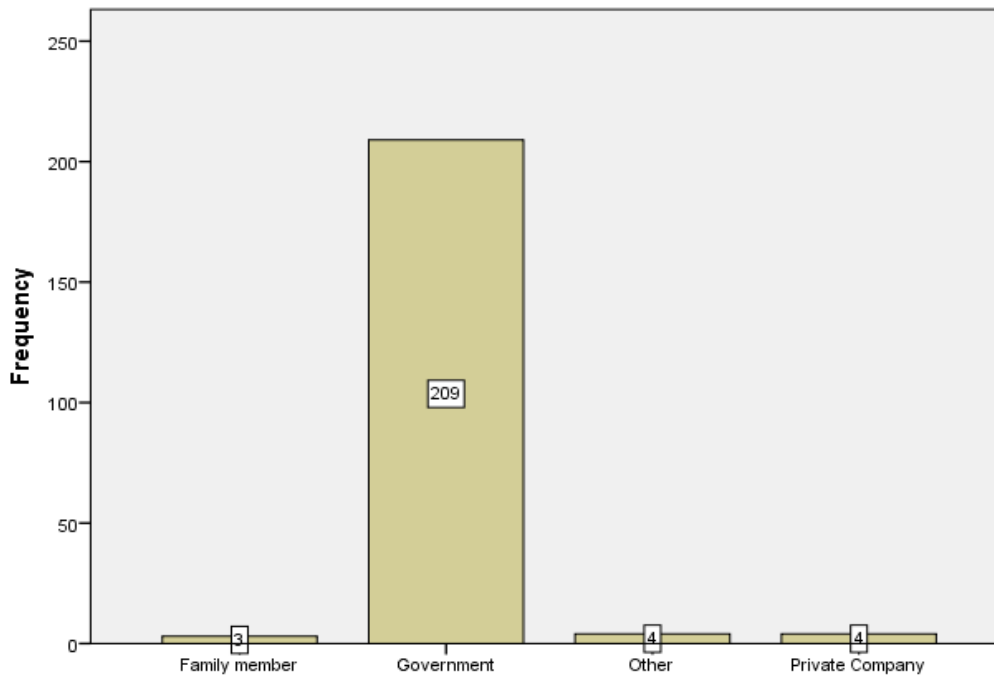


Figure 25: Those likely to acquire land

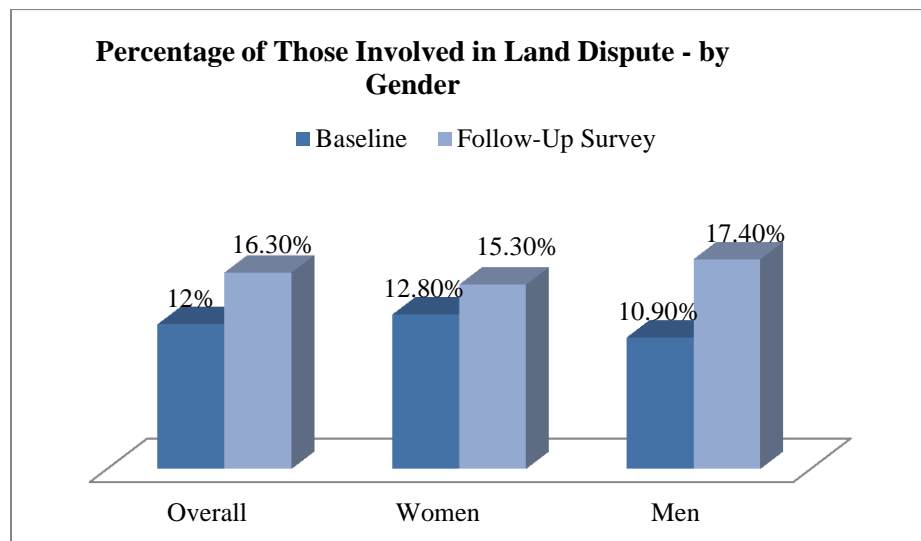


3.2.3.4 Land Disputes

When asked if they were involved in a land-related dispute, only 50 (16.3%) out of all 308 re-surveyed respondents reported being engaged in a land dispute, including 15.3% of all surveyed women and 17.4% of all surveyed men. In the baseline, 12% of respondents reported

being involved in a land-related dispute, including 12.8% of all female respondents and 10.9% of all male respondents (see Figure 26).

Figure 26: Comparative Observation between Follow-Up Survey and Baseline Results by Those Involved in Land Dispute – by Gender



Rwinkwavu sector had more persons with disputes (26.9% of the sector sample) than Kigembe (17.6%), Kinyababa (10.8%), and Bigogwe (8.5%). Of those who reported being engaged in a land dispute, 40% claimed these disputes were with the government, followed by neighbors (24%), family members (14%) and members of the spouse's family (12%). Twenty-one respondents (42%) reported that their dispute⁴⁷ concerned land encroachment while 17 (34%) reported disputes concerning government/investor acquisition of land. Ownership claims (inheritance, umunani, and someone claiming rights over land as theirs) each constitute 8% of respondents reporting land disputes.

When asking those who reported being involved in land dispute the likelihood of being engaged in future land disputes, 44%⁴⁸ said it was likely and 36% said it was unlikely. Twenty percent were uncertain. Out of those who reported that a future dispute was likely, 12 were women and 10 were men. Rwinkwavu sector recorded more of these cases (14), followed by Kigembe and Bigogwe with 4 cases each. Similar to the baseline results,⁴⁹ no respondents in Kinyababa reported future disputes as likely.

In assessing the overall level of vulnerability to land disputes compared to 10 years ago, 149 (48.7%) out of the 306 people who responded to the question reported lower levels of vulnerability compared to 126 (41.2%) who reported no change and 31 (10.1%) who reported more vulnerability. 50.9% of the 175 responding women claimed to be less vulnerable over the past ten years compared to 45.8% of responding men.

⁴⁷ Ibid

⁴⁸ The denominator is 50, the number of respondents who reported they are currently engaged in disputes

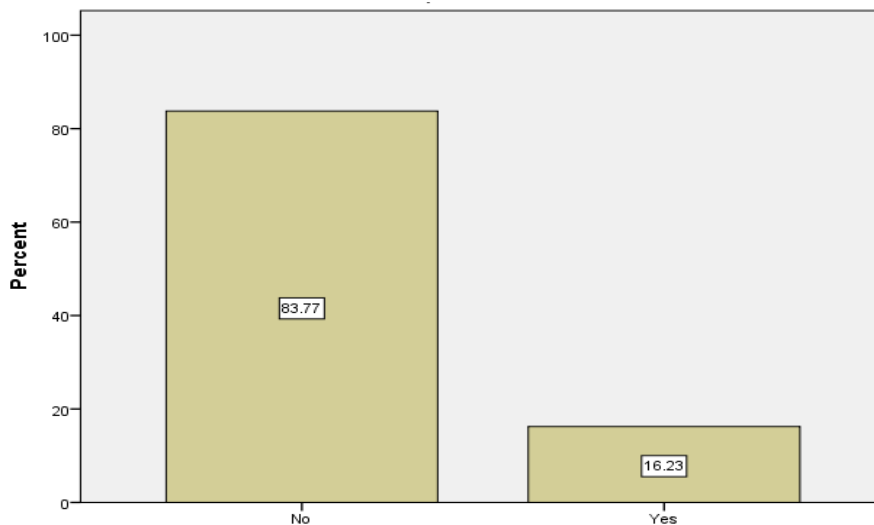
⁴⁹ See Baseline Survey Report 2014: An Assessment of Citizens' Vulnerability and Knowledge on Land Laws in Rwanda, p.33

56.8% of youth respondents reported lower levels of vulnerability compared to 45.9% of middle aged respondents, and 44.6% of elderly respondents.

All respondents who had completed secondary school claimed lower levels of vulnerability to land disputes, distantly followed by 59% of those with no formal education, 56.4% of those with some primary school, 50% of those with a university education, 50% of those with vocational training, 42.9% of those with some secondary school, and 13% of those who had completed primary school.

Kinyababa sector has the largest proportion who report lower vulnerability to land disputes (60.8%), followed by Kigembe with 53.6%, Bigogwe with 47.1%, and Rwinkwavu with 33.3%.

Figure 27: Land Disputes



As compared to the baseline findings, more respondents now possess a land certificate, are less vulnerable to many factors contributing to land tenure risk, and consider themselves to be more resilient than 10 years ago. Nonetheless, the fact that 71.7% of respondents felt that their land would likely be taken away with the government as the overwhelmingly identified expropriator raises concerns that acts of expropriation continue to pose a major tenure security risk to ordinary citizens, and calls for a review of the extent and manner of implementation of expropriation.

3.3 KNOWLEDGE OF LAND LAWS IN RWANDA

This section reports on survey respondents' levels of knowledge of land-related laws in Rwanda. A knowledge index was developed which scored each question corresponding to this section either a 0 or 1, depending on whether the response was incorrect or correct, respectively. The responses were then averaged to produce the index number. All individuals with an index below 0.5 were classified as less knowledgeable and those with 0.5 and above were classified as knowledgeable.

Although the overall percent of knowledgeable respondents slightly decreased from 89.3% in the baseline to 87% in the follow up survey, 39% of respondents demonstrated an increase in understanding of land-related law and their rights since the baseline survey. Analysis also indicates that 268 respondents (87%) scored 0.5 and above and were classified as knowledgeable of the land law and their land rights in Rwanda, while 40 respondents (13%) had less knowledge (see Tables 12 and 13). Further examination by gender reveals that 85.2% of all female respondents are aware of the land laws and their land rights, compared to 89.4% of male respondents. Though overall knowledge of the land law and rights is high among re-surveyed females and males, the findings reveal a slight gender gap in legal knowledge.

In terms of age, the youth (19-35 years) are the most knowledgeable of the three age categories with 90.9% of people in this age group (80 persons) scoring 0.5 or above. The middle age group comes in second with 89.1% of respondents (122 individuals) scoring 0.5 or more, and the elderly third with 79.5% (66 people). The youth's access to educational opportunities, media and social networks may support their greater awareness of land rights in Rwanda.

Education also appears to have a positive influence on awareness. All respondents who had a university education or had completed secondary school scored 0.5 or more, compared to those with some primary or completed primary school (90.3% and 90.7%, respectively), vocational training (83.3%), and no formal education (78.7%). Nonetheless, a majority of those with lower levels of education exhibited good knowledge on land law and rights.

Table 12: Legal Knowledge Index Summary Table

		Aggregate Knowledge Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		< 0.5		0.5+		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	26	14.8%	150	85.2%	176	100%
	Male	14	10.6%	118	89.4%	132	100%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
Age Category	19 – 35	8	9.1%	80	90.9%	88	100%
	36 – 52	15	10.9%	122	89.1%	137	100%
	53+	17	20.5%	66	79.5%	83	100%

	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
	No formal education	19	21.3%	70	78.7%	89	100%
Level of Education	Some primary school (not completed)	13	9.7%	121	90.3%	134	100%
	Primary school completed	5	9.3%	49	90.7%	54	100%
	Secondary school (completed)	0	0.0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Vocational training (1 year or more)	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	100%
	University (1 year or more)	0	0.0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Secondary school (not completed)	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	100%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%

Though they are not a significant number, all divorced or separated⁵⁰ respondents are knowledgeable on the land law and rights to land (four respondents; or 100% of the sample). Focus group discussions recently conducted with Haguruka paralegals and NWC volunteers suggest that this category is highly knowledgeable because they regularly seek legal knowledge and guidance from local government officials, paralegals, NWC volunteers or MAJ lawyers to ensure that their rights to property, including land, will be protected in the event of separation or divorce. Though also a small number (38), 92.7% of those living with one partner, but not legally married, have satisfactory knowledge on the land law and rights to land. Those married with one wife/husband and living with them in a civil union followed (190 respondents; or 88%), married with one wife/husband and living with them in customary or religious marriage only (5 respondents; or 83.3%) widows/widowers (27 respondents; or 77.1%), people living in polygamous unions (3 respondents; or 75%), and single respondents (1 respondent; or 50%).

Knowledge of land law and rights across the four sectors is reasonably high. Rwinkwavu sector dominates with 91% displaying sound knowledge, followed by Bigogwe (87.3%), Kinyababa (85.1%), and Kigembe (84.7%). The pattern exactly mirrors that found in the baseline study.

Table 13: Knowledge of Land Laws by Marital Status (Percent within Sample)

			Knowledge Proportion		Total
			< .5	.5+	
MARITALSTATUS	Consensual Union (Living with one partner, not legally married)	Count	3	38	41
		%	7.3%	92.7%	100%
	Divorced	Count	0	2	2

⁵⁰ Not living with a wife/husband, but not divorced.

		%	0%	100%	100%
	In polygamous relationship with two or more wives	Count	1	3	4
		%	25%	75%	100%
	Married with one wife/husband and living with them in civil union	Count	26	190	216
		%	12%	88%	100%
	Married with one wife/husband and living with them in customary or religious marriage only	Count	1	5	6
		%	16.7%	83.3%	100%
	Separated (not living with a wife/husband, but not divorced)	Count	0	2	2
		%	0.0%	100%	100%
	Single (Never Married and not living with a partner)	Count	1	1	2
		%	50%	50%	100%
	Widow/Widower	Count	8	27	35
		%	22.9%	77.1%	100%
Total		Count	40	268	308
		% Total	13%	87%	100%

Table 14: Knowledge of Land Laws by Sector (Percent within Sample)

			Knowledge Proportion		Total
			< .5	.5+	
SECTOR	BIGOGWE	Count	9	62	79
		%	12.7%	87.3%	100%
	KIGEMBE	Count	13	72	86
		%	15.3%	84.7%	100%
	KINYABABA	Count	11	63	83
		%	14.9%	85.1%	100%
	RWINKWAVU	Count	7	71	80
		%	9%	91%	100%
Total		Count	40	268	308
		% Total	13%	87%	100%

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

Examining changes in different elements of vulnerability and legal knowledge since the baseline survey, the 2015 follow-up survey revealed a decrease in vulnerability levels from 30.2% to 24% and slight drop in levels of legal knowledge from 89.3% to 87%. Applying the formula for calculating Indicator 3 demonstrates a decrease in overall vulnerability, yet different components of vulnerability have increased since the baseline, namely: more respondents experiencing losses in crop production investments, drought, crop diseases, and government land acquisitions. Education appears to be correlated with increased vulnerability to drought as compared to a decade ago.

When assessing land tenure risks, the foremost source of insecurity stems from fears of acquisition of private land, especially by the government, followed by engagement in a land dispute. Between the baseline survey and the follow-up survey, fear of land acquisition rose from 51% to 71.7% while the perceived likelihood of the government seizing private lands (mainly through expropriation in the public interest) rose from 91.3% to 95%. Percent of respondents involved in land disputes also increased from 12% in the baseline to 16.3%, with disputes with the government predominating (40%) among the re-surveyed sample. Rwinkwavu is the principal sector in which persons fear land acquisition by the government (85.7%) and engagement in land disputes (26.9%). Analysis by age has revealed that those between 36 and 52 years (76.6%) perceive themselves to be more at risk from land acquisition than any other age brackets..

On the other hand, possession of a land certificate has greatly increased for both women and men from 82% to 88.6%. While this may have an impact on reducing insecurities associated with boundary encroachment or land acquisition from neighbors or family, it is unlikely to decrease vulnerability to expropriation, the most acute source of tenure insecurity among respondents. The findings underscore the fact that tenure insecurities persist despite land tenure regularization and that the government land acquisitions are fueling this insecurity. They call for a review of the extent and manner of implementation of expropriation.

Overall, women are slightly more vulnerable than men, although the vulnerability gap between women and men decreased substantially from the baseline results. Areas in which women tended to be notably more vulnerable included not having their name on the land title certificate (or not knowing if their name was on the certificate), not having their plots demarcated, and owning fewer plots than men. Women also harbor greater fears of getting involved in future land disputes. However, in contrast to baseline results, follow-up survey results show men to be

notably more vulnerable than women when it comes to crop disease, experiencing price fluctuations for crop produce, perceiving land encroachment to be likely, and fearing land acquisition. These vulnerabilities are mainly attributed to the changes in climate/weather patterns and lack of help from local government.

Even though sound level of understanding of land-related laws slightly decreased from 89.3% of respondents in the baseline to 87% in the follow-up assessment, Rwanda's rural respondents retained a fairly good knowledge of land laws. Even though overall knowledge of the land law and rights is high among both re-surveyed women and men, the findings reveal a slight gender gap in legal knowledge favoring men.

In terms of age, youth (19-35 years) are the most knowledgeable of the three age categories with 90.9% of people in this age group demonstrating sound knowledge, potentially due to better access to educational opportunities (schools), media and social networks. Education also appears to have a positive influence on awareness, though a majority of those with lower levels of education still exhibited good knowledge on land law and rights.

Table 15: Summary Table of Vulnerability by Gender

Source of Vulnerability	Percent of full sample classified as vulnerable	% of female sample classified as vulnerable	% of male sample classified as vulnerable
Crop Loss	98.6%	98.6% ⁵¹	93.4% ⁵²
Drought	89.4%	90.9% ⁵³	87.4% ⁵⁴
Crop disease/pests	91.4%	88% ⁵⁵	95.3% ⁵⁶
Price shocks	79.5%	77.6% ⁵⁷	81.9% ⁵⁸
Lack of a land certificate, or unknown	11.3%	11.3% ⁵⁹	11.4% ⁶⁰
Lack of name on certificate, or unknown	11.8%	17.9% ⁶¹	3.4% ⁶²
Plot not demarcated, or not known	26.5%	33.5% ⁶³	16.9% ⁶⁴
Only have one plot	14.5%	18.5% ⁶⁵	9.2% ⁶⁶
Risk of boundary	27%	21.6% ⁶⁷	34.1% ⁶⁸

⁵¹ The denominator is 165, the number of females who responded to the question on crop loss

⁵² The denominator is 127, the number of males who responded to the question on crop loss

⁵³ The denominator is 165, the number of females who responded to the question on drought

⁵⁴ The denominator is 127, the number of males who responded to the question on drought

⁵⁵ The denominator is 165, the number of females who responded to the question on crop diseases

⁵⁶ The denominator is 127, the number of males who responded to the question on crop diseases

⁵⁷ The denominator is 165, the number of females who responded to the question on market price shocks

⁵⁸ The denominator is 127, the number of males who responded to the question on market price shocks

⁵⁹ The denominator is 176, the number of females who responded to the question on land certificates

⁶⁰ The denominator is 132, the number of males who responded to the question on land certificates

⁶¹ The denominator is 156, the number of females who responded to the question of having their name on the land certificates

⁶² The denominator is 119, the number of males who responded to that the question of having their name on the land certificates

⁶³ The denominator is 176, the number of females who responded to the question on plot demarcation

⁶⁴ The denominator is 130, the number of males who responded to if their plots are the question on plot demarcation

⁶⁵ The denominator is 173, the number of females who responded to if they only own one the question on number of plots

⁶⁶ The denominator is 131, the number of males who responded to the question on number of plots

⁶⁷ The denominator is 188, the number of females who responded to to the question on risk boundary encroachment

encroachment perceived as likely and very likely			
Risk of land acquisition perceived as likely and very likely	71.7%	68.2% ⁶⁹	76.3% ⁷⁰
Engaged in land dispute	16.3%	15.3% ⁷¹	17.4% ⁷²
Risk of engaging in another land dispute perceived as likely ⁷³	44%	44.4% ⁷⁴	43.5% ⁷⁵

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

As concluded in the baseline survey report, LAND Project in partnership with the Government of Rwanda can play a major role in strengthening resilience and wide-ranging knowledge of the legal framework on land to empower citizens to claim their land rights.

4.2.1. VULNERABILITY

To contribute to building the resilience of Rwandans to environmental risks, LAND Project will continue to carry out trainings on climate change risk assessment and adaptation, and integration of climate change projections into land use planning exercises. These trainings will target both local government officials as well as relevant civil society organizations that work directly with local communities. The project also intends to make further investments in land use planning, helping the GOR to better coordinate implementation, engage communities in the process and apply a climate change lens. As part of its support to review of the 2004 Land Policy, the project will help ensure adequate attention is given to environmental risks being confronted and how they can be mitigated through land use strategies. Finally, the project will support a Rwandan institution to lead research on the uptake of climate change adaptation practices and the effectiveness of those practices from farmers' perspective, especially in terms of combatting environmental risks and improving food security and livelihoods.

The project recommends that the GoR and other stakeholder invest in programs that mitigate crop and productive investment losses that have a major impact on household welfare. Examples of such measures include: (1) promotion and distribution of drought and disease resistant varieties; (2) policy and extension that supports crop diversification, (3) promotion of inter-cropping and crop rotation techniques that shield against crop diseases and total crop failures; (4) enhancement of livelihood diversification through off-farm job creation; (5) advancement of erosion and flood control technologies; (6) putting in place cold and dry storage facilities to facilitate off-season sales; (7) establishment of infrastructure and information

⁶⁸ The denominator is 137, the number of males who responded to the question on risk of boundary encroachment

⁶⁹ The denominator is 176, the number of females who responded to the question on risk of land acquisition

⁷⁰ The denominator is 131, the number of males who responded to the question on risk of land acquisition

⁷¹ The denominator is 188, the number of females who responded to the question of being engaged in a land dispute

⁷² The denominator is 176, the number of males who responded to the question of being engaged in land dispute

⁷³ The denominator is 132 ; the number of individuals who responded to the question of being in a dispute over land

⁷⁴ The denominator is 27 ; the number of females who responded to the question of being involved in another dispute over land

⁷⁵ The denominator is 23 ; the number of males who responded to the question of being involved in another dispute over land

channels that allow dependable and efficient transport of produce to markets offering higher prices; and (8) reinforcement of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

To address the issue of land tenure insecurities, LAND Project should continue to support the GOR in reviewing legal instruments, such as regulation emanating from the new expropriation law, to mitigate potential negative impacts on tenure security. At the same time, through the Lns policy review exercise, the project will advocate for judicious implementation of expropriation measures in the interest of curtailing rising insecurities over government land acquisitions. The project will also continue to disseminate practical recommendations supported by evidenced-based research to stakeholders who can influence policy and law. This includes research on the implementation of settlement policies and on outcomes associated with legal provisions that preclude subdivision of agricultural land. This includes examining the effects of these policies on tenure security. Research findings and recommendations will be shared through forums to enable stakeholders to map out strategies forward for addressing issues contributing to land tenure insecurity. With leadership from MINIRENA, LAND Project will support review of the land policy, enabling decision-makers to learn from land tenure risks being experienced by ordinary citizens and to act on them. Finally, the project will support the GOR in gathering accurate information on land-related disputes through the land governance monitoring system and provide tools like the cell-level land use maps that can help support resolution of disputes.

4.2.1. AWARENESS OF LAND LAWS AND RIGHTS

The slight decrease in awareness of land rights and law indicates that LAND Project and its partners need to lead further trainings on land-related law for legal assistance providers and other key players, such as IMBARAGA Farmers' Federation so that they may disseminate the information at the community-level. Delivery of handbooks and training materials with provisions of the new land-related laws and practical case studies can assist trainees in applying their knowledge of these laws. The project should also reinforce its awareness raising efforts through support to additional awareness raising campaigns, including a campaign to strengthen knowledge of the expropriation law and another on the importance for registering land transaction. The project's campaign on gendered land rights led by Radio Ishingiro demonstrated how effective campaigns that go beyond legal education and focus on behavior change. can be.

LAND Project should continue using empirical gendered land rights research to identify gendered sources of land tenure insecurity and recommend policy solutions. Gendered research results can also inform communications campaigns, such as the gender-equal land rights communications campaign led by Radio Ishingiro, which address sources of vulnerability for women, as well as increase awareness of women's land rights.

ANNEX I: FOLLOW-UP SURVEY RESULTS FOR VULNERABILITY AND LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

INDICATOR NO 3: FOLLOW-UP SURVEY RESULTS MATRIX

		Aggregate Vulnerability Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		Non-vulnerable (<=0.5)		Vulnerable (>0.5)		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	133	43.2%	43	13.9%	176	57.1%
	Male	101	32.8%	31	10.1%	132	42.9%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Age Category	19 - 35	70	22.7%	18	5.8%	88	28.5%
	36 - 52	102	33.1%	35	11.4%	137	44.5%
	53+	62	20.1%	21	6.8%	83	27%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Level of Education	No formal education	68	22.1%	21	6.8%	89	28.9%
	Some primary school (not completed)	103	33.4%	31	10.1%	134	43.5%
	Primary school completed	36	11.7%	18	5.8%	54	17.5%
	Secondary school (not completed)	18	5.8%	3	1%	21	6.8%
	Secondary school (completed)	2	0.7%	0	0%	2	0.7%
	Vocational training (1 year or more)	5	1.6%	1	0.3%	6	1.9%
	University (1 year or more)	2	0.7%	0	0%	2	0.7%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%

		Aggregate Vulnerability Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		Non-vulnerable (≤ 0.5)		Vulnerable (> 0.5)		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	133	75.6%	43	24.4%	176	100%
	Male	101	76.5%	31	23.5%	132	100%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Age Category	19 - 35	70	79.5%	18	20.5%	88	100%
	36 - 52	102	74.5%	35	25.5%	137	100%
	53+	62	74.7%	21	25.3%	83	100%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%
Level of Education	No formal education	68	76.4%	21	23.6%	89	100%
	Some primary school (not completed)	103	76.9%	31	23.1%	134	100%
	Primary school completed	36	66.7%	18	33.3%	54	100%
	Secondary school (not completed)	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	21	100%
	Secondary school (completed)	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Vocational training (1 year or more)	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6	100%
	University (one year or more)	2	100%	0	0%	2	100%
	Total	234	76%	74	24%	308	100%

INDICATOR 12: BASELINE SURVEY RESULTS MATRIX

		Aggregate Knowledge Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		< 0.5		0.5+		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	26	8.4%	150	48.7%	176	57.1%
	Male	14	4.6%	118	38.3%	132	42.9%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
Age Category	19 – 35	8	2.6%	80	26%	88	28.6%
	36 – 52	15	4.9%	122	39.6%	137	44.5%
	53+	17	5.5%	66	21.4%	83	26.9%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
Level of Education	No formal education	19	6.2%	70	22.7%	89	28.9%
	Some primary school (not completed)	13	4.2%	121	39.2%	134	43.5%
	Primary school completed	5	1.6%	49	15.9%	54	17.5%
	Secondary school (completed)	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
	Vocational training (1 year or more)	1	0.3%	5	1.6%	6	1.9%
	University (1 year or more)	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	2	0.7%
	Secondary school (not completed)	2	0.7%	19	6.2%	21	6.8%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%

		Aggregate Knowledge Index by Gender, Age & Education level					
		<u>< 0.5</u>		<u>0.5+</u>		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Gender	Female	26	14.8%	150	85.2%	176	100%
	Male	14	10.6%	118	89.4%	132	100%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
Age Category	19 – 35	8	9.1%	80	90.9%	88	100%
	36 – 52	15	10.9%	122	89.1%	137	100%
	53+	17	20.5%	66	79.5%	83	100%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%
Level of Education	No formal education	19	21.3%	70	78.7%	89	100%
	Some primary school (not completed)	13	9.7%	121	90.3%	134	100%
	Primary school completed	5	9.3%	49	90.7%	54	100%
	Secondary school (completed)	0	0.0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Vocational training (1 year or more)	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	100%
	University (1 year or more)	0	0.0%	2	100%	2	100%
	Secondary school (not completed)	2	9.5%	19	90.5%	21	100%
	Total	40	13%	268	87%	308	100%

ANNEX II: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

II.1 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Name of Respondent:.....	Date (mm/dd/yy):.....	Time start:.....	Time end:.....
Name of Enumerator:.....	Checked by:.....	GPS Serial:.....	GPS Coordinates:

Assessment of Indicators 3 and 12

Introduction. To be read to the potential respondent by enumerator.

Hello. My name isand I am working on behalf of USAID Land Project. The Land Project in partnership with the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Rwanda Natural Resources Authority is carrying out a second round survey with the objective of supporting land-related initiatives agreed with the GOR that seek to enhance the livelihoods of Rwandan citizens. We will ask the same questions we asked during the baseline data collection last year in 2014. As had been indicated already, this study to be conducted again in 2017 serves to observe changes on 2 important domains: 1) your experiences and the extent you attribute any changes in your vulnerability/resilience if any to changes in land policy/law including other factors, and 2) your understanding of the law and rights associated with land.

While your participation once again is important for us to learn how we can continue to improve our efforts, you have the right to not participate if you wish.

Your responses will be confidential, meaning that your name will not be shared with anyone in association with the responses you provide. Your responses will also be put together with the responses of other persons so that they may not be identified with you.

Kindly let me know if you agree to participate in this survey. I anticipate it will take about 45 minutes to one hour of your time. If there is any question you do not wish to respond to, please tell me.

If the individual agrees to participate in the survey, the enumerator should read the text below, and obtain the individual's signature.

I have been advised that participating in this survey is optional and that even if I do choose to participate, I may choose not to answer any question. By signing below, I am agreeing to participate in the survey:

Printed Name

_____/_____/_____
Date: Day/Month/Year

SECTION I: DEMOGRAPHIC QUESTIONS

1.1 Province

Code: 1= Western 2= Southern 3= Eastern 4=Northern

1.2 District

Code: 1= Burera 2= Gisagara 3= Kayonza 4=Nyabihu

1.3 Sector

Code: 1= Kinyababa 2= Kigembe 3= Rwinkavu 4=Bigogwe

1.4 Cell

1.5 Village

2. Gender

Code: 1=Male 2= Female

3. Age: In which year were you born: _____

4. Marital Status: Which one of the following describes your marital situation? (List the options)

Code: 1= Married with one wife/husband and living with them in civil union
2= Married with one wife/husband and living with them in customary or religious marriage only 3= In a polygamous relationship with two or more wives 4= Consensual Union (living with one partner, not legally married)
5= Single (never married) 6= Divorced 7= Separated (not living with wife/husband, but not divorced)
8= Widow/widower

5. Education Level: What is the highest level of education you have received? (List options)

Code: 1= No formal education 2= Some primary school (not completed) 3= Primary school completed
4= Secondary School completed 5= Vocational Training (1 year or more) 6= University (1 year or more)
7= Secondary School (not completed)

SECTION II: OUTCOME INDICATOR 3: VULNERABILITY

6. Do you cultivate crops?

Code: 0=Yes (if Yes go to Question 7) 1=No (if No go to Question 16)

7. On the land you use to grow crops, what crops do you grow during the course of the year? (Indicate all that apply.)

Code: 1= Maize 2= Cassava 3= Potatoes 4= Sweet potatoes 5= Beans 6= Peas 7= Pyrethrum
8= Bananas 9= Pumpkins 10= Vegetables 11= Others: _____

8. Do you ever experience losses, i.e. your investment of inputs like seeds, fertilizers, etc. exceed the value of the crops you produce?

Code: 0= Yes (if Yes go to Question 9) 1=No (if No go to Question 10)

9. What are the primary reasons for these losses? List:

10. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to crop loss?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 11) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 11) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 12) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 11) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 11)

11. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO 8= Other. Please specify:

12. During the last 10 years, has there ever been a drought that severely affected the wellbeing of you and your family?

Code: 0= Yes (if Yes go to Question 13) 1=No (if No go to Question 14)

13. How many times in the last 10 did this happen? 0= 1 – 3 1= 4 – 10 2=More than 10

14. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to drought?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 15) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 15) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 16) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 15) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 15)

15. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO 8= Other. Please specify:

16. During the last 10 years, have your crops ever suffered from diseases that affected the wellbeing of you and your family?

Code: 0= Yes (if Yes go to Question 17) 1=No (if No go to Question 18)

17. How many times in the last 10 did this happen? 0= 1 – 3 1= 4 – 10 2=More than 10

18. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to crop disease?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 19) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 19) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 20) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 19) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 19)

19. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or

cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO
8= Other. Please specify:

20. During the last 10 years, have you ever experienced low prices for your produce that negatively affected the wellbeing of you and your family?

Code: 0= Yes (if Yes go to Question 21) 1=No (if No go to Question 22)

21. How many times in the last 10 did this happen? 0= 1 – 3 1= 4 – 10 2=More than 10

22. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to price shocks?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 23) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 23) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 24) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 23) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 23)

23. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO
8= Other. Please specify:

24. For the land you reside on (where you have your house), is there a permanent certificate documenting land rights?

Code: 0=Do not know (if do not know go to Question 27) 1= Yes (if Yes go to Question 25) 2=No (if No go to Question 27)

25. When was this certificate received? Month: _____ Year: _____

26. Is your name on this certificate?

Code: 0=Do not know 1= Yes 2=No

27. Did people come to draw the boundaries of your land?

Code: 0=Do not know (if do not know go to Question 30) 1= Yes (if Yes go to Question 28) 2=No (if No go to Question 30)

28. When did this happen? Month: _____ Year: _____

29. Was your name recorded as an owner?

Code: 0= Do not know 1= Yes 2=No

30. Do you have other plots that you use to farm or for other purposes?

Code: 0=Yes 1=No (if No go to Question 34)

31. How many? _____ plots

32. How many of these plots were demarcated (people came to draw the boundaries)?
_____ plots.

33. On how many of these plots was your name recorded as an owner after they were demarcated? _____ plots.

34. How likely do you feel it is that those who have plots next to yours will encroach on your land, i.e. move beyond their boundaries to use your land?

Code: 0=Very Unlikely 1=Unlikely 2=Uncertain 3=Likely 4= Highly Likely

35. Why?

36. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to boundary encroachment?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 37) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 37) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 38) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 37) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 37)

37. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO 8= Other. Please specify:

38. How likely do you feel it is that your land could be taken from you?

Code: 0=Very Unlikely (go to Question 41) 1=Unlikely (go to Question 41) 2=Uncertain (go to Question 41) 3=Likely (go to Question 39) 4=Highly Likely (go to Question 39)

39. Who do you feel might take the land?

Code: 1= Government 2=Private Company. Specify which (optional): _____
3=Family member. Specify which (optional): _____ 4= Other individual. Specify which (optional): _____

40. Why?

41. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to land acquisition?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 42) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 42) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 43) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 42) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 42)

42. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO 8= Other. Please specify:

43. Are you currently engaged in any type of dispute over land?

Code: 0=Do not know (If do not know go to Question 48) 1= Yes (if Yes go to Question 44) 2=No (If No go to Question 48)

44. With whom are you having this dispute?

Code: 1= Member of my own family; 2= Member of my spouses family; 3= Neighbor; 4=Another individual (not family or neighbor); 5=Investor; 6=Government; 7=Other, please specify: _____

45. What type of dispute are you engaged in? Does it regard:

Code: 1=Inheritance/succession; 2= Umunani; 3=Selling/buying land; 4=Encroachment on the land/not respecting land boundaries; 5=Government/investor acquisition of my land; 6: Someone else claiming my land as theirs; 7: Other, please specify:

46. Does this dispute in any way hinder you from being able to use your land? **Code:** 0=Do not know (If do not know go to Question 48) 1= Yes (if yes go to question 47) 2= No (if no go to Question 48)

47. How likely do you think it is that you will be engaged in a (another) land dispute in the future?

Code: 1=Very Unlikely 2=Unlikely 3=Uncertain 4=Likely 5= Highly likely

48. Compared to 10 years ago, how would you assess you and your family's overall vulnerability to land disputes?

Code: 1= Much more vulnerable (if so, go to Question 49) 2= More vulnerable (if so, go to Question 49) 3= No Change (if so, go to Question 50) 4= Less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 49) 5= Much less vulnerable (if so, go to Question 49)

49. Which factors do you think have caused you to be more/less vulnerable? (Indicate all that apply)

Code: 1= Changes in climate/weather patterns 2= Changes in land-related policy or law 3= Changes in other types of policy or laws 4= (Not) Having a land certificate 5= (Lack of) Help from family, neighbors, local community or cooperative 6= (Lack of) Help from local authorities or the government 7= (Lack of) Help from a NGO 8= Other. Please specify:

SECTION III: OUTCOME INDICATOR 12: UNDERSTANDING OF LAW and RIGHTS

I would like to now ask you some questions about what the law in Rwanda says about land rights. I will first ask you a question, then read a list of possible answers that you may select. However, if you do not know the answer, please feel free to say you do not know.

50. If both spouses of a married couple have died, who by law has the right to inherit their land?

Code: 0= All male children 1= Oldest male child 2= All children, male and female, in equal portions 3= All children, male and female, but male children are entitled to larger portions 4= Do not know

51. If a married man dies, who has rights over the land property he owned jointly with his wife?

Code: 0= The wife only will have full ownership rights over the property, including the right to sell it 1= The wife and children will own it jointly 2= The wife will own half of the property and the children will divide the remaining half 3= The wife will hold it in trust for the children, but is not permitted to sell the land 4= Do not know

52. Which of the following has to approve the consolidation of small plots of land?

Code: 0= The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources in conjunction with the local administration and the residents 1= The Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources 2=The local administration 3=The rightful owners of the small plots of land 4= Do not know

53. If a registered land owner transfers rights to his/her land to another person; that is sells, leases or mortgages the land, is he/she required to seek prior consent from other family members?

Code: 0=Do not know 1= Yes 2=No

54. From which family members does the landowner require prior consent to transfer rights?

Code: 0= All members of the family living on the land 1= The family member's spouse and children
2= All members of the family who are registered as joint owners of the land 3= The landowner does not have to ask anyone's permission 4= Do not know

55. Which entity has the legal authority to carry out expropriation on individuals' plots of land?

Code: 0= Do not know 1= Private businesses 2= The Government 3= Both

56. For which purposes may expropriation be carried out? (Select all that apply)

Code: 0= Do not know 1= For construction of roads 2= To build a shopping mall 3= To establish a national park
4= To build a house for the director of a foreign company 5= For any activities judged by the Government to be in the public interests

57. If you have a land-related dispute, which of the following can formally mediate the dispute if the dispute is with someone who resides in the same cell and if the value of the land disputed is under Rwf 3,000,000?

Code: 0=Primary court; 1= Cell Executive Secretary; 2= Sector Abunzi; 3=Cell Abunzi; 4= Family Council

Conclude survey and thank respondent for their time.

II.2 SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE – IFISHI Y'IBIBAZO (KINYARWANDA)

Isuzuma ry'ibipimo 3 na12

Izina ry'Ubazwa:.....	Italiki (mm/dd/yy):.....	Igihe utangiriyeho:.....	Igihe urangirijeho:.....
Izina ry'Ubaza:.....	Checked by:.....	GPS Serial:.....	GPS Coordinates:

Itangiriro. Bisomere umuntu ushobora gutanga ibitekerezo kuri ubu bushakashatsi.

Mwiriwe. Izina ryanjye ninkaba nkorera Umushinga wa USAID LAND Project mu Rwanda. Umushinga Land Project ku bufatanye na Minisiteri ishinzwe Umutungo Kamere n'Ikigo gishinzwe Umutungo Kamere uri gukora ubushakashatsi bwa kabiri k'ubushakashatsi fatizo hakurikijwe intego yo gushyigikira ibikorwa byerekeye k'ubutaka byumvikanyweho na Leta y'u Rwanda muri gahunda yayo yo kongera ibitunga abanyarwanda. Turongera tubabaze ibibazo twabajije dukora ubushakashatsi fatizo umwaka ushize w'i 2014. Nkuko mubyibuka, ubu bushakashatsi buzakorwa na none muri 2017 kandi buzafasha ku kureba impinduka nimba zarabaye ku bintu by'ingenzi bikurikira: (1) Uburambe n'impinduka byerekeranye n'ubuzima bwugarijwe/butagarijwe bikomotse ku impinduka z'amategeko agenga ubutaka hamwe n'ibindi; n' (2) Imyumvire y'itegeko n'uburenganzira ku butaka.

N'ubwo ubufasha bwawe na none muri ubu bushakashatsi ari ubw'ingenzi cyane mu kumenya uko twakomeza kongera imbaraga mu biyanye n'ubutaka, ufite uburenganzira bwose bwo kutadusubiza mu gihe ubishatse. Ibisubizo byawe bizagirwa ibanga, bivuga yuko izina ryawe ritazagarazwa na gato biyana n'ibisubizo watanze. Ibisubizo uduha bizakusanyirizwa hamwe n'iby'abandi kuburyo bitazagarazwa nk'ibisubizo watanze. Nagusabaga ngo umbwire niba wemeye ko tunganira kuri ubu bushakashatsi fatizo. Nifuzaga mbere ya byose kukumenyesha ko bifata gusa iminota 45 kugeza ku isaha by'igihe cyawe. Niba hari ikibazo utifuzaga gusubiza, nta kibazo wambwira.

Nimba nyiri kubazwa yemeye gutanga ibitekerezo bye, ubaza akeneye gusoma iyi nyandiko iri hepfo hamwe no kwakira umukono wa nyiri ubazwa.

Nagiriwe inama ko gutanga ibitekerezo byanjye muri ubu bushakashatsi atari agahato kandi ko nimpitamo gutanga ibitekerezo byanjye, mfite uburenganzira bwo kudasubiza ikibazo icyo ari cyo cyose. Mu gushyiraho umukono wanjye hepfo, nemeje gutanga ibitekerezo byanjye muri ububushakashatsi:

Amazina mu cyapa

_____/_____/_____/_____
Italiki: Umunsi/Ukwezi/Umwaka

IGICE CYA I: IBIBAZO BYEREKEYE KU IRANGAMIRERE

1.1 Intara

Ikirango: 1=Ubuengerazuba 2=Amajyepfo 3=Uburasirazuba 4=Amajyaruguru

1.2 Akarere

Ikirango: 1=Burera 2=Gisagara 3=Kayonza 4=Nyabihu

1.3 Umurenge

Ikirango: 1=Kinyababa 2=Kigembe 3=Rwinkwavu 4=Bigogwe

1.4 Akagari

1.5 Umudugudu

2. Igitsina

Ikirango: 1= Gabo 2= Gore

3. Waba waravutse mu mwaka wuhe?: _____

4. Irangamimerere: Hitamo muri ibi bikurikira ikukuranga:

Ikirango: 1= Ufite umugore cg umugabo umwe mwashakanye kandi mubana (mwashyngiwe imbere y'amategeko) 2=
Ufite umugore cg umugabo umwe mwashakanye kandi mubana (Uwashatse ku buryo bw'umuco cyangwa bw'idini) 3=
Ufite abagore babiri cg benshi
4= Ubana n'umugore cg umugabo ariko ntimurashyngirana 5= Ingaragu 6= Watandukanye burundu n'umugabo
cg umugore 7= Utabana by'igihe n'umugabo cyangwa umugore 8=Umupfakazi w'umugore/Umugabo wapfushije
umugore

5. icyiciro cy' Amashuli (Uburezi)

Ikirango: 1= Nta mashuli 2= Amashuli runaka Abanza (utarangije) 3= Amashuli Abanza warayarangije 4= Amashuli yisumbuye warayarangije 5= Amashuli y'imyuga (umwaka umwe cg myinshi) 6= Amashuli ya Kaminuza (umwaka umwe cg myinshi) 7= Amashuli yisumbuye ntiyarangije

IGICE CYA II: IGIPIMO CYA 3: UBUZIMA BWUGARIJWE CG BUBANGAMIWE

6. Uhingana imyaka?

Ikirango: 1= Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 7 2= Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 16

7. Ku butaka uhingamo, n'iyihe myaka uhingamu gihe cy'umwaka wose? (Garagaza iyo uhinaga yose kuri uru rutonde)

Ikirango: 1= Ibigoli 2= Imyumbati 3= Ibirayi 4= Ibijumba 5= Ibishyimbo 6= Amashaza 7= Ibirati
8= Ibitoki 9= Ibihaza 10= Imboga 11= Ibindi: _____

8. Ese wari wagira igihombo kuburyo ibyo uba washoye mu buhinzi nk'imbuta, ifumbire, n'ibindi biba bike ku musaruro wabonye?

Ikirango: 0= Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 9 1=Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 10

9. Ese n'iki gitara icyo gihombo? Bivuge:

10. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwa mu guhomba cg kubura umusaruro w'imyaka?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 11) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 11) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 12) 4=Ubuzima nibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 11) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 11)

11. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

12. Mu gihe cy'imyaka 10 ishize, hari ubwo wigeze uhura n'amapfa kuburyo byagize ingaruka zikomeye ku buzima bwawe cyangwa k'umuryango wawe?

Ikirango: 0= Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 13 1= Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 14

13. Mu myaka 10 ishize, byabaye inshuro zingahe? 0= 1 - 3 1= 4 - 10 2= Birenze imyaka 10

14. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwa n'amapfa?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 15) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 15) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 16) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 15) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 15)

15. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

16. Mu myaka 10 ishize, hari ubwo imyaka cg ibihingwa byawe byahuye n'indwara kuburyo byagize ingaruka mbi kubuzima bwawe n'ubw'umuryango wawe?

Ikirango: 0= Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 17 1= Oya. Jya ku kibazo ya 18

17. Mu myaka 10 ishize, byabaye inshuro zingahe? 0= 1 - 3 1= 4 - 10 2= Birenze imyaka 10

18. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwa n'indwara zifata imyaka cg ibihingwa byawe?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 19) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 19) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 20) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 19) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 19)

19. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

20. Mu myaka 10 ishize, hari ubwo wahuye n'ibiciro biri hasi y'ibyagurishijwe ku musaruro w'ibihingwa byawe bikagira ingaruka mbi ku buzimabwawe cyangwaumuryango wawe?

Ikirango: 0= Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 21 1= Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 22

21. Mu myaka 10 ishize, byabaye inshuro zingahe? 0= 1 - 3 1= 4- 10 2= Birenze inshuro 10

22. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwa n'ibiciro biri hasi ku musaruro w'ibihingwa?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 23) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 23) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 24) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 23) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 23)

23. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

24. Ku butaka utuyeho (aho ufite inzu ubamo), hari ubwo ufite icyemezo cy'ubutaka cya burundu cyerekana uburenganzira ku butaka?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi. Jya ku kibazo cya 27 1=Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 25 2=Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 27

25. Ni ryari icyo cyemezo cy'ubutaka cya burundu wakibonye? Ukwezi: _____
Umwaka: _____

26. Izina ryawe riri kuri icyo cyemezo?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi 1=Yego 2=Oya

27. Ese hari abantu baje gupima imbago z'ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi. Jya ku kibazo cya 30 1=Yego. Jya ku kibazo cya 28 2=Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 30

28. Ni ryari ibyo byabaye? Ukwezi: _____ Umwaka: _____

29. Ese ubutaka bwanditse ku mazina yawe nka nyirabwo?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi 1=Yego 2=Oya

30. Ese ufite ayandi masambu ukoresha mu guhingaho/kwororeraho cg ukoreraho ibindi bikorwa?

Ikirango: 0= Yego 1= Oya. Jya ku kibazo cya 34

31. Ni bingahe? Amasambu cg Ibibanza _____

32. Muri ayo masambu cg ibibanza, n'angahe yapimwe (abantu baje kubara imbago)?
Amasambu cg ibibanza _____

33. Muri ayo masambu, ese izina ryawe ryanditswe ko ari ayawe nyuma yo gupimwa?
Amasambu _____

34. Ese wumva ko abaturanyi bawe bafite amasambu yegereye iyawe cg ayawe bashobora kugusagarira bakaza mu butaka bwawe, bishatse kuvuga: bakarenga ubutaka bwabo bakaza gukoresha ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 0= Ntibishoboka na gato 1= Ntibishoboka 2= Simbizi 3= Birashoboka
4= Birashoboka cyane

35. Kubera iki?

36. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kwugarizwa no gusagarira ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 37) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 37) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 38) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 37) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 37)

37. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

38. Ese wumva ko ubutaka bwawe ushobora kubwamburwa?

Ikirango: 0= Ntibishoboka na gato. Jya ku kibazo cya 41 1=Ntibishoboka. Jya ku kibazo cya 41 2= Simbizi. Jya ku kibazo cya 41 3= Birashoboka. Jya ku kibazo cya 39 4=Birashoboka cyane. Jya ku kibazo cya 39

39. Ese ukeka ko ari inde ushobora gufata ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 1= Leta 2=Ikigo cyigenga. Kivuge (ubishatse) _____
3= Umwe mubo mu muryango. Muvuge (ubishatse) _____
4=Undi muntu. Muvuge (ubishatse) _____

40. Kubera iki?

41. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwa no kwamburwa ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 42) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 42) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 43) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 42) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 42)

42. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi
4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

43. Ese waba ubu ngubu uri mu makimbirane ayo ariyo yose ashingiye k'ubutaka?

Ikirango: 1= Ntabwo mbizi (Jya ku kibazo cya 48) 0= Yego (Jya ku kibazo cya 44) 1=Oya (Jya ku kibazo cya 48)

44. Ni nde mufitanye ayo makimbirane?

Ikirango: 1=Umwe mu muryango wanjye 2=Umwe mu muryango w'uwo twashakanye 3=Umuturanyi 4=Undi muntu (nimba atari umwe mu muryango cg umuturanyi) 5=Umushoramari 6=Leta 7=Undi, muvuge : _____

45. Ikibazo cy'amakimbirane yawe giteye gute ? Ese kireba :

Ikirango : 1=Izungura 2=Umunani 3=Kugurisha/kugura ubutaka 4=Kuvogera ubutaka bwawe/kutubahiriza imbago z'ubutaka bwawe 5=Leta/Umushoramari mu gufata ubutaka bwawe 5=Undi muntu urega ko ubutaka bwawe ari ubwe 6=Ikindi, kivuge : _____

46. Ese ayo makimbirane atuma udakoresha ubutaka bwawe?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi (Jya ku kibazo cya 48) 1= Yego (Jya ku kibazo cya 47) 2=Oya (Jya ku kibazo cya 48)

47. Ninka kangahe wumva ko uzongera ugasubira mu makimbirane y'ubutaka (n'andi) mu gihe kizaza?

Ikirango: 1= Ntibishoboka na gato 2= Ntibishoboka 3= Simbizi 4= Birashoboka 5= Birashoboka cyane

48. Ugereranyije n'imyaka 10 ishize, ese ni gute wasesengura uburyo ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe bumeze muri rusange mu kugarizwan'amakimbirane arebana n'ubutaka?

Ikirango: 1=Ubuzima burugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 49) 2=Ubuzima burugarijwe (Jya ku kibazo cya 49) 3=Nta mpinduka (Jya ku kibazo cya 50) 4=Ubuzima ntibucyugarijwe cyane (Jya ku kibazo cya 49) 5=Ubuzima bwugarijwe gahoro (Jya ku kibazo cya 49)

49. N'izihe mpamvu zatumye ubuzima bwawe n'ubwo umuryango wawe burushaho kwugarizwa cg kwugarizwa gake? (Vuga impamvu zishoboka zose)

Ikirango: 1=Impinduka mu kirere/impinduka z'ibihe 2=Impinduka mu mategeko na politike zigenga ubutaka 3=Impinduka mu mategeko yandi na politike zindi 4=(Kutagira) kugira icyemezo cya burundu cy'ubutaka 5=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango, mu baturanyi, associations cg koperative 6=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye m'ubuyobozi bw'ibanze cg muri Leta 7=(Kubura) kubona ubufasha buvuye mu muryango utegamiye kuri Leta 8=Iyindi. Yivuge:

IGICE CYA III: IGIPIMO CYA 12: KWUMVA NEZA IBYEREKEYE N'ITEGEKO N'UBURENGANZIRA K'UBUTAKA

Nagirango nkubaze ibibazo bimwe byerekeranye no ku itegeko mu Rwanda rivuga k'uburenganzira k'ubutaka. Ndabanza nkubaze ikibazo kimwe, noneho ngusomere i lisiti y'ibisubizo bishoboka maze ufatemo ibishoboka kuri wowe. Ariko, nimba udafite igisubizo, ufite umudendezo wo kuvuga yuko udafite igisubizo.

50. Mu gihe abashakanye bombi bapfuye, nk'uko itegeko ribivuga ninde ufite uburenganzira bwo kuzungura ubutaka bwabo?

Ikirango: 0= Abana bose b'abahungu 1=Umwana wa mbere w'umuhungu 2=Abana bose, umuhungu n'umukobwa, bagahabwa imigabane y'ubutaka ingana 3=Abana bose, umuhungu n'umukobwa, ariko abahungu akaba aribo bahabwa imigabane minini 4= Ntabwo mbizi

51. Mu gihe umugabo washatse apfuye, ninde itegeko ryemerera kugira uburenganzira k'ubutaka yari atunze afatanyijeho uburenganzira n'umugore we?

Ikirango: 0=Umugore we wenyine niwe ubona uburenganzira busesuye k'ubutaka, hamwe n'uburenganzira bwo kubugurisha 1=Umugore we hamwe n'abana babyaranye bafite uburenganzira kuri ubwo butaka 2=Umugore agira uburenganzira kuri kimwe cya kabiri cy'ubutaka noneho abana bakagabana kimwe cy'akabiri cy'ubutaka busigaye. 3=Umugore acunga umutungo w'ubutaka mu nyungu z'abana be ariko ntafite uburenganzira bwo kubugurisha 4=Ntabwo mbizi

52. Ninde muri aba ngaba ugomba kwemeza guhuza amasambu y'ubutaka mato?

Ikirango: 0= Minisiteri y'Ubuhinzi n'Ubworozi 1=Minisiteri y'Ubuhinzi n'Ubworozi hamwe n'Ubuyobozi bw'Inzego z'Ibanze n'abaturage 2=Ubuyobozi bw'Inzego z'Ibanze 3= Ba nyiri masambu y'ubutaka 4=Ntabwo mbizi

53. Nimba nyiri butaka bwanditse kuri we ahererekanyije uburenganzira n'ububasha yari afite k'ubutaka bwe akabugurisha, akabukodesha cg akabutangaho ingwate, ese uwo muntu akeneye kubanza kubyemeranyahwo n'abo mu muryango we?

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi. 1=Yego 2=Oya.

54. Ni bande bo mu muryango we, nyiri ubutaka akeneye kubanza kwemeranyahwo mbere y'uko ahererekanya uburenganzira n'ububasha k'ubutaka?

Ikirango: 0= Abagize umuryango bose baba kuri ubwo butaka 1=Uwo bashakanye gusa n'abana babyaranye 2=Abagize umuryango bose bafatanyije ubutaka kandi bakaba banditse ku cyemezo cy'ubutaka 3=Nyiri ubutaka ntabwo akeneye gusaba uburenganzira umuntu uwo ari we wese 4= Ntabwo mbizi

55. Ni uruhe rwego rufite ububasha bwo kwimura abantu ku nyungu rusange mu masambu yabo?

Ikirango: 0=Ntabwo mbizi 1= Abikorera 2= Leta 3= Bose (Abikorea na Leta)

56. Ni zihe mpamvu zo kwimura abantu ku nyungu rusange? (Ufate mu bisubizo byose ibyo ubona ko ari izo mpamvu)

Ikirango: 0= Ntabwo mbizi 1=Kubaka imihanda 2=Kubaka inzu y'ubucuruzi
3= Gushyiraho Parike 4= Kubaka inzu y'ukuriye Ikigo mpuzamahanga
5= Igikorwa icyo aricyo cyose Leta isanga gifite inyungu rusange

57. Mu gihe ufite amakimbiranjye ashingiye k'ubutaka, ese n'uruhe rwego rwemewe rufite ububasha bwo kunga mu gihe amakimbirane uyafitanye n'umuntu mubana mu kagali kamwe kandi ingano yibo mufitanye amakimbirane atarenze 3,000,000Rwf?

Ikirango: 0=Urukiko rw'Ibanze 1=Umunyamabanga Nshingabikorwa w'Akagali 2=Abunzi ku rwego rw'Umurenge
3=Abunzi ku rwego rw'Akagali 4 =Umuryango

Rangiza ubu bushakashatsi maze ushimire uwabajijwe mu gutanga igihe cye asubiza ibibazo byabajijwe.

II.3 INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR SUPERVISORS

During the collection of the second round survey data, the principal function and duty of the field supervisor will be to oversee enumerators and data entrants to ensure quality of data is gathered and transcribed within the fieldwork time-bound. The supervisor will be envisaged to track progress of the data collection, document any encounters in the field and decisions taken to resolve these problems. The supervisor will also be responsible to track the data entry process success.

More precisely, the tasks of the supervisor will be:

- ❖ To help enumerators and data entrants understand their responsibilities and master the questionnaire and do's and don'ts of the fieldwork through training.
- ❖ To foster team spirit and mutual respect among team members.
- ❖ To introduce the importance of baseline survey and enumerators to the local authorities and households where the survey is administered.
- ❖ To considerately request local leaders to encourage sampled households to cooperate with enumerators in answering the survey questionnaire.
- ❖ To support the enumerators to identify households to be interviewed.
- ❖ To monitor and observe interviews during the data collection.
- ❖ To monitor and comment on the enumerator and data entrant's performance during the questionnaire administration and recording to ensure the highest level of performance from the team.
- ❖ To review filled-in questionnaires for errors at the end of each field day, and to request correction by enumerator and data entrant if found necessary.
- ❖ To manage the fieldwork team's schedule and logistics (provision of transportation, food, lodging, gas money, payments, laptops, etc.). The team here will be the enumerator, data entrant, and driver.

- ❖ To assist the enumerator to resolve problems faced during the collection of the data.
- ❖ To communicate with the Local Government regarding fieldwork issues.
- ❖ To hold meetings with the team to discuss, organize and improve fieldwork efforts.
- ❖ To constantly provide at all stages feedback to the Chief of Party of LAN Project in Kigali.

NB: The supervisor will inform the local leaders and sampled households that following the baseline collection, LAND Project would attempt to interview the same households for monitoring and evaluation purposes. However, this will not withhold the interviewees to stay in the area due to various uncontrollable factors.

Prior to entering the field, the supervisor will ensure that the fieldwork team retains:

- A Visa provided by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR)
- A collaboration letter between MINIRENA / RNRA Lands & Mapping Department and USAID LAND Project
- National IDs
- List and addresses of households to be interviewed
- Survey questionnaire copies (depending on how many households are to be interviewed that day)
- Supervisor & Interview Instruction Manuals
- Stationary needed for work (pens, pencils, erasers, folders, backing boards, laptops, flash drive etc.).
- First-Aid Kit

Dos and Don'ts

As the fieldwork supervisor, always remember to:

- ✓ Be polite, courteous, and respectful towards everyone in order to avoid misinterpretation on the importance of the Project among communities in the areas covered by the survey.
- ✓ Dress properly to reflect trustworthiness and dependability to the survey's respondent.
- ✓ Avoid favoritism amid participants of the fieldwork team and questionnaire respondents.
- ✓ Be on time. Maintain professionalism at all times.
- ✓ Be patient on the field to prevent any resentment from the team, respondents, or the Officials.
- ✓ Avoid leading the respondents to provide answers that might not be accurate during introductions.
- ✓ Avoid engaging in religious and politics discussion in any case; symbols related to a political party or religion should be avoided during the collection of data.
- ✓ Avoid attempting to offer gifts to the Local Authorities or households in order to obtain information for the survey. This study is helpful to improve the communities' livelihoods.
- ✓ Don't ever discuss the answers given by one household with members of another household or any other person except with the project management team. The Project team has ensured to the Government, local leaders and households that the information collected on the field is strictly confidential and is there to assist LAND Project to measure change over the project timeline (please see Annex 1: Questionnaire).
- ✓ Obtain and keep the receipts to be handed over to the LAND Project Accountant for any expenditure.
- ✓ Avoid the use of replacement sites during the field data collection.
- ✓ Authorize the use of replacement sites only with the consent from the Chief of Party while documenting the use of replacement sites in field notes.
- ✓ Document any refusal by a respondent to be interviewed.

II.4 INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR ENUMERATORS

The enumerator is required to always follow instructions and guidance of the supervisor from whom shall appoint the enumerator's work at the beginning of each field visit. On the field, he/she shall carry out the following:

- ❖ To dynamically take part in the refresher training course prior to conducting the survey in understanding the distribution of the sampled households, baseline questionnaire and its administration.
- ❖ To abide to the instructions and recommendations found in the Manual including any advice given by the supervisor and Chemonics Management Team.
- ❖ To familiarize with the areas and selected households where the survey will be carried out using field visits.
- ❖ To plan according to the distribution of the selected households.
- ❖ To go to the field with all the tools including needed stationary, NISR Visa and RNRA Lands & Mapping Department authorization letter as well as already to be filled-in questionnaires.
- ❖ To appropriately conduct interviews on all of the sampled households' members (heads of households and their spouses) as specified in the Questionnaire (See Annex I).
- ❖ To fill out completely and correctly the baseline questionnaire within the appointed timeframe.
- ❖ To hand in filled-in questionnaires to the supervisor and to review the day's work at the end of each field visit.
- ❖ To provide a written summary of conducted interviews; number of completed questionnaires, a list of households which could not be located, or which have partly or completely refused, observations that might be of help to the successful completion of the work, etc. The summary should include a number of replacements approved by the supervisor from the list of replacements.

ENUMERATOR'S Dos and Don't

Entering the field, the enumerator should always remember to:

- ✓ Be polite, courteous, and respectful towards everyone in order to avoid misinterpretation on the importance of the Project among communities in the areas covered by the survey.
- ✓ Dress properly to reflect trustworthiness and dependability to the survey's respondent.
- ✓ Be on time and work full-time; this is a full-time job; do not be involved in any other job during the survey. Maintain professionalism at all times.
- ✓ Be patient on the field to prevent any resentment from the team, respondents, or the Officials.
- ✓ Avoid engaging in religious and politics discussion in any case; symbols related to a political party or religion should be avoided during the collection of data.
- ✓ Keep in mind of different social classes, different levels of education, employment status, habits, religion, power influence, etc. Establish good relations mastering the way of better communication.
- ✓ Avoid attempting to offer gifts to the Local Authorities or households in order to obtain information for the survey. This study is helpful to improve the communities' livelihoods.
- ✓ Avoid leading the respondents to provide answers that might not be accurate.
- ✓ Introduce yourself with your ID and NISR Visa and never bring anyone outside of the fieldwork team to any interviews.
- ✓ Explain the objectives of the survey and ask the respondent's consent to carry out the interview and find a quiet place to conduct the interview.
- ✓ Be reminded that the enumerator's task cannot be delegated or transferred to anybody else.
- ✓ Inform the supervisor once the selected respondents are not willing. Wait for the supervisor's decision in accordance with appropriate procedures.
- ✓ Avoid the use of replacement sites during the field data collection unless the supervisor says so.
- ✓ Do not offer copies of the questionnaire or any other materials or anything else, that the enumerator is not authorized to distribute.
- ✓ Speak slowly and clearly and maintain neutrality with a conversational tone avoiding the interrogation tone during interviews. Never guide the respondent's answer with voice, facial expression or attitude.
- ✓ Do not change the wording or the order of the questions; do not skip any questions, follow the questions as they appear.
- ✓ Clarify the confusion to an answer and never invent an answer to a question.
- ✓ Don't ever discuss or share the filled-in questionnaires or the answers given by one household with members of another household or any other person except with the project management team. The Project team has ensured to the Government, local leaders and households that the information collected on the field is strictly confidential and is there to assist LAND Project to measure change over the project timeline (please see Annex 1: Questionnaire).
- ✓ Thank the respondent after the interview and let the respondents know that the results will be conveyed to them as well as checking the completed questionnaires for errors
- ✓ Hand over the filled-in questionnaires to the supervisor at the end of each field day without any changes to the respondents' answers.

FIELDWORK ORGANIZATION

Prior to conducting the survey in the four randomly chosen sectors, the supervisor will be in charge of informing the concerned Officials of the project second round household data collection in their districts and respective sectors. In the process, the supervisor will also be in command to acquire the whereabouts of the respondents of the baseline survey for the actual survey. Following this activity, the supervisor will hold a refresher training (see section VII) for the enumerator and data clerk at USAID LAND Project main Office in Nyarutarama, Kigali before they head out for the survey data gathering. It is anticipated that two enumerators will conduct 10 household interviews per day.

On the first day in each sector, the data collection team will meet with the Officials for accountability and guidance purposes, and then the team will initiate the interviews. Before the team departs for the data collection, the supervisor will ensure that everyone is briefly reminded of the ‘dos and don’ts’ of the fieldwork and will ensure that the questionnaire is well understood. At the end of the survey each day, the team of enumerators equipped with airtime for easy communication will reconvene for a debriefing at a proposed site to share each one’s experiences and observations. In case an issue has risen, the supervisor will make sure that it is promptly resolved. Next, the supervisor will check the filled-in questionnaires for any discrepancies and will make sure that the errors if found are rectified. Once all data had been collected in each sector, the field team will meet up at the sector’s Office for another debriefing prior to embarking on the next fieldwork in another sector.

FIELDWORK ISSUES’ MANAGEMENT

In order to best manage ordinary problems encountered in the field, the supervisor and enumerator are kindly demanded to act accordingly in case the sampled household respondent is absent, or refuses to answer a part of the entire questionnaire:

1. To avoid refusal from the respondent, the field team should clearly state the purpose and demands of the survey prior to asking questions (Please see Annex I: Questionnaire). In case that the interviewer has tried to explain and convince the household, but they remain hesitant and worried, the field team should further attempt to persuade the household to participate, probing as to the reasons why the household will not participate. Households should be replaced only after all methods to convince them to participate have been used.
2. If the respondent thinks that the information on his/her situation of having many wives might cause problems; his/her land will be grabbed; or his/her land disputes with others might be disclosed; and therefore put him/her in jail or cause more troubles, the enumerator should explain that the data collected is to be kept confidential, and that it will be primarily used to track progress of LAND Project intended results on beneficiaries (Please see Annex I: Questionnaire).
3. If the sampled household does not need to take so much time to answer the survey, as this is usually the case for all households, the enumerator should develop efficient and

effective interview plans to ensure that the interview is ended within the already set timeframe.

4. Any other question or concern, please do not hesitate to inform the LAND Project management team to resolve the matter.

II.5 INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR DATA ENTRANTS

Following the collection of data on the field, the data entrant's role and responsibility will be to enter the questionnaires as they are provided by enumerators through the fieldwork supervisor. He/she will be provided with a laptop computer to carry out these following tasks:

- ❖ To actively take part in the refresher training course prior to conducting the survey in understanding the distribution of the sampled households, questionnaire its administration.
- ❖ To enter the questionnaires in the computer database.
- ❖ To provide an error report on the entered questionnaire for discrepancies and inconsistencies in the data along with incomplete households or sections and out-of-range values.
- ❖ To follow always instructions and advice from the supervisor.

Dos and Don'ts

The data entrant is always reminded to:

- ✓ Be on time and work full-time given that this is a full-time job; do not be involved in any other job during the survey. Maintain professionalism at all times.
- ✓ Don't ever discuss or share the filled-in questionnaires or the answers given by one household with members of another household or any other person except with the project management team. The Project team has ensured to the Government, local leaders and households that the information collected on the field is strictly confidential and is there to assist LAND Project to measure change over the project timeline (please see Annex 1: Questionnaire).
- ✓ Not delegate or transfer the data entrant's task to anybody else.
- ✓ Do not amend anything obtained from the respondent's questionnaire.
- ✓ Hand over the questionnaires to the supervisor without any changes to the respondents' answers.
- ✓ Clarify the confusion of the questionnaire and never resolve the matter without the supervisor's consent.
- ✓ Submit the questionnaires to the supervisor upon completion of entering the questionnaires.