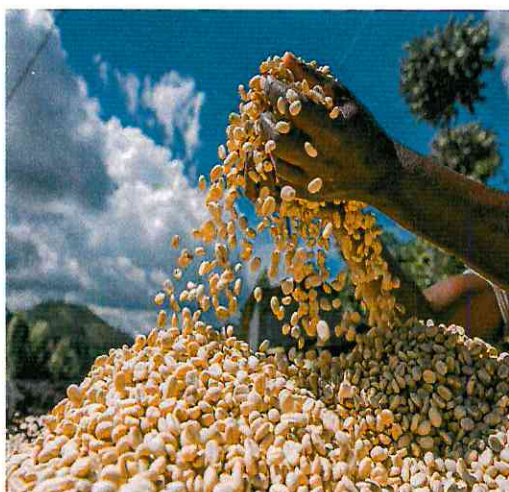




Republic of Rwanda
Southern Province
Huye District



Huye District Development Strategies, Huye DDS2 (2024_2029)

"Knowledge, Culture and Agribusiness Hub"

Huye, October 2025

List of acronyms and abbreviations

Acronyms & Abbreviations	Description
CBDRM	Community-Based Disaster Risk Management
CBT	Cross-Border Trade
CCA	Cross Cutting Areas
CENR	Climate change, Environment and Natural Resources
DDS	District Development Strategy
DDMCs	District Disaster Management Committees
DPRS	District Planning and Reporting System
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECDs	Early Childhood Development Service
EICV	Integrated Household Conditions Survey
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HH	Households
HGS	Home-Grown Solutions
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Program
JADF	Joint Action Development Forum
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NCPD	National Council of Persons with Disabilities
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NST	National Strategy for Transformation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEIS	Monitoring and Evaluation Information System
MFI	Microfinance Institutions
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
MINICOM	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MINECOFIN	Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
MINALOC	Ministry of Local Government
ICLM	Integrated Community-Led Monitoring
OPDs	Organization of Persons with Disabilities
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWD	People with Disabilities
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SSP	Sector Strategic Plan

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FOREWORD

It is with great pleasure that I present you this **Huye District Development Strategy 2 [2024-2029]**, a comprehensive roadmap outlining our collective vision, priorities, and strategic actions for the next five years. This strategy builds on the achievements of Huye DDS 1(2017-2024) and aligns with Rwanda's national aspirations articulated in the *Rwanda Vision 2050* and the *National Strategy for Transformation 2 (NST2)*,

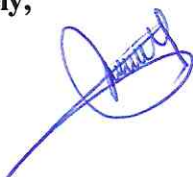
The 2024_2029 period is pivotal for Huye district's journey toward inclusive and sustainable development. Guided by the principles of good governance, citizen-centered planning, and evidence-based decision-making, this strategy is a vital planning tool to accelerate socioeconomic transformation while preserving our district's cultural and education heritage. Key priority areas include: Agricultural modernization, industrial growth, urban development, social welfare, environmental resilience, and digital transformation. These priorities aim to improve the quality of life for every Huye district resident.

The formulation of this strategy has been a participatory process involving governmental institutions, local communities, private sector actors, civil society organizations, academia, and development partners, ensuring it reflects the aspirations and potential of our people.

We are confident that with continued collaboration and commitment, Huye District will achieve tangible progress in creating sustainable livelihoods, fostering innovation, and strengthening resilience.

On behalf of the Huye District leadership, I would like to extend my heartfelt appreciation and gratitude to all stakeholders and partners who contributed to the previous Huye DDS1 and onboard partners for the implementation of current Huye DDS2. I call upon every—citizens (INDATIRWABAHIZI), investors, and partners to join efforts in implementing this strategy and transforming Huye District into a vibrant, prosperous, and inclusive local government. Together Huye District will become a **hub of knowledge, culture and agribusiness** in the Rwandan modern society.

Sincerely,



Ange SEBUTEGE

Mayor of Huye District



HUYE YACU, ISHEMA RYACU.

Executive Summary

The Huye District Development Strategy 2 (DDS2) 2024–2029 is a comprehensive framework aimed at accelerating inclusive, sustainable, and resilient development in alignment with Rwanda’s Vision 2050 and the Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2). Building on the gains of the previous strategy, the DDS was developed through a participatory, evidence-based process engaging local communities. It positions Huye as a vibrant secondary city, a smart and green city, and a national hub for agribusiness, culture, education, and tourism. The strategy is anchored on the three NST2 pillars: Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance, while mainstreaming essential cross-cutting issues.

In the pillar of ‘Economic Transformation’, the strategy prioritizes the modernization of agriculture and livestock by expanding land consolidation, increasing the use of improved seeds, and boosting crop productivity in cassava, maize, legumes and vegetables. Livestock production will be intensified through the scale-up of bovine breeding and dairy farming, with milk production targeted to increase from 25.6 million to 45 million liters annually. Irrigation infrastructure will be expanded from 158 ha to 250 ha, complemented by the development of progressive and radical terraces to enhance productivity and climate resilience. Post-harvest management facilities will be increased, and agricultural value chains strengthened to improve market access.

Industrialization and export-oriented growth will be driven by operationalizing the Huye Industrial Park and upgrade Agakiro Centre, increasing coffee productivity through improved fertilizer application and tree replacement, and promoting tourism linked to cultural, sports, and academic assets. Energy access will be scaled up from 71.6% to 100%, with expansion of power line coverage and installation of three solar mini-grids. In transport, not only infrastructure roads will be developed but also the Huye Drones Operations Center will be established. The number of productive users connected to electricity will increase, accompanied by public campaigns to promote responsible energy consumption.

Under the pillar of ‘Social Transformation’, the strategy focuses on upgrading Kabutare Hospital, health centers, and posts, adding maternity wards, incentive to health workers and acquiring advanced medical equipment. It aims for 100% community health insurance coverage and improved staffing, while scaling disease prevention to reduce mortality rates.

Education plans include building classrooms, libraries, and labs, expanding electrification and water in schools, increasing TVET enrollment, and enhancing school leadership as well teacher training and adult literacy. Universal school feeding will also be ensured.

WASH initiatives will expand the water network and production capacity for full clean water access, build a landfill and treatment plant, increase public toilets, and achieve 100% latrine coverage with solid slabs.

Social protection will help approximately 12,000 households escape extreme poverty through economic opportunities and skills training, support genocide survivors with shelter, and promote disability inclusion with direct support, infrastructure, sports, and awareness.

Through the pillar of ‘Transformational Governance’, Huye District will strengthen citizen-centered governance through 12 annual public accountability forums and a 100% complaint resolution rate. Civic engagement will increase via expanded umuganda participation, civic education, and democratic mobilization. Safety will improve with 38 new cells offices and training for community policing, DASSO, and Irondo officers. Anti-corruption efforts include training of 50 committees and promoting active electoral participation.

Unity initiatives will feature 60 GBV awareness campaigns, support for women’s economic projects, and sports infrastructure development in every sector. The district will preserve genocide memory by maintaining and building memorial sites and a documentation center. Cultural cohesion will be fostered through the annual “*Igitaramo Ndangamuco*” expanded unity forums, and scaling Urugerero and Itorero programs to near 100%, with enhanced training for cultural trainers (Abatoza b’Intore). Public financial management aims to raise own-source revenue from Rwf 2.108 billion to Rwf 2.845 billion annually, improve tax compliance via advisory services and EBMs, and enhance transparency through expanded procurement and accounting training for non-budget agencies.

In terms of Environment, Disaster risk reduction and Climate resilience as cross-cutting areas, the district will promote green growth through the rehabilitation of 2,000 ha of forest and expansion of agroforestry on 3,228 ha. Private sector involvement will be encouraged in the management of over 1,000 ha of public forests, and mining site rehabilitation will improve from 70% to 90%. Integrated water resource management will be enhanced by planting 71 ha of eco-friendly trees along riverbanks. Disaster resilience will be strengthened by increasing house roof fixation from 70% to 90%, expanding lightning protection in public spaces, preparing 2,050 ha of terraces, and ensuring timely emergency response to 100% of disaster incidents. Infrastructure damaged by disasters, including houses, roads, and schools, will be rehabilitated to 90%.

Huye District is affected by different hazards which evolve into disasters, mainly rainstorms, floods, windstorms, fire outbreaks, lightning..... These disasters cause deaths, injuries and different kinds of losses. Over the last five years from 2018 to December 2023, 22 people were killed by disasters while 48 others were injured; they also caused damages to 1103 houses, 677 ha of crops, 3 ha of forests, 27 classrooms, 1 road section, 4 bridges, 6 church buildings, 3 administrative offices, 5 transmission lines, 2 factories and they killed 6 cattle and 1301 other livestock.

In this regard, Huye District and partners must have plans and disaster resilience measures in place to prevent/mitigate losses that result from the above-mentioned hazards and risks.

Mainstreaming disaster management in Rwanda involves integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and response efforts across various sectors to effectively mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

Several sectors play crucial roles in this process, each addressing specific aspects of disaster management. Key development sectors are highlighted in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management, focusing on those with high impact: Environment, Agriculture, Mining and quarrying, Water and Sanitation, Energy, Transport, Housing, Education, Health,

Financial and Social Protection. Policy, legal and institutional frameworks at district level including DDS, District Disaster Management Plan, disaster management committees (DIDIMAC and SEDIMAC), operational District Emergency Command Post, etc. will contribute to build resilience to disasters in the Huye District.

In ‘Gender, family, disability and social inclusion’ field, the operationalization of 45 women councils and strengthened anti-GBV efforts will enhance gender equality and family welfare. Over 265 persons with disabilities will receive entrepreneurship training, and inclusive infrastructure upgrades will be implemented in schools and health facilities. In addition, supported projects will integrate both ecological and social aspects to ensure sustainability and resilience. Efforts will focus on improving disability data systems, promoting inclusive education and employment, and ensuring equitable access to services for all marginalized groups.

As far as ICT and digital transformation is concerned, the digital inclusion will be prioritized by connecting 91 public offices to high-speed internet and equipping them with modern ICT tools. Public internet access will expand from 3% to full coverage, facilitating efficient service delivery, transparency, and citizen engagement in governance. Furthermore, the expansion of Huye Innovation Hubs will amplify these efforts by fostering digital skills, supporting youth-led start-ups, and accelerating the adoption of e-services, thereby creating jobs and enhancing local economic competitiveness.

The Huye DDS2 implementation will be guided by a robust Results-Based Management (RBM) framework that clearly defines roles and responsibilities across district departments, sectors, and stakeholders. Integrated planning, participatory execution, and regular performance monitoring will be emphasized. A comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix will track progress against clear indicators and targets, identify gaps, and inform mid-term and end-line reviews to ensure accountability and adaptive management throughout the five-year period. Huye DDS2[2024-2029] is a compiled document of 260 strategic actions across three pillars namely economic transformation, social transformation and transformational governance.

In conclusion, the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029] articulates a bold, inclusive and sustainability-focused vision that seeks to transform the Huye District into a resilient, prosperous, and citizen-centric secondary city. Through 260 strategic actions in economic growth, social services, good governance, environmental sustainability, and digital innovation, Huye is poised to contribute significantly to Rwanda’s national transformation goals and improve the quality of life for all its residents.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Huye District Development Strategy 2 (DDS2) 2024–2029 was elaborated in the first year of implementing Rwanda’s Second National Strategy for Transformation (NST2, 2024–2029), a period that also marks the operationalization of the newly adopted Sector Strategic Plans (SSPs) and continues the pursuit of long-term objectives under Vision 2050. The DDS provides a strategic framework to guide development efforts over the next five years, consolidating achievements of DDS1 while positioning Huye to contribute meaningfully to national transformation.

Huye is one of Rwanda’s eight Secondary Cities and one of the eight Districts of the Southern Province. It covers 581.5 square kilometers with a population of 388,056. The District borders Nyanza to the north, Gisagara to the east and south, Nyaruguru to the southwest, and Nyamagabe to the northwest. Strategically located along the Kigali–Southern Province road toward Burundi, Huye serves as a vital hub for goods and services, linking seven urban centers—Muhanga, Ruhango, Kamonyi, Nyanza, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, and Nyamagabe—and functioning as a key transit point for cross-border trade. Administratively, it is composed of 14 administrative sectors (Mbazi, Kinazi, Simbi, Maraba, Rwaniro, Rusatira, Huye, Gishamvu, Mukura, Ruhashya, Tumba, Kigoma, Ngoma, and Karama) and 77 administrative cells.

The strategy prioritizes economic transformation through the development of a vibrant rural economy, increased agricultural productivity and value addition, promotion of eco-tourism, expansion of transport and energy infrastructure, and mainstreaming of climate-resilient and sustainable practices. Social transformation is advanced by strengthening education and skills development, health systems and nutrition, access to water, sanitation, and clean energy, while accelerating digital transformation for inclusive service delivery. Governance transformation is pursued through commitments to improve service delivery quality, deepen citizen participation, and reinforce institutional capacity, accountability, and coordination.

The Huye DDS2 was developed through a participatory and evidence-based process, beginning in 2024 with an evaluation of the previous DDS to assess progress, challenges, and emerging priorities. The process was closely aligned with national planning frameworks, particularly NST2 and SSPs, to ensure coherence and complementarity. District technical teams, led by the planning unit, coordinated the process, while the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) provided technical and thematic input. External consultants supported data collection, structuring of priorities, and preparation of the draft strategy.

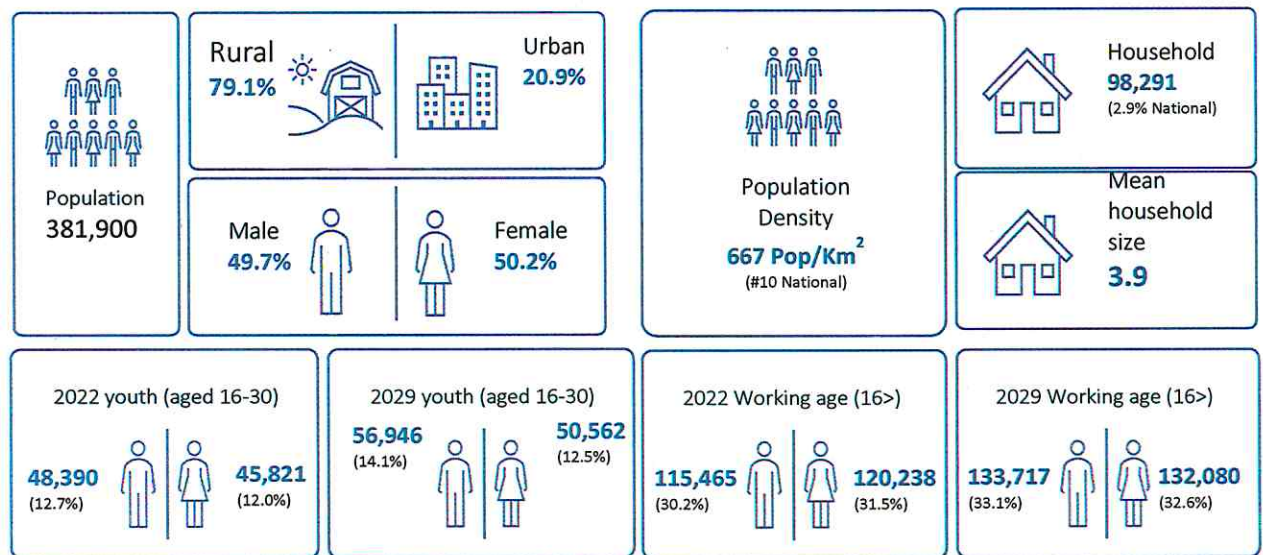
The strategy underwent extensive consultation and validation, including review by the District Council, to guarantee ownership, alignment with national priorities, and responsiveness to community needs. It is grounded in local realities, informed by citizen consultations, and aligned with national policy frameworks, thus ensuring a coherent approach that bridges local priorities with national transformation goals and Vision 2050 imperatives.

2. DISTRICT SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1. Current Status of the Huye District

The objective of the Huye District Profile is to provide a comprehensive overview of the district's socioeconomic, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics. It aims to identify the challenges, opportunities, and potentialities within the district to the elaboration of new DDS in the next five years. By highlighting key areas such as population dynamics, economic activities, healthcare, education, and infrastructure, the profile serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders to understand the current state of the district and to guide future interventions.

Fig. 1: Population of Huye District



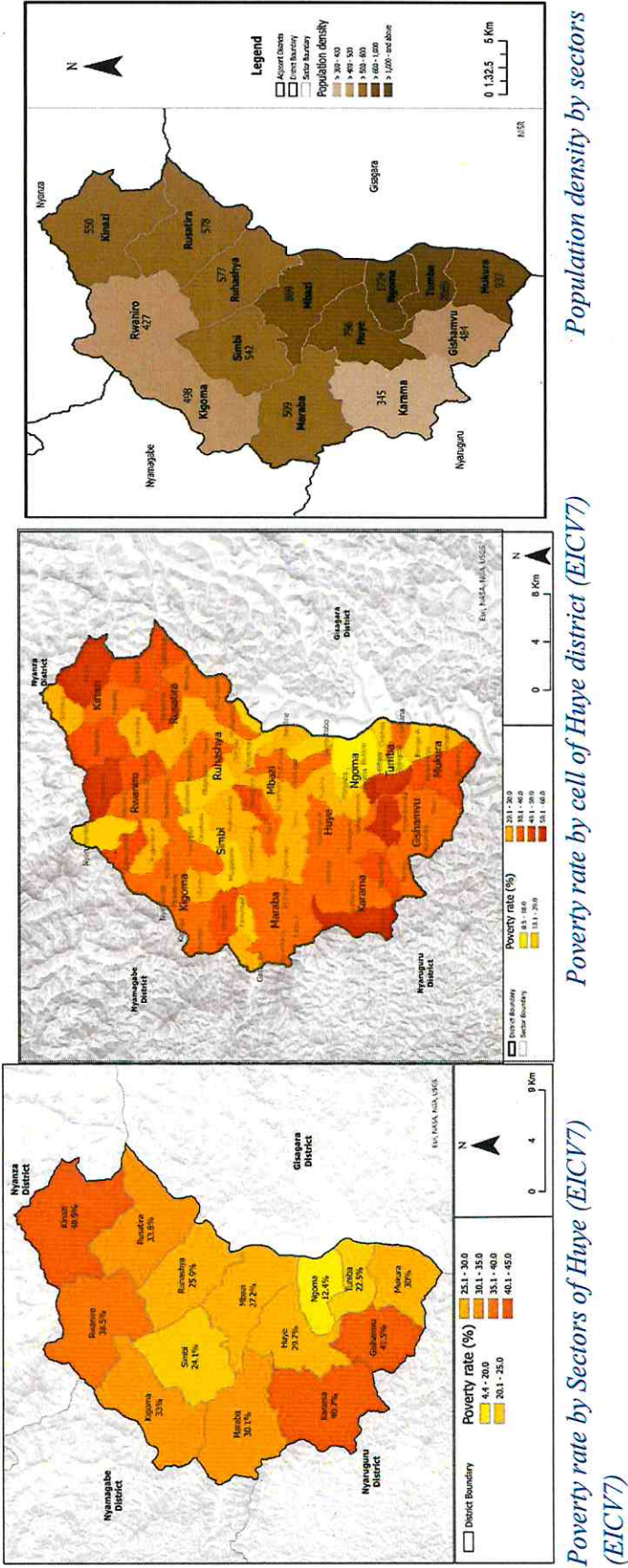
Source: NISR, Rwanda Population and Housing Census 2022

- A largely rural and youthful population with 24.7% of the youthful population. A large dependent population increases financial strain on the working-age group and demands significant investment in education and healthcare services.
- Huye's population density is slightly above the national average (500 pop/km²). High population density can lead to overuse of agricultural land and environmental degradation, affecting soil fertility and overall quality of life.

2.2. Poverty rates and population density

The following figure illustrates the poverty rates across the administrative sectors of Huye District as published by NISR on April 2025

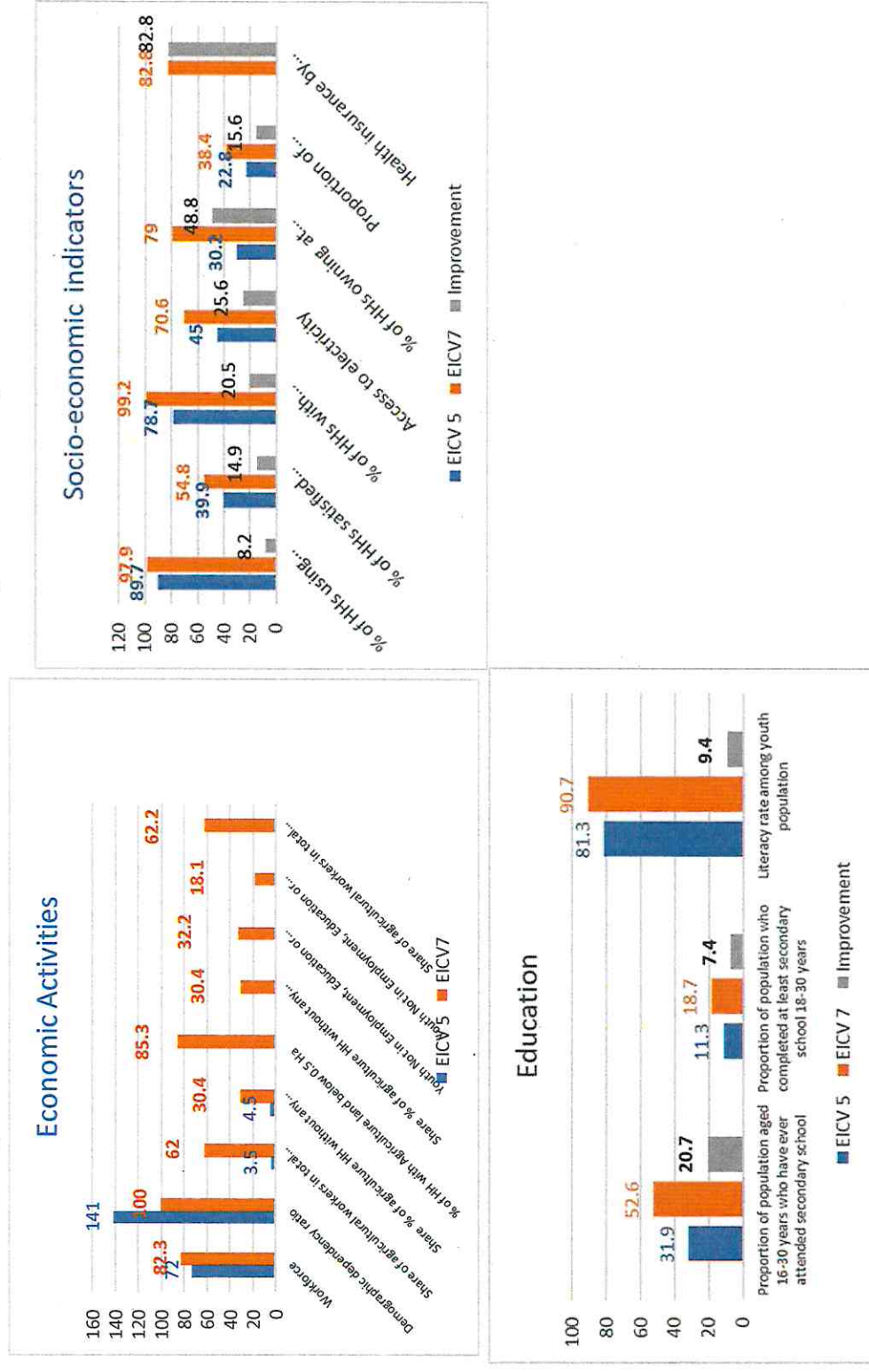
Fig. 2: Poverty rates of different administrative sectors of Huye District

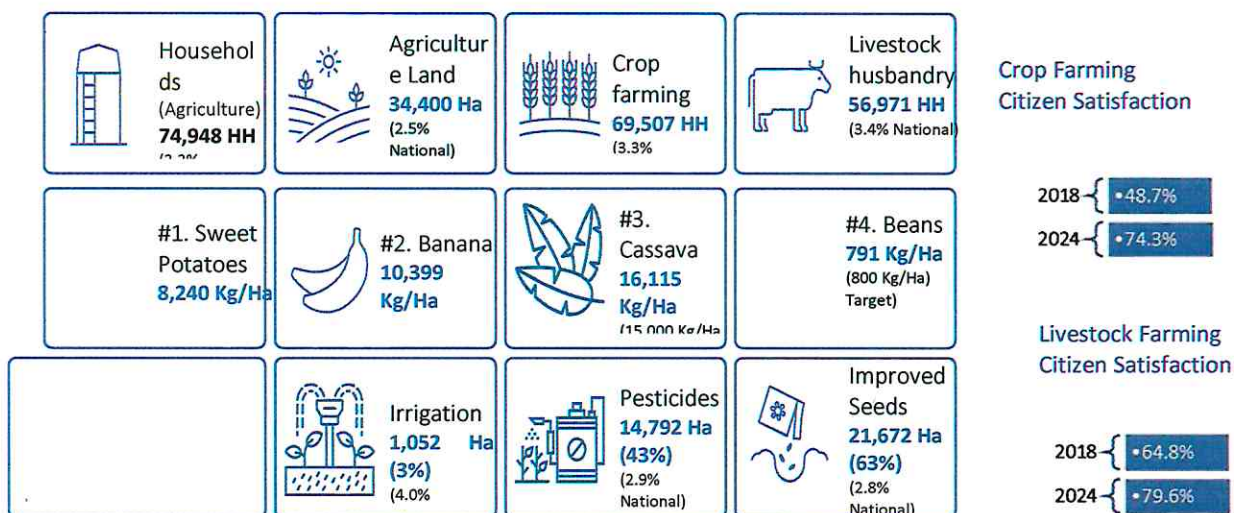


Source: NISR, EICV7, April 2025

2.3. Huye District across different strategic sectors

The illustrative comparison between two successive EICV 5 and 7 through different strategic sectors.

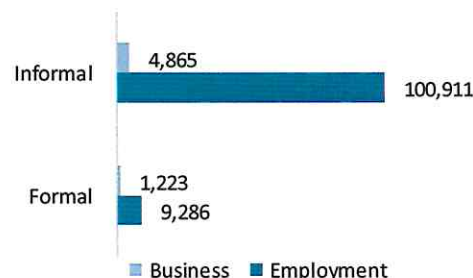




Huye District shows strong crop productivity in banana (43,081 kgs/ha), cassava (14,634 kgs/ha), and sweet potato (8,425 kgs/ha), highlighting its potential for food security and market-oriented agriculture. However, low yields in maize (1,833 kgs/ha), beans (1,844 kgs/ha), peas (618 kgs/ha), and soybean (550 kgs/ha) point to challenges in input use and modern farming practices. With support from investors and partners, the district can boost productivity and become an agro-processing hub, driving job creation and poverty reduction.

Employment

Type	Huye	District Rank (High)	National
Private sector	6,088	#19	258,280
transport	119	#03	2,496
Public sector	260	#02	3,830
Public Private Partnership	89	#06	2,047
NGO (Rwanda)	66	#13	2,017
International	105	#13	656



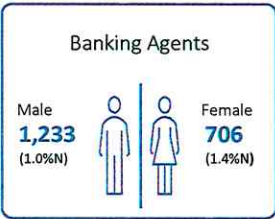
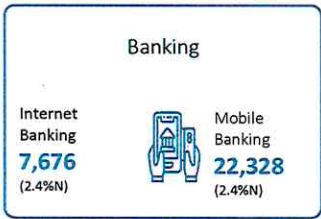
Size	Huye	District Rank (High)	Rwanda
Micro (1-3)	5,468	#24	241,179
Small (4-30)	515	#08	16,730
Medium (31-100)	91	#13	3,103
Large (100+)	14	#07	537

Youth aged 16–30 make up 24.7% (94,211) of Huye District's population of 381,900, with 45,821 females. Ngoma has the highest youth proportion (30.2%), while Ruhashya (21.0%) and Karama (22.2%) have the lowest (RPHC, 2022). However, data on youth-headed households is lacking, limiting insight into their economic vulnerability. Employment stands at 37.4% among youth—41.8% for males and 33.3% for females.

Youth employment is highest in Ngoma (47.6%), Mukura (42.9%), and Rusatira (42.6%), and lowest in Rwaniro (24.3%), Karama (28.1%), and Kigoma (28.3%). Of employed youth, 66.3% hold salaried jobs; highest in Ngoma (80.2%), Huye (79.6%), and Mukura (79.5%). Self-employment is highest in Simbi

(48.1%) and lowest in Ngoma (14.7%). The NEET rate is 40.2% (rural: 44.2%, urban: 25.7%). Financial inclusion data shows 33,476 youth are financial customers (16,630 female), and 13,724 have savings accounts (6,249 female). Data on youth land and livestock ownership remains unavailable.

Financial Sector Development



Active Accounts	Financial Inclusion	Depositors	Savings	Credit	Insurance
Youth	32,670	20,713	13,459	1,911	1,342
Non-Youth	114,105	80,150	27,327	8,638	8,027
Male	70,773	47,042	20,669	6,028	7,078
Female	76,002	53,821	20,117	4,521	2,291

Limited access to finance and low financial literacy in Huye District hinder business growth and personal financial management. Expanding financial institutions and outreach, along with implementing financial literacy programs, can improve access to credit, boost investment in key sectors, create jobs, and reduce poverty.

Transport

Road Class	Huye (km)	National (%)
National Road	80	2.9%
District road class 1	122	3.1%
District road class 2	365	3.7%
Other Road	1,025	3.6%

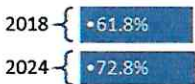
Huye District faces gaps in infrastructure maintenance and lacks an integrated transport system, limiting mobility and efficiency. Its strategic location offers potential for regional trade. Investing in green and integrated transport will boost urbanization, tourism, and economic growth, while improving access to jobs and services contributing to poverty reduction and a more vibrant city.

Type	Huye (km)	National (%)
Paved	117	4.4%
Unpaved	1,530	3.5%

Urbanization and rural settlement

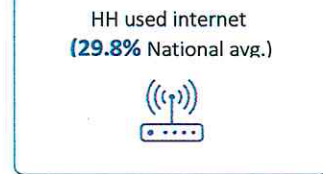
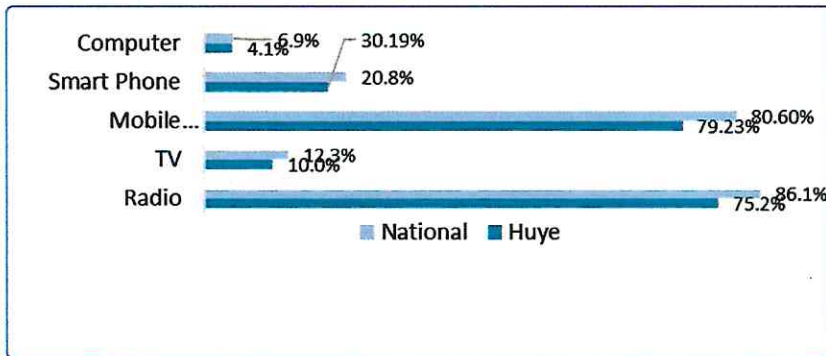
Settlement Type	Huye	Rank	National
Planned Rural Settlement	73.4%	#17	65.4%
Dispersed/Isolated housing	7.8%	#22	14.9%
Spontaneous/squatter housing	0.0%	#29	8.9%
Modern planned urban housing	0.8%	#10	6.9%
Old settlement	0.1%	#28	2.3%
Integrated model village	1.6%	#02	0.8%

Settlement
Citizen Satisfaction



Huye’s urbanization is growing, but challenges in serviced sites, planning, and land use persist in selected urban sectors. As secondary city, a center of education and research hub and cultural tourism, the district needs well-planned infrastructure and affordable housing to foster a vibrant, livable city that drives economic growth, attracts investors, and reduces poverty through inclusive economic development.

Communication Assets (Households)



Ownership (Parcels)	%	Number	Rank
Female	21.4%	48,652	#27
Male	13.6%	30,865	#27
Co-owned	46.5%	105,799	#27
Others	18.6%	42,421	#27



- ICT infrastructure remains severely limited, evidenced by household technology ownership rates and with pronounced digital literacy gaps particularly affecting rural areas and adult populations.
- The district already benefits from existing 4G coverage and fiber backbone infrastructure extending to the sector level, with clear plans for universal broadband expansion to connect schools, government institutions, and rural communities.
- Huye presents significant digital potential, from digitalizing its large agricultural sector with e-agriculture and market access platforms to enhancing vital services like health, education, and social protection.

Environment and Natural Resources & Climate Vulnerability Assessment

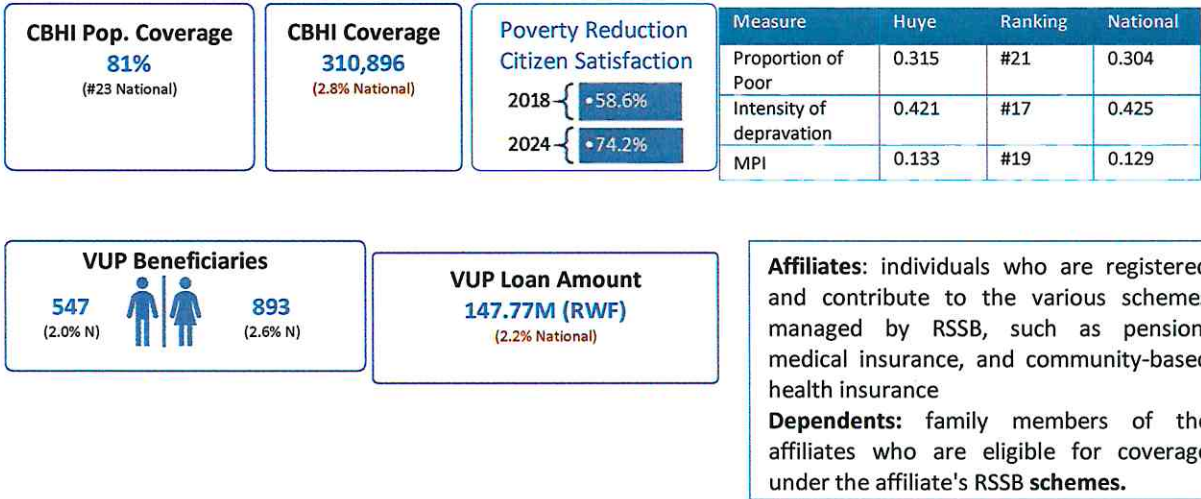
Location	Exposure Avg	Sensitivity Avg	Impact Avg	Adaptive Capacity Avg	Vulnerability Avg
National	0.404	0.397	0.4	0.354	0.523
Huye	0.388	0.451	0.423	0.290	0.566

Huye District has 14,688 ha of forests (25% of total land), with 14,448 ha (98%) as plantations and 240 ha as natural vegetation. The most forested sectors include Karama (2,233 ha; 42% of sector land), Maraba (1,894 ha; 37%), Gishamvu (1,163 ha; 38%), and Huye (1,123 ha). Least forested are Kinazi (851 ha; 14%) and Rwaniro (875 ha; 16%). About 35,304 ha (61% of district land) are erosion-prone Karama (86%), Gishamvu (84%), Maraba (79%), and Huye (72%) most affected. Despite an 11% deforestation rate, afforestation efforts are triple the loss.

To mainstream environment and climate change, the district will promote PPPs for tree planting and clean energy, green infrastructure, and environmental education. Huye ranks as the most climate-

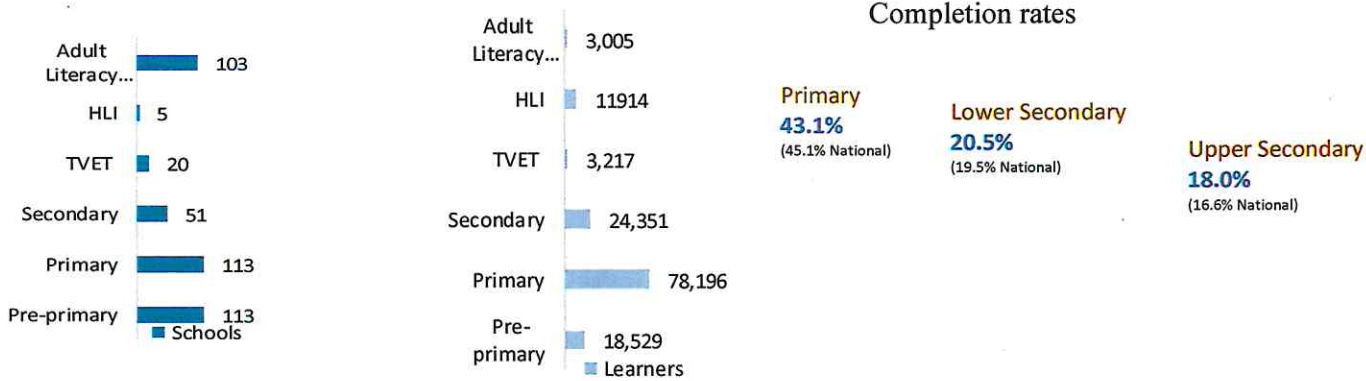
vulnerable district in Rwanda due to high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity. Disaster management is coordinated through District and Sector Disaster Management Committees, with community-based disaster risk management and awareness campaigns. Priorities include mobilizing resources, investing in resilient infrastructure, training stakeholders, and empowering communities to enhance resilience and reduce disaster risks.

Social Protection



Huye District experiences gaps in social protection coverage, infrastructure, and stakeholder coordination, limiting support to vulnerable populations. Strengthening the social protection system through expanded program reach, adequate resource allocation, and development of support infrastructure will enhance service delivery and contribute to inclusive growth and poverty reduction as part of the district’s strategic development agenda.

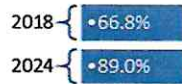
Education



Huye District has 141 schools, including 40 public, 25 private, 73 subsidized, and 3 professional schools, reflecting a strong mix of education providers. This diverse structure underscores the value of public-private partnerships in expanding access to education and improving quality. Strengthening support to subsidized and professional schools will enhance skills development, particularly for youth, thereby increasing employability, reducing poverty, and contributing to the district’s broader socio-economic transformation.

- Many schools are not equipped to provide a conducive learning environment, which impacts the quality of education. The low enrolment and attendance rates in TVET, are a significant concern. The quality of TVET training is poor, and there is a lack of private investment in education, which hinders the development of the sector
- The **Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) 2024-2029 aligns with national strategies (NST2 and Vision 2050)**, prioritizing education for socioeconomic development and offering a framework for improvement and investments

Education Citizen Satisfaction



Transformational Governance



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

Huye District is committed to strengthening local governance and service delivery through community structures like *Abunzi*, *Inteko z'Abaturage* and other forums and the District Executive Committee. While notable progress has been made in public financial management, limited capacity and resources still affect service efficiency. The DDS will focus on building institutional capacity, improving complaint handling, and promoting citizen participation to enhance accountability and trust. It also aims to sustain financial management gains and integrate cultural heritage into governance to reinforce civic responsibility and national identity

Justice, Reconciliation, Law and Order



Overall, Huye District's performance between 2017 and 2024 shows positive trends. Significant improvements in security and justice services. These improvements reflect effective policy implementation and community engagement. The district has implemented various policies and programs aimed at ensuring law and order, and fostering a sense of community and trust among residents

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

3. PERFORMANCE OF HUYE DDS1 (2017-2024)

3.1. Economic Transformation

Agriculture: Huye District improved agricultural productivity through land use consolidation: maize (4,450 ha), cassava (4,260 ha), rice (2,728 ha), and beans (28,450 ha). Use of improved seeds rose from 35% to 44.99%, mineral fertilizer from 35% to 58.9%, and organic fertilizer from 50% to 93.6%. Seed multiplication land increased from 30 ha to 45 ha, and seed delivery rose from 46.3 to 122 tons. Mechanized land expanded from 100 ha to 125 ha. Yields improved: maize (1,375 kgs/ha), rice (4,006 kgs/ha), beans (374 kgs/ha), cassava (17,359kg/ha). Post-harvest handling improved with 25 new and 5 rehabilitated drying shelters. Irrigation increased slightly from 1,468 Ha to 1,473 ha.

Livestock, 27,605 cows and 2,450 pigs were inseminated (up from 14,500 cows), and 267,379 animals vaccinated (71% increase). Two new slaughterhouses were built and Gishamvu market rehabilitated. Milk production rose from 12M to 25.6M liters. Slaughtered animals included 29,606 cows, 40,435 goats, 258,990 pigs, 455,000 chickens, and 383,000 rabbits.

Horticultural: Horticultural land expanded from 300 ha to 520 ha, supported by farmer trainings and a PPP-led greenhouse. Coffee plantations increased from 1,925 ha to 2,325 ha with 1.5% tree stock replaced.

Encountered challenges

Huye District, with a poverty rate of 24.2% and ranked 16th nationally, faces major agricultural challenges including low use of improved inputs, limited extension services, land fragmentation, post-harvest losses, low livestock productivity, and weak coffee and horticulture sectors.

To address this, the district should invest in extension services, promote land consolidation, expand irrigation and climate-smart practices, improve post-harvest infrastructure, and support agro-processing. Leveraging its status as a public service-led secondary city, Huye can promote youth-led agribusiness, urban farming, and link research to markets.

If effectively addressed, these efforts could reduce poverty by 5–7% in five years, boost productivity, increase household incomes, and support graduation from poverty. If not, Huye risks worsening food insecurity, income stagnation, and missed development targets under NST2 and Vision 2050.

Water and Sanitation: Three out of six planned pumping stations were established. According to NISR (2025), Access to clean water reached 88.6%, with water from Kadahokwa reaching 2.48 million m³ and 12,017 customers. Public sanitation improved with 6 public toilets and nearly universal household access to improved water (97.93%) and sanitation (99.17%).

Huye District's 89% clean water access, improved supply from the Kadahokwa, and near-universal sanitation coverage provide a strong base for urbanization, and poverty reduction. Reliable water and sanitation improve health, attract investment.

Encountered challenges

Huye District faces a daily water shortage of 4,594 m³, with 69 productive users lacking clean water, no modern landfill or sludge treatment plant, and only one of four public toilets meeting inclusive standards.

These gaps stem from limited infrastructure and budget constraints, especially in peri-urban and informal areas.

To address this, the district should complete pumping stations, upgrade water and sanitation infrastructure, and expand services to underserved zones. Integrated, climate-resilient planning will improve health, protect the environment, and support urban growth. As a research, academic, and tourism hub, improved infrastructure will attract investment, support innovation, create jobs, and reduce poverty currently at 24.2%. If unaddressed, the district risks worsening public health, environmental degradation, and deepening poverty.

Urbanization and Rural Settlement: The Huye City Master Plan was completed and DLUP prepared for local centers. Settlements were improved with layout planning and land banks allocated for affordable housing.

Transport Infrastructure Road construction exceeded targets for national and urban tarmac roads (36 km and 21.9 km respectively). Feeder roads exceeded baseline targets, and walkways, bicycle lanes, and bridges were developed. Cobblestone and earth roads maintenance fell short.

Energy Public lighting extended to 70.2km, surpassing targets. Electrification reached 70.63% of households, and 85.2% of productive users were connected. New power lines (31.7km) supported expansion.

Encountered challenges

Huye District has made notable progress in infrastructure and electrification (over 70% coverage), supporting transport, energy access, and economic growth. As urbanization rises in Rusatira, Kinazi, and Karambi, Huye's strategic role as a public service-led city, academic hub, and tourism gateway positions it for inclusive development. Yet, challenges persist, including unimplemented physical plans, limited urban coverage (20.9%), power line gaps (18.3 km), and unconnected productive users due to budget constraints. Addressing these through improved spatial planning, affordable housing, trade zones, and full electrification will attract investment, create jobs, and reduce poverty by 5–7%. Inaction risks stalling progress and weakening Huye's urban and economic potential.

Private Sector and Youth Employment, Financial Sector and ICT

Huye District is advancing poverty reduction and inclusive growth by creating over 36,000 jobs, training 3,650 youth and women, and supporting 299 with business finance. Key infrastructure like the ICPC and upgraded hotels boosts development. With an 82.34% workforce ratio and 93% financial inclusion backed by RwF 1.29 billion in savings and expanding ICT access in 91 public offices, Huye is well-positioned as Rwanda's second Public Service-led city, academic hub, cultural tourism center, and strategic trade gateway near the Burundi border.

Encountered challenges

Huye District, a secondary city and academic hub with rich cultural heritage, has seen growth in infrastructure and the economy but still faces 17.2% unemployment, limited access to finance, weak cooperative governance, and infrastructure gaps. To address these, the district must expand skills training, improve financial access, invest in housing and hospitality, and enhance transport and energy. Promoting cultural tourism and cross-border trade will boost inclusive growth. With effective interventions, Huye

can reduce poverty by 5–7%, create jobs, attract investment, and thrive as a vibrant urban and tourism center. Inaction risks stagnation and missed opportunities.

3.2. Social Transformation

Huye District made strong progress under social transformation pillar.

In education, 168 classrooms, 246 latrines, and 59 rooms were built or rehabilitated, reducing dropout to 3.8%. Pre-primary completion rose from 7,059 to 18,853 (65%), and all 8 TVETs were upgraded. Seven secondary schools got broadband, and 1,350 learners joined literacy programs.

In health, 9 health posts and 6 centers were improved; staff rose to 519; doctor-population ratio improved to 1:10,741. Health insurance reached 82.88%. Stunting dropped from 42.6% (DHS 2010–2015) to 29.2% (DHS 2015–2020), and to 16.8% in May 2023 (from 38.2% in 2022).

Through VUP, 450 households received Graduation packages; 5,517 got Direct Support; 3,704 accessed financial services; 5,401 joined classic public works; and 1,845 were in expanded public works. Girinka distributed 2,117 cows; 430 homes were improved.

12 sports fields were built, cultural education expanded to 65 schools, and libraries and youth centers were upgraded. These gains enhance human capital, reduce poverty, and improve service access.

Huye District has made strong strides in education, health, and social protection, with school dropout reduced to 3.8%, health insurance coverage reaching 82.88%, and stunting declining from 36% to 31%. These achievements improve human capital, household resilience, and access to services key drivers of poverty reduction.

Encountered challenges

Huye District has made progress in social sectors but continues to face challenges in health, education, sanitation, and service delivery due to limited funding and infrastructure gaps. Overcrowded schools, low TVET enrollment, and inadequate nutrition support hinder human development. To reduce poverty and improve livelihoods, the district must expand health infrastructure, strengthen inclusive programs like VUP and Girinka, and invest in youth and women's skills and asset-building. As a strategic academic and research hub near a key border point, Huye should also enhance urban infrastructure, housing, and cross-border trade, while fostering public-private partnerships to drive innovation, investment, and inclusive transformation.

3.3. Transformational Governance

Governance and Decentralization

Huye District has made remarkable strides in decentralization and governance, ranking 1st nationally in citizen participation at 94.1% (RGB, 2024) according to the Citizen Report Card (CRC). Local governance scored 95.7%, justice 92.2%, with high satisfaction in health (86.2%), livestock (89.0%), sanitation (85.8%), and decentralized entities (85.1%). These achievements reflect strong citizen engagement through community assemblies, budget consultations, and revitalized homegrown initiatives like *Umuganda*, *Inteko z'Abaturage*, and *Itorero*, now active in 508 villages and 166 schools.

Huye District demonstrates outstanding performance in governance and service delivery. It tops the nation with 95.7% in upholding governance principles, 94.1% in active citizen participation and decision making, 92.2% in the delivery and appreciation of justice services. The district excels in the overall provision of Local Government services, achieving 85.1%, reflecting its role as a model for effective and citizen-centered governance (RGB, 2025). 8 Cell offices were constructed and 24 upgraded, improving access to services. Over 98% of community disputes were resolved by mediation committees, and more than 3,500 citizens received legal aid. Transparency improved with 100% of institutions publishing Imihigo and 97% of audit recommendations implemented. Security and trust were enhanced through 15 new security posts. In Public Financial Management, Huye received clean audit reports in finance and compliance, except for in value for money for FY 2023-2024.

Encountered challenges

Huye District has made strong governance gains through citizen participation, clean audits, and improved service access. However, challenges remain in civic education, sector coordination, and fiscal autonomy. To advance transformational governance, the district should enhance local revenue mobilization, adopt digital and smart governance tools, and invest in capacity building. Partnering with academic institutions for policy research will strengthen evidence-based decision-making, aligning with Huye's role as a secondary city and research hub.

3.4. Cross-Cutting Areas

Gender & Family Promotion: Women's representation in decision-making increased, with 45 women councils operational. Anti-GBV campaigns and legal services were widely rolled out, enhancing gender equality and community protection.

Disability Inclusion: 265 persons with disabilities were trained in entrepreneurship. Infrastructure in schools and health facilities was upgraded for accessibility, and assistive devices were distributed. 3 specialized centers for children with mental and physical disabilities were supported.

Environment & Climate Change: Forest coverage increased from 6,459.38 ha to 6,858.38 ha. 1,850 ha were planted with trees, 6 waste management sites developed, and wetland and forest protection enforced.

Huye District faces challenges in land use, environmental protection, and disability inclusion large areas remain uncultivated due to limited inputs and land degradation, while people with disabilities face exclusion from education, healthcare, and employment due to stigma and inaccessible services.

Partnering with academic institutions will enable Huye to make research-based decisions that drive innovations in sustainable land management and environmental protection. Effective interventions will improve livelihoods by increasing environmental protection, creating green jobs, and restoring natural resources, which will enhance the district's economic vibrancy and resilience. Failure to address these issues risks further environmental degradation, reduced income opportunities, and increased poverty, limiting Huye's growth as a dynamic secondary city.

Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases in Huye District Development Strategy

Huye District faces high HIV/AIDS prevalence (2.6%) and growing challenges from non-communicable diseases like diabetes linked to lifestyle factors. While progress has been made in treatment and awareness, the 2024-2029 strategy aims to integrate HIV/AIDS and NCD services at all healthcare levels. This includes aligning with national policies, community engagement, healthcare worker training, and ongoing monitoring to improve health outcomes and access to care. Success relies on clear implementation plans, stakeholder involvement, and securing funding from local and international sources.

Disability and Social Inclusion

This cross-cutting theme promotes equal rights and active participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs). Rwanda has made progress through laws like the 2014 Disability Mainstreaming Guidelines and the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities. In Huye, 4.1% of residents aged 5+ have disabilities higher than the national average with visual impairment and mobility difficulties most common. Education and employment remain major challenges; 81% of PWDs have limited schooling, and only 16.5% are employed due to barriers like cultural bias and inaccessible workplaces. Huye relies on outdated disability data, limiting effective planning and inclusion. To address this, the district must improve data collection, enforce inclusive education and employment policies, and focus on rural youth with disabilities to reduce inequality and ensure fair access to services and opportunities.

3.5. Lessons Learned

Effective multi-stakeholder involvement through the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF) has fostered collaboration, expanded resource mobilization, and strengthened sustainability. This has helped the district to fill financial and technical gaps but should complement local efforts to ensure long-term impact. Regular performance monitoring using tools such as Imihigo and district reports enabled timely reviews and adaptive management. Community-driven initiatives like Umuganda and environmental conservation have enhanced resilience and collective responsibility. Additionally, incorporating flexibility and contingency planning has improved the district's responsiveness to unforeseen challenges, minimizing service disruptions.

4. HUYE DISTRICT POTENTIALITIES

High soil fertility for crops production and agribusiness

Huye's fertile soils, favorable agro-climatic conditions, and good agricultural practices position the district as a promising hub for crop production and agribusiness. With 40,341 ha of developed land (3% of the national total), 27,993 ha harvested (2.8%), and 1,052 ha under modern irrigation (4%), the district demonstrates strong agricultural capacity. Fertilizer is applied on 23,409 ha (2.6%), agroforestry practiced on 11,373 ha (1.8%), and erosion control implemented on 26,242 ha (2.8%). While the average crop yield (104,536 kg/ha) is slightly below the national average (128,263 kg/ha), the potential remains high (NISR, 2024, Season B). To inform the DDS 2024–2025, Huye should prioritize smart irrigation, soil fertility management, agro-processing, and research-based innovation to increase productivity, create jobs, and strengthen its role in national food security.

Enabling Environment for Sustainable Livestock Development

Huye District offers an enabling environment where agriculture and livestock complement each other to drive rural transformation. Fertile soils and favorable agro-climatic conditions support crop-livestock integration, with growing activities in cattle rearing, pig farming, and beekeeping. This synergy enhances food security, income diversification, and resilience, positioning Huye as a strategic hub for sustainable livestock value chains and agribusiness development.

Thriving Historical and Cultural Tourism Hub

Huye District is recognized as Rwanda's "cultural and historic pulse" and the Centre for the Heritage Corridor. With iconic sites such as the Ethnographic Museum, the Royal Palace, Ikibuye cya Shari, Mont Kinyamakara, Ibisi bya Huye, Nyagakecuru and Rwaniro history, and the Arboretum forest, Huye has strong potential for cultural and ecological tourism. Its strategic location and growing number of hospitality businesses position it well for increased tourism-driven development. To inform the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029], Huye District should prioritize investment in heritage conservation, tourism infrastructure, and public-private partnerships to boost jobs and local economic growth.

Rivers and Water Bodies: A Catalyst for Irrigation, Energy, and Clean Water Access

Huye District is endowed with rivers, waterfalls, and groundwater sources such as the Mwogo River, offering strong potential for small-scale hydroelectric power, irrigation development, and increased access to clean water. These water resources present strategic opportunities to boost agricultural productivity, expand energy access, and address water scarcity key priorities for sustainable development under the DDS2 [2024–2029].

Strategic Transport Infrastructure for Urbanization and Local Economic Growth

Huye benefits from strategic transport infrastructure, including a modern complex bus terminal that connects key districts in the Southern Province (Nyanza, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, and Gisagara) and serves as a transit corridor to Burundi and the DRC via national roads as well as Kigali. The presence of an aerodrome, with potential for rehabilitation, further enhances Huye's connectivity. These assets position the Huye District as a hub for regional trade, urbanization, and inclusive local economic development under the DDS2 [2024–2029].

Huye Industrial Park and Agakiro: Drivers of Industrialization and Job Creation

Huye Industrial Park and the Agakiro Craft Development Centre present strategic potential for attracting local and foreign investment, particularly in value addition and light manufacturing. These hubs can stimulate industrialization, generate employment, and contribute to poverty reduction and inclusive economic transformation.

Sports and Recreation: A Driver for Youth Empowerment and Local Economic Development

Huye District's favorable landscape, existing infrastructure such as Huye Stadium, and a vibrant youth population position it as a potential hub for regional and international sports and recreation activities. These assets can foster youth talent, social inclusion, and community engagement, while stimulating local economic growth through sports tourism, job creation, and related enterprises. To inform the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029], Huye District should fully leverage this potential by partnering with private actors and investing in enabling infrastructure such as quality hotels, roads, housing, electricity, and water to create an attractive and competitive environment for the sports and recreation industry.

Academic, Research, and Cultural

Huye District is widely recognized as Rwanda's academic and intellectual hub. It hosts the largest campus of the University of Rwanda, historic institutions like Nyakibanda Seminary and G.S.O de Butare, and a growing number of educational and research facilities. With assets such as the Arboretum and former NIRDA hostels, the District offers a strong foundation for education, research, innovation, and cultural preservation. To inform the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029], Huye District should leverage this potential to drive knowledge-based development, research-driven solutions.

Dynamic Business Environment and Market-Driven Growth Potential

Huye District exhibits a strong and expanding business climate, underpinned by high investment growth and strategic urban positioning. The district's growing population, urbanization, and tourism are generating increased demand for infrastructure, manufacturing, and service sectors. These trends position Huye as a key investment destination and driver of local economic development. To fully harness this potential, Huye should actively promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) as a key mechanism for implementing the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029], particularly in infrastructure, service delivery, and industrial development.

Strategic Location and Connectivity: A Catalyst for Regional Trade and Urban Growth

Huye District's strategic location along the Kigali–Burundi corridor and proximity to the DRC positions it as a vital hub for cross-border trade and regional integration. Its designation as a Secondary City, combined with developing infrastructure such as the Industrial Park, Agakiro Centre, and modern transport facilities, enhances its attractiveness for investment, commerce, and urban development. To fully leverage this potential, Huye should promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), expand cross-border infrastructure, and invest in hospitality, tourism, and financial services to drive inclusive economic transformation under the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029].

Forestry Resources: A Driver for Manufacturing and Agro-Industry

Huye District has significant forest resources that offer strong potential for manufacturing high-value wood products, timber, handicrafts, and eco-friendly materials. Additionally, the district's forested landscape supports beekeeping, with locally produced honey having a competitive edge nationally. To harness this potential, Huye should promote sustainable forest management, attract private sector investment in wood processing and apiculture, and integrate these sectors into the DDS 2024–2029 as part of its local economic development strategy.

5. STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Huye District Development Strategy 2 (2024–2029) is a strategic roadmap aligned with NST2, aiming to accelerate inclusive and sustainable development. Built through a participatory process, it reflects local priorities and aspirations. The strategy positions Huye as a vibrant secondary city by focusing on agricultural transformation, infrastructure, social inclusion, good governance, and environmental sustainability ensuring no one is left behind in the district’s development journey.

Vision

To be a vibrant Secondary City and Rwanda’s leading Knowledge, Culture, and Agribusiness Hub, driven by green and inclusive economic growth that delivers high-quality livelihoods and enhanced living standards for all citizens.

Mission

To promote an inclusive and resilient economy that drives sustainable development across social and governance sectors, ensuring equal opportunities and improved quality of life for all citizens of the Huye District.

5.1. Strategic Objectives

The five years Huye DDS2 is highlighted through following 4 pillars strategic objectives:

- (1) - To drive inclusive economic growth through increased productivity, value chain development, and job creation in priority sectors including agriculture, tourism, trade, and industry;
- (2) - To enhance access to quality social services and promote gender equality, youth empowerment, and human capital development for an inclusive and resilient society
- (3) - To strengthen citizen-centered governance that ensures accountability, transparency, security, inclusive participation, and effective service delivery
- (4) - To promote environmental sustainability, climate resilience, ICT innovation, disaster risk reduction, and urbanization, mainstreaming gender, disability inclusion, and capacity building across all sectors.

The priorities of the Huye District Development Strategy 2 (2024–2029) address the challenges encountered during the implementation of the previous Huye DDS1 (2017–2024) while promoting inclusive economic development, social transformation, and good governance. The strategy is aligned with NST2 and SSPs (2024–2029), and follows a results-driven approach to ensure responsive, accountable, and citizen-centered development. Each priority is accompanied by targeted interventions designed to achieve measurable outcomes and accelerate sustainable progress over the next five years.

5.1.1. Economic Transformation pillar

Agriculture, Industries

Priority Area: Modernize and increase productivity of Agricultural and Livestock

This priority aims to modernize agriculture and livestock by expanding consolidated sites, increasing the use of improved inputs, promoting mechanization, and enhancing yields. It also focuses on scaling up high-value crops, improving livestock breeds, and adopting climate-resilient practices to boost productivity and farmer incomes.

The strategic objective is to boost sustainable agricultural and livestock productivity through modern farming, value addition, and improved market access, enhancing food security and household incomes.

Outcome 1: Increased agricultural production and productivity

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase the number of consolidated sites as follows: maize from 4,450 ha to 4,500 ha; cassava from 4,260 ha to 4,300 ha; rice maintained at 2,728 ha; and beans from 28,450 ha to 28,500 ha.
- Increase the percentage of farmers using improved seeds from 0.45% to 3.41%.
- Increased the land area for improved seed multiplication (cassava, maize, and rice) from 45 ha to 540 hectares.
- Increase the percentage of farmers using mineral fertilizers from 0.59% to 3.57%.
- Increase the percentage of farmers using organic fertilizers from 0.94% to 4.86 %
- Increase the number of post-harvest handling facilities constructed from 22 to 30
- Increase the yield of major crops by raising maize productivity from 1,375 kg/ha to 11,750 kg/ha, rice from 4,006 kg/ha to 26.012 kg/ha, beans from 374 kg/ha to 4,348 kg/ha, and cassava from 17,359 kg/ha to 109,790 kg/ha.
- Increase the area of land cultivated using mechanized systems from 125 hectares to 270 hectares
- Increase number of farmers trained on self-reliance program (Twigire Muhinzi) from 52,500 farmers to 339,000 farmers
- Increase area under cultivation of vegetable of high value (chillies, french beans, tomatoes, cabbages, eggplants, red and yellow pepper, onions) from 520 ha to 1,040 ha vegetables
- Increase areas under avocado cultivation from 50 ha to 200 ha,
- Increase the number of genetically improved cows for production from 14,500 to 24,530 by introducing five model farmers at each cell level to demonstrate and promote improved livestock technologies and practices within the community
- Increase the number of genetically improved pigs for production from 3,000 to 16,800 by introducing five model farmers at each cell level to demonstrate and transfer improved pig farming technologies and practices to the community
- Increase number of humanized livestock by training farmers on diseases prevention , and vaccination schedule from 156,000 to 200,755
- Increase number of humanized livestock by training farmers on diseases prevention , and vaccination schedule from 240,125 to 219,500
- Increase number of humanized livestock by training farmers on diseases prevention , and vaccination schedule from 348,000 to 720,000
- Construction of 1 modern slaughter house from 1 to 2
- Livestock markets rehabilitated; increase the number of milk litres produced from 25,681,139 to 41,730,000
- Increase milk production from 131,679 to 131,679.00 litres
- Increase modern heaves for honney production from 29,606 kgs to 35,038 kgs,
- Increase the number of goat breeders who grow fast from 40,435 to 155,745
- Increasing the number of chickens from 383,000.00 to 691,171
- Increase the number of rabbit breeders from 250,000 to 497,594 by promoting improved rabbit strains for enhanced meat production;

- Implement an integrated pig husbandry package comprising herd health management, improved feeding practices, and enhanced pig genetics to improve pig productivity, and promote a farmer collective action business model to strengthen the pig value chain.

Outcome 2: Increased climate resilience for agriculture

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase area (ha) of marshlands developed and rehabilitated from 1,473 ha to 2,500 ha
- Working with stakeholders and cooperative to establish greenhouse facilities in different sector (Tumba, Mbazi, Huye, Ngoma, Mukura and Gishamvu) from 1 to 6 facilities
- Develop small-scale irrigation infrastructure to increase the total irrigated area from 158 hectares to 332 hectares, promoting sustainable water use and enhancing agricultural productivity
- Increase area under cultivation of vegetable of high value (chillies, french beans, tomatoes, cabbages, eggplants, red and yellow pepper, onions) from 520 ha to 1,000 ha
- Increase areas under avocado cultivation from 50 ha to 200 ha
- Increase areas under passion fruits cultivation to 50 ha
- Construction of agricultural radical terraces from 1,149 ha to 1,500 ha
- Construction of progressive agricultural land terraces from 2,305.4 ha to 5,000 ha,
- Promote innovative farming techniques and small livestock for poor smallholder farmers to enhance productivity and land management.

Priority Area: Promote Industrialization and attain a structural shift in the export base to high-value goods and services with the aim of growing exports by 17% annually

This priority aims to promote industrialization and shift the export base toward high-value goods and services, targeting an annual export growth of 17%. Key interventions include increasing the use of mineral fertilizers in coffee farming and scaling up coffee seedling preparation to replace old trees, thereby enhancing the quality and volume of coffee exports

Outcome 3: Increased exports of high-value goods

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increasing quantity of Mineral fertilizers applied by coffee farmers from 2 kgs to 7 kgs and adopt Agro dealership in coffee value chain
- Preparation of coffee seedlings for replacing old coffee trees from 14% to 80%.

Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change

Priority Area: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment to Transition Rwanda towards a Carbon Neutral Economy

This priority aims to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources and the environment to support Rwanda's transition to a carbon-neutral economy. Interventions focus on expanding forest and agroforestry coverage, promoting private sector involvement in forest management, and rehabilitating mining sites. Additionally, integrated water resource management will be enhanced by planting eco-friendly trees along rivers to protect watersheds and promote green growth.

Outcome 4: Increased sustainability and profitability of environment and natural resources for green growth

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase area of land extended for public forests allocated to private operators in the Huye District from 1,365,7 ha to 1,536.3 ha
- Increase area of land extended for forest rehabilitated from 436.58 ha to 2,000 ha in the Huye District
- Increase area of land extended for agro-forestry plantation from 19,164 ha to 32,280 ha in the Huye District
- Increase area of land extended for private forests converted into productive forests and managed by forests owners' associations in the Huye District to 1,747 ha
- Increase the percentage of mining and quarry extraction sites rehabilitated from 70% to 90% to promote environmental restoration and sustainable resource management.

Outcome 5: Integrated water resource management

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase the area of eco-friendly trees planted alongside rivers for protection from 61 ha to 71 ha

Priority Area: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization to 35% by 2029

This priority aims to accelerate sustainable urbanization to 35% by 2029 by developing integrated settlements, including three public open spaces with essential infrastructure for inclusive community use.

Outcome 6: Developed and integrated urban and rural settlements

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Develop Three public open spaces with inclusive required infrastructures (pathway, internet, wooden small shop, public toilet);
- Develop a Huye Upper Air Station, joint venture with Meteo Rwanda;
- Update Huye District Master Plan with zoning for vertical urban development (G+1+) to ensure efficient land use.

Private Sector and Youth Employment

Priority Area: Decent work and economic growth

This priority aims to promote decent work and inclusive economic growth by creating 8,350 jobs annually, expanding industrial and agricultural activities, and enhancing youth and women's skills through the Huye Innovation Hub. It also focuses on increasing access to finance, supporting income-generating projects, improving markets and commercial infrastructure, and boosting long-term savings to reduce unemployment and align skills with labor market demands

Outcome 1: Increased number of Rwandans with appropriate skills tailored to labour market demands

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Create 41,750 from 36,595 jobs created
- Train 1.348 Youth and women with appropriate skills tailored to labour market demands through Huye Innovation Hub from 4,611 People Trained

- Increase the number of model income and employment-generating projects in villages from 14 to 385 through development and operational support.
- Construction of 3 New ICPC and 1 upgraded
- Increase Financial literacy to 35,000 on savings at Umurenge Sacco / commercial Banks
- Increase of 25% in Savings at Umurenge Sacco / Banks
- Rehabilitate 4 public markets and construct 6 additional commercial buildings
- Increase investment in VUP Financial Services (FS) from 240 million RwF to 290 million RwF to support eligible male- and female-headed households through Home-Grown Solutions
- Increase investment in income-generating activities (IGA) from 290 million RWF to 500 million RWF to support eligible male- and female-headed households through Home-Grown Solutions, targeting youth and women-led projects and contributing to decent work and economic growth
- Increase the amount of savings mobilized through enhanced long-term savings and innovative financing mechanisms from 750,000,000 RwF to 1,292,977,140 RwF, contributing to decent work and economic growth

Water and Sanitation Sector

Priority Area: Promote Industrialization and attain a structural shift in the export base to high-value goods and services with the aim of growing exports by 17% annually

This priority supports industrialization by expanding water supply, improving water quality, and strengthening waste management through a modern landfill and fecal sludge treatment plant to ensure sustainable services.

Outcome: Increased water generation capacity and improved sanitation

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Expand water supply network from 1,346 km to 1,820 km to meet growing demand and improve access to water supply
- Connect 112 villages with access to clean drinking water
- Connect 8 schools with access to clean drinking water
- Connect 2 health facilities with access to clean drinking water
- Increase daily production capacity of water supply to 24,500 m³/day from 850 m³/day
- Construct, upgrade and rehabilitate km of water supply system
- Rehabilitate 13 non-functional rural water supply systems
- Connect 56 productive users connected to Water supply from 278
- Conduct a feasibility study for the development of a modern landfill to achieve 100% progress toward improving the solid waste management system and support industrialization through sustainable waste infrastructure
- Construction of modern landfill
- Increase access to clean water for male- and female-headed households to 100% to support the transition toward a modern Rwandan household
- Increase public toilets from 2 to 6 in bus stations and public buildings.

Urbanization and Rural Settlements Sector

Priority area: Developed and integrated urban and rural settlements

This priority area focuses on the planned development and integration of urban and rural settlements to ensure organized growth and improved living standards. It emphasizes coordinated land use, infrastructure development, and sustainable service delivery. The goal is to create well-structured, resilient, and inclusive communities across the district

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Elaborate and implement detailed physical plans on 8,564 ha to enhance well planned rural and urban settlement
- Develop urban centers with serviced roads in Huye District
- Develop rural residential site with layout plans and serviced to roads
- Develop and implement green affordable houses in 2 sites reserved for affordable houses
- Zoning

Priority Area: Moving towards a Modern Rwandan Household

This priority aims to ensure universal access to basic infrastructure by increasing clean water coverage to 100% and expanding public toilets from 3 to 7, supporting the transition to modern Rwandan households.

Outcome 2: Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation)

Energy

Priority Area: Accelerate Sustainable Urbanization by improving in access to energy

This priority aims to improve transport infrastructure by expanding and maintaining public lighting from 97.6 km to 122.6 km, ensuring safer and more reliable public lighting.

Outcome 1: Improved of energy infrastructure

- Connect 48 Productive Uses
- Connect 100 households to electricity
- Connect 9 cells to electricity
- Construct 109 km of power lines from 37 km
- Organized 3 campaigns for effective supply and consumption behavior
- Connect 62 Productive user areas connected to electricity at 100% in addition to 286
- Connect 4.81% households to electricity both on-grid and off-grid
- Construct substation and smart cabins

Priority Area: Promote Industrialization and attain a structural shift in the export base to high-value goods and services with the aim of growing exports

This priority supports industrialization by expanding and improving electricity supply and generation, aiming for universal access. It also focuses on upgrading transport infrastructure through road construction, bridge building, and maintenance to boost connectivity and economic growth.

Outcome 2: Reduced losses in the transmission and distribution networks and improved electricity supply reliability

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase power line from 31,7 km to 109 km
- Organize 3 campaigns for effective supply and consumption behaviour

Outcome 3: Increased energy generation capacity

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase the number of productive user areas connected to electricity from 286 to 348
- Construct 3 solar Mini grid

Outcome 4: Universal access to basic infrastructure

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

Increase access to electricity for male- and female-headed households from 71.6% to 100%, covering both on-grid and off-grid connections

Transport

Priority Area: Facilitate easy local, national and regional transport through the improved transport infrastructure

Outcome 1: Improved Transport Infrastructure

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

Universal access to basic infrastructure (electricity, water, sanitation, shelter)

- Develop and review 14 layout plans for new settlement sites
- Construct 3,3 Km asphalt road in Huye industrial Park
- Extend Huye Industrial Park to expand investment and job opportunities
- Construct 24.3 km Chipseal feeder roads
- Construct 9 Km of Murum feeder roads constructed in addition to 6,6 Km
- Construct 7 bridges in addition to 15 existing bridges
- Construct 2.8 km of New walkways in Huye urban City in addition to 21.9 km
- Construct 5 km of New stand-alone shortcut walk ways
- Construct 3 New Bus Shelters along urban roads in addition to 3 existing
- Rehabilitate 1 km Earth roads
- Construct 1 Road station (heavy trucks parking)
- Increase Murum feeder roads Maintained from 100 Km to 500 Km
- Maintain 7 bridges
- Upgrade Taba stone roads (2 km) through community support
- Rehabilitate and upgrade key rural roads and bridges, including routes to service centers in Nyagisozi, Rwaniro, and other underserved areas, to improve accessibility and support local development
- Increase feeder road rehabilitation through PPPs and community-based funding (Ubudehe approach) to accelerate rural road development
- Develop cycling-friendly facilities to promote bicycles as an alternative to cars and other polluting transport modes
- Transform the former Huye aerodrome into Huye Drones Operations Center to support aerial mapping, environmental monitoring, agriculture, and infrastructure inspections

Outcome 2: Operationalized the Huye Drones Operations Center

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Construct Huye Drone Operational Center

ICT & Technologies

Priority Area: All citizens have access to a high-speed internet connectivity and voice communication facilities by 2029

This priority aims for high-speed internet by 2025 by connecting public offices and expanding access in public spaces to improve service delivery.

Outcome: Reinforced efficient service delivery

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Connect 91 public administrative offices to speed-based internet
- Provide ICT equipment to 91 public administrative offices
- Increased number of public spaces provided with access to internet from 3% to 100%
- Organize 5 innovation events
- Train Citizens in basic Digital literacy from 31,200 to 187,200
- Train 273,200 citizens (15 years old and above) trained in basic digital literacy from 31,200

5.1.2. Social Transformation pillar

Education

Priority Area: Access to high quality of education infrastructures

This priority aims to improve access to quality education by expanding pre-primary, primary, and secondary classrooms, increasing school facilities like latrines, libraries, science labs, and sports infrastructure, and enhancing safety with perimeter fences. It also focuses on connecting schools to electricity and water, equipping them with ICT tools, and supporting school feeding programs. Teacher training, increasing TVET enrolment, and introducing new university programs will further enhance education quality and access.

Outcome 1: Increased access to quality pre-primary Education

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase the number of classrooms pre-primary in schools from 22 to 151 classrooms
- Increase the number of children enrolled in pre-primary programme before entering Primary Education from 35% to 65%
- Increase children enrolled in ECDs

Output 2: Improved access to quality primary and secondary Education

- Construct classrooms for primary and secondary schools from 569 to 1,163 classrooms to reduce overcrowding;
- Construct of 45 latrines in addition to 750 existing to improve the hygiene and sanitation in schools;
- Increase the number of secondary schools from 4 by constructing new 3 schools to reduce the long distance to schools;
- Increase standardised classrooms for primary and secondary schools;
- Increase by construction of staff offices from 3 to 45 to achieve standards;

- Construct 14 libraries;
- Increase by construction, the number of girls room from 8 to 28 to support girl education at all level;
- Increase the number of dining halls to 97 to facilitate the school feeding programme.
- Construct 40 Science Laboratories constructed in 12YBE schools
- Increase classrooms for primary and secondary schools from 24 to 238 to achieve standardised classrooms;
- Construct perimeter fences for 90 schools to enhance safety and security;
- Construct and equip 1 TTC;
- Increase sports infrastructure by constructing 2 new playgrounds,
- Increase sports infrastructure by constructing 2 new playgrounds,
- Increase the number of secondary schools by constructing 3 new schools to reduce long travel distances;
- Increase number of schools connected to electricity by connecting 6 schools in addition to 122 schools;
- Acquire 6,890 desks to improve the learning environment in schools;
- Acquire and install additional 108 cooking stoves;
- Connect 5 schools to safe water to improve the hygiene and sanitation on top of 72 schools;
- Complete the construction of Huye IPRC Learning Centre Wing A and equip it, achieving 100% completion;
- Construct 2 hostels for HLI Students (UR and PUR);
- Equip 76 schools with ICT Tools in teaching -learning activities
- Increase the number of students from 99,2 for primary,98.4 for secondary and 99.8 TSS to 99.8 attending school to achieve education for all
- Support primary and 12 years in school feeding at rate of 100%.
- Conduct 13,800 schools inspection in all schools (pedagogical, administrative,...)
- Conduct training of all teachers;
- Train all primary teachers in English language
- Increase the proportion of students enrolled in TVET to 60%
- Install 2 new PhD Programs in Universities
- Install 1 new faculty (Architecture)

Priority Area: Ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

This priority aims to increase adult literacy by providing literacy sessions to at least 21,000 beneficiaries.

Outcome 4: Increased adult literacy rates

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Conduct adult literacy sessions to at least 21,000 beneficiaries

Health

Priority Area: Enhancing demographic dividend through ensuring access to quality Health for all

This priority aims to improve healthcare access and quality, expand the health workforce, ensure universal insurance coverage, prevent diseases, promote family planning, and reduce maternal and child mortality rates.

Outcome 1: Improved access to quality healthcare services

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Rehabilitate and Upgrade Kabutare District Hospital from 75% to 100%
- Upgrade 2 HCS to medicalized HCs
- Upgrade HPs to 2nd GHP (Gafumba);
- Construction 4 Maternities in HCs
- Rehabilitate and upgrade 2 Health Posts
- Purchase of Ambulances for Kabutare Hospital
- Purchase 17 Ultrasound Machines for all HCs
- Purchase 13 dental Chairs for 13 HCs
- Construction of CHUB one stop center OPD
- Expand and equip CHUB's NICU & PICU Building
- Purchase MRI (CHUB)
- Install 1 Dispensary

Outcome 2: Increased financial sustainability for the health sector

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- 100% of people covered under community health insurance scheme
- MoU with HFs

Outcome 3: Increased health of workforce

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase the number of medical doctors from 1/19,258 to 1/7,000
- Increase the number of nurses 1/2,026 to 1/800
- Increase the number of midwives from 1/2,465 to 1/2000
- Incentives to health workers

Outcome 4: Reduced Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Enhance community awareness and scale up prevention and screening initiatives for communicable and non-communicable diseases to achieve 100% coverage.
- Increase the proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) for family planning satisfied with modern methods from 62% to 65%
- Reduction of adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) from 5% to 4%

Outcome 6: Decreased mortality rate

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Maternal mortality ratio reduction from 115.9/100, 000 to 60/100,000
- Under-5 mortality rate reduction from 24/1000 to 19.7/1000

- Neonatal mortality rate reduction from 12/1000 to 7/1000

Priority Area: Moving towards a Modern Rwandan Household

This priority aims to modernize Rwandan households by achieving 100% coverage in latrine construction with solid slabs and completing construction and rehabilitation of houses under the Human Security Program.

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Construction of latrine with floor slab used one HH from 70% to 100%
- Construction of with Pit latrine with solid slab from 78% to 100%
- Construction of Houses under Human Security Program from 99.8% to 100%
- Rehabilitation of houses under Human Security Program from 99.8% to 100%

Social Protection

Priority Area: Enhancing graduation from extreme Poverty and promoting resilience

This priority focuses on reducing extreme poverty and building resilience by linking 24,000 participants to opportunities, supporting thousands with social protection programs, financial services, skills development, livestock, and productive assets, and providing direct support to vulnerable groups, aiming to graduate 12,000 households from poverty.

Outcome 1: Upgraded beneficiaries in social protection

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Link 24,000 eligible graduation participants linked with opportunities,
- Support 450 eligible beneficiaries with MPG,
- Support 4,000 Eligible beneficiaries with Financial Services Funds in Income Generating Activities,
- Support 6,446 eligible beneficiaries with cPW,
- Support 3,606 Eligible beneficiaries with EPW,
- Cover all 14 Sectors VUP EPW 8. Benefit 1,600 eligible beneficiaries with cows (Girinka Program & District Partners),
- Support 24,000 households with small livestock,
- Support 3,708 eligible beneficiaries with Skills development,
- Support 900 eligible beneficiaries with Productive Assets transfer,
- Provide 2,855 eligible Genocide survivors beneficiaries with Direct support (DS) disaggregated by gender;
- 12,000 graduation participants graduated from extreme poverty and poverty
- Increase development support to Gishamvu, Rwaniro, Kigoma, and other rural poor sectors to reduce extreme poverty and improve living standards.

Priority Area: Promoting resilience

This priority aims to enhance resilience by constructing 50 new shelters, rehabilitating 180 shelters for Genocide survivors, and supporting 5,000 eligible beneficiaries.

Outcome 2: Enhanced resilience of Rwandans

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Construct 50 shelters for genocide survivors
- Rehabilitate 180 shelters for genocide survivors
- Support 5,000 eligible beneficiaries

Priority Area: Promotion of social inclusion

This priority promotes social inclusion by supporting persons with disabilities through direct financial aid, employment in public works, shelter provision, education support from early childhood to TVET, and entrepreneurship training. It also enhances access to healthcare, digital literacy, and assistive devices, improves infrastructure accessibility, and fosters inclusive sports and awareness initiatives.

Outcome 3: Disability inclusion promoted

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Support 783 persons with disability with monthly direct support
- Employ 560 persons with disability in VUP public work,
- Support 200 persons with disability with shelters
- Facilitate 3 children centers for children 2 mental (ADAR Tubahoze; Amizero y'Ubuzima) and one of physical and deaf disability (Centre des Jeunes Sourds Muets)
- Support 300 children with disability from ECDs opportunities
- Support 900 children with disability in primary schools
- Support 500 children with disability in secondary schools
- Support 70 students with disability in TVET schools
- Support 4 special needs education schools
- Train 265 persons with disability in entrepreneurship
- Support 57 persons with disabilities
- Support 25 cooperatives of persons with disability
- Increase awareness to 250 persons with disability on working with financial institutions
- Provide digital literacy training to 300 persons with disabilities in collaboration with digital ambassadors
- Support 500 persons with disability to the healthcare services
- Support 1,000 persons with disability with different assistive devices
- Conduct accessibility audits and ensure all new public and private buildings comply with the Rwanda Building Code to accommodate persons with different disabilities
- Increase disability-friendly infrastructure in public offices, health centers and schools
- Construct 2 new disability playground,
- Support disability club sport in different categories (physical; deaf; blind; mental disability)

Disaster risk prevention, reduction, mitigation and management

Priority Area: Enhance disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity at all levels

This priority aims to strengthen disaster preparedness and response by improving housing resilience, increasing lightning protection in public spaces, enforcing building codes and land-use planning,

expanding terraces and reforestation to prevent soil erosion, providing timely emergency interventions, and rehabilitating damaged infrastructure.

Outcome 1: Disaster management enhanced

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Increase houses roof fixation from 70% up to 90%,
- Increase thunderbolt in public spaces like schools, churches, and others from 35% to 75%,
- Enforce building codes, land-use planning monitoring at 100%.
- Prepare 2,050 ha of terraces, reforestation and afforestation to prevent soil erosion, landslide, and floods especially in low land places.
- Conduct quick intervention on disaster occurring at 100% for saving lives, reducing suffering, and protecting property by providing emergency services
- Rehabilitate 90% of damaged houses, roads, bridges, schools and latrines

5.1.3. Transformational Governance

Governance and Decentralization

Priority Area: Reinforce Rwandan culture and values as a foundation for peace and unity

This priority strengthens Rwandan culture and values by promoting accountability, unity, safety, and effective service delivery.

Outcome 1: Enhanced accountability across public institutions

Priority Key strategic interventions

- Increase citizen satisfaction with the resolution of complaints by local government authorities from 65% to 85%
- Increase citizens' satisfaction with the quality of local government services from 77% to 95%
- Improve the effectiveness and quality of local government service delivery from 66% to 90%
- Increase citizen satisfaction with their participation in the elaboration of district plans, Imihigo, and budgets from 68% to 80%
- Increase the percentage of women elected in local government councils (district, sector, cell, village level) from 35% to 50%
- Increase of JADF contribution to district development budget from 10% to 25%
- Train 59,217 community policing actors including youth volunteers

Outcome 2: Strengthened Judicial System (Rules of Laws)

- Increase the proportion of disputes resolved by Abunzi Committees from 75% to 100% by strengthening their capacity, outreach, and community engagement
- Organize 28 regular Legal Aid Weeks targeting vulnerable groups from 3, including persons with disabilities, children, pregnant women, and refugees, to increase access to justice and legal support
- Increase citizen satisfaction with the accessibility and quality of legal aid services from 80% to 91%
- Increase citizen satisfaction with the effectiveness of MAJ from 70% to 83%

- Increase the number of cases effectively received and handled by MAJ to 5,070 cases disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and type

Administrative infrastructure and utilities are developed

- Rehabilitate 18 cell offices

Outcome 1: Reinforced efficient service delivery

- Train staff to strengthen their skills and competencies for more effective service delivery
- Recruit qualified staff to fill vacant positions

Outcome 2: Zero corruption across government services and institutions achieved and maintained

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Reach to 13,466 people in anti-corruption and anti-injustice dialogues

Outcome 3: Enhanced unity of Rwandans

Priority Key Strategic Interventions

- Conduct 55 session of Ndi Umunyarwanda
- Conduct 36 dialogues during Unity and resilience month
- Conduct 64 social healing and reintegration sessions
- Operationalize Itorero structures in schools to strengthen civic education, values promotion, and student engagement
- Operationalize Itorero structures in villages to strengthen civic education, values promotion, and community engagement

Enhanced effective Public Financial Management System

- Increase District own revenues collected from Rwf 11,255,742,505 (Huye DDS1) to Rwf 12,591,484,695¹ (Huye DDS2), that from annual local revenues of Rwf 2.108 on first fiscal year strategic plan to 2.845 billion on 5th fiscal year strategic plan;
- Conduct Training on public financial management, laws and regulations from 10 to 24
- Conduct 142 peer learning and peer review in None Budget Agencies

¹ Cumulative on 5-year Huye DDS

6. HUYE DDS2 IMPLEMENTATION COORDINATION

The implementation of the Huye District Development Strategy 2 (DDS2) will be coordinated through a comprehensive framework that fosters collaboration among the district administration, sector offices, and a broad range of stakeholders, including the Joint Action Development Forum (JADF), central government agencies, development partners, civil society organizations, and the private sector. Clear roles and responsibilities will be defined to ensure integrated planning, effective resource mobilization, and timely execution of activities aligned with national priorities. Regular coordination meetings and participatory decision-making processes will facilitate joint monitoring, performance tracking, and adaptive management. This inclusive and multi-stakeholder approach will enhance accountability, optimize resource utilization, and ensure a cohesive effort towards achieving the district's strategic objectives for inclusive and sustainable development over the five-year implementation period.

Key Stakeholders and their responsibilities

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
MININFRA, RTDA, RMF, REG, WASAC	Provide overall policy guidance and oversight on infrastructure development Initiate, develop and facilitate urban development programs Plan, design, construct, and maintain district and national road networks in Huye
District Development Partners	Ensure alignment of development partners' funding and resources to DDS2 priorities Provide advice on strategies, policies and innovations to accelerate implementation of DDS building on national best practices and experiences as well as discussions at sector working group level Discuss progress, challenges and lessons on DDS performance
Huye District and District Councils	Approve and oversee the implementation of the DDS2 aligned with NST2, ensuring executive accountability and guiding prioritization and resource allocation accordingly.
Joint Action Development Forum (JADF)	JADF's role is to facilitate dialogue, joint planning, resource mobilization, monitoring, evaluation, and lesson learning for the DDS and priority programs aligned with NST2, while coordinating and mobilizing partners including the private sector, civil society, and other stakeholders to ensure successful implementation.
Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC)	The Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC) plays a central role in coordinating, guiding, and overseeing the implementation of the DDS2. It ensures alignment with national priorities such as NST2, Vision 2050, and decentralization policies, while providing strategic direction and institutional support. MINALOC also facilitates capacity building, monitors progress through results-based systems, promotes inter-governmental collaboration, and offers legal and regulatory guidance ensuring the DDS2 contributes effectively to Rwanda's inclusive and sustainable urban development goals.
NISR	Ensure quality and develop metadata for DDS indicators, while collecting, analyzing, and disseminating timely statistical data to support evidence-based decision-making for the CDS and related strategies.
Ministry of Finance and Economic	MINECOFIN's role is to guide and coordinate the DDS aligned with NST2, ensure partner interventions and resources align with national priorities,

Stakeholders	Responsibilities
Planning (MINECOFIN)	establish monitoring systems, mobilize resources, oversee budgeting and planning, and support capacity building, evaluation, and learning for effective DDS2 implementation.
RGB	Provide guidance on the preparation and implementation of Governance Month, advising on principles of good governance, democracy, performance, and quality service delivery.
MINIJUST	Advisory on contracts preparation in court proceeding, advisory law in District projects implementation
REMA	Environmental protection guidelines; environment impact assessment; advisory in environment and waste management, provide financial support, Involved in some District projects like wetland rehabilitation and protection
Security Organs	Participate in Joint inspection; Organize trainings; participate in relocation activities in relation to social protection; Urbanization; Governance and Decentralization; Private Sector Development & Youth Employment
Broadcasting Agencies	Marketing and branding
RDB	Opportunities and incentives to investors to easy investment; Financial support
RRA	Support the Huye District Development Strategy 2 by strengthening local revenue collection and enhancing fiscal sustainability

7. MONITORING, EVALUATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND COORDINATION

Huye District oversees the DDS2 monitoring framework, with overall coordination by its Executive Committee and the District Executive Secretariat managing data collection and evaluation across the district and its sectors. Each sector monitors implementation in its cells, sectors oversee cells, and cells handle village-level monitoring and community engagement through house-to-house visits. Monitoring occurs regularly through reports and field visits, while evaluations take place quarterly and annually, especially during performance contract reviews.

7.1. Indicators, Data Collection and Reporting

To ensure effective implementation of the Huye DDS2 [2024–2029], the Huye District has identified key performance indicators aligned with program execution to guide data collection and reporting, which are essential for tracking progress and outcomes of interventions. The M&E framework's core is formed by result matrices outlining performance indicators monitored regularly, supported by Priority Actions Matrices detailing strategic initiatives. Data collection will follow clear submission timelines using structured tools, with disaggregation by sex to promote gender equality and inclusive evaluation across sectors.

A Theory of Change framework supports tracking and implementation by linking goals, priority areas, outcomes, and strategic interventions across the three pillars of Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, and Transformational Governance. This approach ensures that projects and interventions at both the district and sectors levels collectively contribute to DDS aspirations. The achievement of DDS2 targets is further supported through annual planning, budgeting, and performance contracts “Imihigo”, facilitating coordinated and accountable implementation.

Theory of Change

Results statements in the Theory of Change	Definition
Priority Area	The strategic focus of initiatives that contribute to achievement of a goal
Outcomes	Medium to long-term impact resulting from the implemented interventions. A combination of outcomes contributes to the achievement of the priority area.
Strategic Interventions	Major activities that will be carried out to achieve the desired outcomes

7.2. M&E Matrix

The implementation of Huye District Development Strategy 2 (DDS2) 2024–2029 will be guided by a results-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework aligned with NST2 and Sector Strategic Plans. The framework includes a performance matrix detailing outcomes, indicators, baselines, and targets. The Planning and M&E Unit at the District Executive Secretariat will lead coordination, consolidating annual plans and reports across sectors. Performance tracking will be conducted through quarterly and annual reports, Imihigo performance contracts, routine monitoring, and field visits. Mid-term reviews and annual reflection meetings with the Council, JADF, and stakeholders will inform adaptive planning and ensure accountability, learning, and continuous improvement.

Appendix 1. Huye DDS2 M&E Matrix on October 2025

S/N	SSP/DDS Output	Indicator	Units	Baseline (Indicate year)	Annual Targets					Responsible	Data Sources	Means of verification
				2023/2024	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29			
PILAR: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATIONAL												
Sector: Agriculture												
Outcome: Modernize and increase productivity of Agricultural and Livestock												
1	Land use under consolidation of priority crops (Maize, Cassava, Bean, Rice) increased	Area under land use consolidation										
		Maize	Ha	4,450	4,500	4,578	4,650	4,700	4,950	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Rice	Ha	2,728	2,728	2,735	2,735	2,735	2,735	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Bean	Ha	28,450	28,500	19,433	20,500	21,600	22,500	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Cassava	Ha	4,260	4,300	1,500	1,750	1,850	1,900	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
2	Agricultural land management and production models improved	Ha of land that will meet 100% of Agronomic and Managerial FOBASI Operationalization	Ha	N/A		1,587	1,950	2,100	2,900		Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
3		Ha of land that will meet 100% of Agronomic FOBASI Operationalization	Ha	N/A		9,114	9,500	10,000	12,000		Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
4	Farmers using improved seeds increased	Percentage of farmers using improved seeds	%	44.99%	52%	60%	68%	76%	85%	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
5	Land extended for improved seeds multiplication (Cassava, Maize and rice)	Area of land extended for improved seeds multiplication	Ha	45	66	87	108	129	150	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
6	Access to agricultural inputs for climate-resilient production improved	Quantity of DAP distributed	MT	346.2	359.3	359.3	788	850	979	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Quantity of UREA distributed	MT	398.5	433.3	433.3	868	895	924	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report

	Quantity of NPK distributed	MT	220.5	329.0	329.0	966	998	1,065	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report	
	Quantity of KCL Blend distributed	MT	85.0	17.5	38.5	99	100	109	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report	
	Quantity of lime distributed	MT	N/A	150.0	950.0	144	590	214	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report	
7	Access to agricultural inputs for climate-resilient production improved	Quantity of Maize seeds distributed	MT	145.2	145.2	145.2	132	160	233	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
	Quantity of Soybeans seeds distributed	MT	3	5	5	14	16	19	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report	
8	Customized Agriculture Extension System Enhanced	Farmers (male & female) accessing extension services	Number	Number	52,500	57,600	86,026	91,500	190,684	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
9	Agricultural land management and production models improved	Food Basket Sites promoted and operationalized	Ha			1,587	14,420	15,300	17,280	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
10	Post harvest handling for reducing losses	Drying shelters rehabilitated	Number	22	2	2	3	2	1	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report
		Drying ground of maize and rice constructed	Number	25	1	2	56	3	48	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
11	Sustainable animal breeding established	Cows inseminated	Number		4,820	4,880	4,952	4,948	9,968	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
12	Agriculture Insurance Scheme strengthened	Area of Rice insured	Ha	1,360	1,359	870	890	900	917	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Area maize insured	Ha	380	343.7	232	390	410	435	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Area beans insured	Ha			222	100	150	377	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Area cassava insured	Ha	10.5	15	308	150	300	666	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Area French beans insured	Ha		50	32	30	40	41	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Cattle insured	Number	2,064	2,354	1,786	1,965	2,161	1,986	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Pig insured	Number	743	2,867	2,322	2,554	2,810	3,433	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
		Poultry insured	Number	5,385	4,472	15,524	17,076	18,784	16,914	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report

13	The usage of organic fertilizer among farmers increased	Percentage of farmers using organic fertilizer	%	93.6%	95%	96%	97%	98%	100%	culture & Natural resources	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
14	Yield of major crops (Maize, rice, bean and cassava) increased	Yield(Kg/Ha) of major crop								Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Maize	Kg/Ha	1,375	1,700	2,025	2,350	2,675	3,000	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Rice	Kg/Ha	4,006	4,405	4,804	5,202	5,601	6,000	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Bean	Kg/Ha	374	539	704	870	1,035	1,200	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
		Cassava	Kg/Ha	17,395	18,916	20,437	21,958	23,479	25,000	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report & seasonal agriculture report	Agriculture report
15	Land cultivated through mechanized system increased	Area of land cultivated through mechanized system	Ha	125	5	5	5	5	5	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
16	Areas under horticultural Crops developed	Area(Ha) under vegetables cultivation developed	Ha	520	20	100	100	150	150	MINGA RURAL, NABE, ENABEL, DISTRICT FARMERS	Administrative data, Report of stakeholders	Reports
17		Area(Ha) under Avocado cultivation developed	Ha	50	60	100	40	25	25			Reports
18		Area(Ha) under passion fruits developed	Ha	NA	10	10	10	10	10			Reports
19	Animal health systems improved	Cattle vaccinated	Number	200,755	40,000	40,100	22,657	40,230	38,438	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
		Goat vaccinated	Number	240,125	43,000	43,800	63,349	44,000	98,926	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
		Sheep vaccinated	Number	N/A	2,400	3,300	11,059	15,000	22,706	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
		Pig vaccinated	Number	3,000	2,500	3,200	10,822	3,750	20,548	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
		Number of Chickens vaccinated against diseases	Number	144000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
20	Modern slaughterhouse Constructed of	Rehabilitated Livestock	Number	1		1				District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
21	Livestock markets rehabilitated	Number of milk liters produced	Liters	25,581,139	7,800,000	8,430,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
22	Honey production increased	Number of honey kg produced	kg	131,679	26,336	26,336	26,336	26,336	26,336	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports

23	Cows meet production increased	Number of cows slaughtered	Number	29,606	6,750	6,900	7,038	7,150	7,200	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
24	Goats production increased	Number of goats slaughtered	Number	40,435	8,087	8,087	8,087	8,087	8,087	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
25	Pigs meat production increased	Number of pigs slaughtered	Number	258,990	51,798	51,798	51,798	51,798	51,798	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
26	Chickens meat production increased	Number of chickens slaughtered	Number	383,000	122,600	132,481	135,645	145,645	155,800	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
27	Rabbit meat production increased	Number of rabbit slaughtered	Number	250,000	99,600	99,481	99,624	99,538	99,351	District and Sector	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
Outcome: Increased exports of high-value goods												
28	Export crops expanded	Coffee produced	MT	1,163	1,289	1,100	457	650	1,300	MINAGRI, NAEB, RAB, CWS, DISTRICT, COFFEE FARMERS	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
29		Number of old coffee trees replaced	Number	N/A	288,971	539,066	531,611	221,561		MINAGRI, NAEB, RAB, CWS, DISTRICT, COFFEE FARMERS	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
30		Number of coffee processing centres for peeling and roasting established and operated	Number	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	MINICOM, IBISI MOUNTAIN COFFEE, DISTRICT	Sector and District reports	Annual reports
Sector: Environment, Natural Resources & Climate Change												
Outcome: Increased climate resilience for agriculture												
31	Marshlands developed and rehabilitated in district	Area of of marshlands developed and rehabilitated in district	Ha	1,473			145	200	200	Agriculture & Natural resources unit	Sector report	Agriculture report
32	Areas of protected farming developed	Number of greenhouse constructed	Number	1	1	1	1	1	1	MINAGRI, RAB, NAEB, DUHAMIC, AEE, WORLD VISION, DISTRICT, FARMERS COOPERATIVE	Administrative data, Report of stakeholders	Reports
33	Irrigation and water resource management improved	Area of land under Small-Scale Irrigation Technology (SSIT)	Ha	158	50	100	67	200	132	MINAGRI, RAB, NAEB, DUHAMIC, District	Administrative data, Report of stakeholders	Reports
34	Land eligible for Radical terraces increased	Hectares(Ha) of Radical terraces constructed	Ha	1,149	1,179	1,209	3,234	1,269	3,911	Minagri, RAB, RWB, District	DDS	Reports
35	Land eligible for Progressive terraces increased	Hectares(Ha) of Progressive terraces constructed	Ha	23,054	24,054	25,054	17,268	27,054	18,768	Minagri, RAB, RWB, District	DDS	Reports

68	Daily production capacity increased	Increase daily water production capacity (m3/day)	8,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,000.00	9,000.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
69	km of water supply system Constructed, upgraded and rehabilitated	km of water network constructed upgraded/rehabilitated	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
70	Non functional rural water supply systems rehabilitated	Nonfunctional water supply systems rehabilitated	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
71	Output 2. Productive use access to water increased	Number of productive users connected to Water	278.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	24.00	24.00	LODA, DISTRICT, WASAC	Administrative data	Report
72	Output 3. Solid waste management system improved	% of conduct a study for Huye Modern Landfill and start construction works	N/A	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
73		Construction of modern landfill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
74	Output 4. Liquid waste management system improved	Feasibility and detailed study completed for Huye Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
Outcome 2. Universal access to basic infrastructure (water, sanitation)											
75	Output 1. Access to clean water by male and female headed-households increased	% of male and female-headed-HHs provided with access to clean water						100.00	WASAC, LODA	Administrative data	Report
76	Output 2. Sanitation Practices by male and female-headed households improved	Number of public toilets constructed	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	1.00	WASAC, LODA, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Report
Sector: Energy											
77	Outcome:Improved Transport Infrastructure	Number of Productive Uses	0	0	0	14	0	34	LODA,DISTRICT	Administrative data sources	Report
78	Roll out access to electricity in all cells of the country to facilitate household connections	Percentage% of households connected to electricity (cumulatively)	0	0	0	90	0	10	LODA,DISTRICT	Administrative data sources	Report
79		Number of cells connected				0	0	9	LODA,DISTRICT,REG	Administrative data sources	Report
80	Outcome:Reduced losses in the transmission and distribution networks and improved electricity supply reliability	Number of Km of power lines constructed	31.7 Km	55	40	10	4	0	MININFRA,DISTRICT, REG,LODA	Report and system data	

81	Organized Campains for effective supply and consumption behaviour	worked campains report	Number	2		1	1	0	1	0	DISTRICT, BRD, EDCL AND PRIVATE COMPANIES	Administrative data sources	Report
Outcome : Increased energy generation capacity													
82	Productive user areas connected to electricity at 100%	Number of connected productive users	Number	286.00	10.00	20.00	15.00	10.00	7.00		MININFRA, REG, DISTR ICT	Administrative data sources	Report
Outcome : Universal access to basic infrastructure													
83	Male and female-headed- HHs provided with access to electricity increased up to 100% both on-grid and off-grid	Percentage of households connected to electricity both on-grid and off-grid	%	0.72	0.85	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00		MININFRA, REG, DISTR ICT	REG	Report
Sector: Urbanisation and Rural Settlement													
Outcome: Developed and integrated urban and rural settlements													
84	Detailed physical plans elaborated and implemented on 8,564Ha to enhance well planned rural and urban settlement	Area of detailed physical plans elaborated and implemented in designated urban and rural settlements	HA	110.70	0.00	50.00	30.00	74.00	57.00		MININFRA, RHA, NLA, RALGA & District	Administrative data	Reports of work
85	Rurban centers with serviced roads Developed in Huye District	Number of residential site implemented	Number	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		MININFRA, RHA, NLA, RALGA & District	Administrative data	Reports of work
86	Rural residential site with layout plans and serviced to roads to be Developed	Number of residential site implemented	Number	0.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		MININFRA, RHA, NLA, RALGA & District	Administrative data	Reports of work
87	Green affordable houses in 2 sites reserved for affordable houses to be Developed	Number of residential site implemented	Number	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		MININFRA, RHA, NLA, RALGA & District	Administrative data	Reports of work
Outcome : Universal access to basic infrastructure (electricity, water, sanitation, shelter)													
88	Improved Settlements	Number of layout plans for new settlement sites reviewed and developed	Number	15.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00		MININFRA, RHA, NLA, & District		
89		Number of HHs relocated from scattered settlements	Number	61,013.00			702.00		475.00		MININFRA, RHA, District		
Sector: Transport													
OUTCOME 1: Improved Transport Infrastructure													
90	Urban tarmac roads Constructed in urban city	Number of kilometers of road Constructed in urban city	Km	21.9km	3.59	0.94	2.00	2.00	2.55		MININFRA, RTD,ALO DA, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Report of work

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107	Public Administrative offices provided with access internet from volume based to speed based	Number of public administrative offices provided with access speed internet	1.00									77.00	RISA, DISTRICT		Reports
108	Public Administrative offices provided with ICT equipment	Number of public Administrative offices provided with ICT equipment	1.00										RISA, DISTRICT		Reports
Outcome 2: Enabled vibrant, competitive, and innovative ICT private sector															
109	Public spaces provided with access to internet	Number of public spaces provided with access to internet	Number	3.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00		MINICT,RISA and DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports
110	Innovation promoted through competition	Number of innovation events organized	Number	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		MINICT,RISA and DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports
111	Citizens trained in basic Digital literacy	Number of Citizens trained in basic Digital literacy	Number	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00	31,200.00		MINICT,RISA and DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports
PILAR: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONAL.															
Sector: Education															
OUTCOME 1: Increased net enrolment in pre-primary from 35% to 65%															
112	Pre-primary school infrastructure developed	Number of pre-primary classrooms constructed	Number	22	1	1	68	30		51			MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
113	Pre-Primary net Enrolment Increased	Net enrolment rate In preprimary	%	35.0%						65.00%			MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
114	Pre-Primary teachers trained	Pupil trained teacher ratio n Pre-primary	Ratio									45:1	MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
OUTCOME 2: Improved timely enrolment and learning outcomes, and ensure equitable access in primary education															
115	New Primary classrooms constructed to eliminate double shift and overcrowding	Number of new Classrooms constructed	Number	569			10	280	200	104			MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
116	Primary and secondary school infrastructure	Number of latrines constructed	Number	750	0	0	15	15	15				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
117	developed	Number of primary schools Upgraded to Secondary Schools	Number	4	0	1	1	1	0				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
118		Number of Primary and secondary classrooms rehabilitated.	Number	3	10	55	55	55	55				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
119		Number of staff offices constructed	Number	3	0	5	10	10	20				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
120		Number of new libraries constructed	Number	0	0	10	20	20	20				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits
121		Number standardised girls' room constructed	Number	8	0	0	20	0	0				MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and field visits

154	Education data management Systems strengthened for evidence-based decision making	Comprehensive Assessment and Inspection data recorded (CAMIS&QAMIS Education information recorded into the SDMS system with accuracy	%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data Reports and file
155			%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	MINEDUC, DISTRICT	Administrative data Reports and file
Sector: Social Protection													
OUTCOME: Enhanced households' empowerment and sustainably graduate out of poverty													
156	Graduation participants linked with opportunities	Number of eligible graduation participants linked with opportunities	Number of HHS	6,858	6,858	8,000	8,000	12,000	12,000	MINALOC, LODA, DISTRICT	Administrative data Reports and file		
157	Eligible graduation participant will graduate from extreme poverty and poverty	Number of graduation participant graduated from extreme poverty and poverty	Number of HHS	NA		NA	4,000	NA		MINALOC, LODA, DISTRICT	Administrative data Reports and file		
158	Coverage of poor and vulnerable groups increased	% of the population in poverty	%		24.2%		18%	14%	8%	MINALOC, DISTRICT, LODA, JADF	Administrative data Reports and file		
159		% of the population in extreme poverty	%				6%	5%	3%	MINALOC, DISTRICT, LODA, JADF	Administrative data Reports and file		
160	Efficiency of targeting approaches and systems increased and targeting errors reduced	% of targeted participants through Social Registry Information System (both government and non government organisations)	%	NA	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	MINALOC, DISTRICT, LODA	Administrative data Reports and file		
161	Sector wide plan developed on an annual basis that contributes to joint multisectoral planning and budgeting including DPs, CSOs, Private Sector, government institutions	Annual joint graduation action plan developed and implementation monitored	Number	NA	NA	NA	I	NA	I	MINALOC, DISTRICT, LODA, JADF	Administrative data Reports and file		
162	Institutional linkages and coordination strengthened to support a multi-tiered approach to social protection	% annual increase of contribution from JADF members on graduation programs	%				5%		5%	MINALOC, DISTRICT, LODA, JADF	Administrative data Reports and file		
OUTCOME 2: Enhanced resilience of Rwandans													
163	Output 3: Eligible male and female headed HHS supported through shelters construction and rehabilitation.	Number of shelters Constructed and rehabilitated for Genocide survivors	Number	Shelters for Vulnerable survivors constructed (3,307)	20 Shelters constructed	16 Shelters construction	10 construction and 36 rehabilitation	10 construction and 36 rehabilitation	10 construction and 36 rehabilitation	MINALOC, MINUBUMWE, DISTRICT	Administrative data Reports and file		

164	Output 4. Eligible male and female headed HHs supported through VUP DS	Number of Eligible people supported with DS VUP	Number	5,517 (4,039F; 1,478M)	5,517	5,517	5,517	5,517	5,517	5,517	5,517	5,517	MINALOC, LODA, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
OUTCOME 3: Disability inclusion promoted															
165	Output 5. Eligible male and female PWD supported through VUP DS	Number of PWDs (People with Disability) supported with DS	Number	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
166	Output 6. Eligible male and female PWD supported through CPW-EPW	Number of PWDs supported in CPW - EPW	Number	334	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
167	Output 7. Eligible male and female PWD supported through shelter	Number of PWDs supported with shelter	Number	114	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
168	Output 8. Male and female people with special health care needs supported	Number of CWDs (Children with disability) Centers supported	Number	3 Children Centres for children 2 mental (ADAR TUBAHOZE; AMIZERO Y'UBUZIMA) and one of physical and deaf disability (Centre des Jeunes Sourds Mues) have been supported	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
169	Output 9. Vulnerable Children with special education needs are supported	Number of CWDs attended ECD program	Number	186 children with disability benefited from ECDs opportunities.	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial
170		Number of CWDs attended and supported in Primary school	Number	559 Children with disability supported in Primary schools	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial

171		Number of CWDs attended and supported in Secondary school	Number	229 Children with disability supported in secondary schools	45	45	45	45	45	45	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
172		Number of CWDs attended and supported in TVET school	Number	36 Students with disability supported in TVET schools	36	36	36	36	36	36	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
173		Number of special Need education supported	Number	3 Special Needs Education schools supported	1	1	1	1	1	1	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
174		Number of PWDs trained in Entrepreneurship	Number	265 Persons with Disability trained in Entrepreneurs hip	53	53	53	53	53	53	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
175	Output 10. Eligible male and female headed HHs supported through VUP FS	Number of PWDs provided FS	Number	57 Persons with Disability Provided with Financial services	57	57	57	57	57	57	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
176	Output 11. Male and female people with special needs supported	Number of PWDs Cooperatives Supported	Number	24 cooperatives of Persons with Disability supported	4	5	5	4	6	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements	
177		Number of PWDs saving group created	Number	Saving group of PWDs created: 176	374	0	0	0	0	0	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
178		Number of PWDs trained in ICT by Digital Ambassador	Number	187 Persons with Disabilities benefited from Digital Ambassador Program.	60	60	60	60	60	60	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
179	Output 12. Research and Development facilities in Health Sector established	Number of PWDs supported with Assistive devices	Number	486 Persons with Disability Provided with assistive devices	200	200	200	200	200	200	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements
180		Number of PWDs assisted with health services	Number	316 Persons with disabilities facilitated to access Health Services	200	200	200	200	200	200	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and financial statements

181		Number of Infrastructures audited	Number	87 Public Buildings/ Infrastructure audited for accessibility of Persons with Disabilities	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and
182	Output 13: Recreational facilities developed	Number of PWDs Playground renovated	Number	2 New and renovated sporting, recreational, and cultural facilities (Playground)	2	1				1				MINALOC, DISTRICT, Stakeholders	Administrative data	Reports and
OUTCOME 4: Disaster management enhanced																
183	Output 14: Disaster mitigation enhanced	% of house roof fixed	Number	For Mitigation phase: houses roof fixation increased from 40% up to 70%, here more than 76,939 new houses's roof were fixed across the district.	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	70%-90%	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and
184	District Emergency Command Posts established and operationalized	Number of district emergency command posts established and operational	Number	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	MINEMA, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and
185	Restoration of Degraded Catchment Areas to Reduce Soil Erosion Risk	Area of land with high-risk of soil erosion restored	Ha	4,567	1500	1853	1,854	1853	1853	1853	1853	1853	1853	MOE, REMA, RFA, RWB, Huye district	Administrative data	Reports and
186	Output 15: Disaster Risk reduction works organised	Number of DRR Community work conducted	Number	24 DRR community works in district was conducted.	6	6	4		4	4	4	4	4	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and
187	Output 16: Thunderbolt in public spaces/arears increased	Percentage of Thunderbolt in public spaces/arears increased	Percentage	Thunderbolt in public spaces like schools, churches, and others increased from 10% to 35%.	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	75%	MINALOC, DISTRICT	Administrative data	Reports and

247		Number of cases (disaggregated by gender, disability, age and type) received and handled by MAJ	Number			850	950	1060		1090		1120	MINIJUST, District MAJ Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
248	Level of Citizen satisfaction with fighting corruption and injustice from 81% to 86% increased	Number of people reached in anti-corruption and anti-injustice dialogues	Number			2750	3258	12		2500		2158	MINIJUST, Ombudsman Office, District MAJ Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
249	Mechanisms for promoting unity and peace culture strengthened	Number of Ndi Umuanywanda sessions conducted in different groups	Number	2		5	9			14		15	MINIJUST, District National Reconciliation Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
250		Number dialogues conducted during Unity and resilience month	Number	4		5	6	7	8	18		10	MINIJUST, District National Reconciliation Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
251	Community healing and re-integration programs for genocide inmates released, their families and genocide survivors coordinated	Number of social healing and reintegration sessions conducted	Number			6	8	12				20	MINIJUST, District National Reconciliation Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
252		Number of schools with effectively operational Ilorero structures	Number			166	166			166		166	National Ilorero Commission, District Ilorero Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
253	Ilorero program at Village and schools levels, operationalized	Number of Villages with effectively operational Ilorero structures	Number			166	166			166		166	National Ilorero Commission, District Ilorero Unit	District Database Repor	Reports
254	Crime prevention and public order through community policing strengthened	Number of Community Policing actors trained including youth volunteers (Cumulative)	Number			15000	21,400	35,529		50,000		59217	Good Governance & Community, Local Development	District Database Repor	Reports
255	Outcome 4: Developed Administrative Infrastructure & Utilities		Number	18		2	3	4		5		4	Good Governance & Community, Local Development	District Database Repor	Reports
256	Rehabilitation of cell offices	Number of cell Offices re-hab	Number										Administration	District Database Repor	RRR report
256	Outcome 5: Enhanced effective Public Financial Management System		Amount	11,235,742,505	2,108,296,940	2,395,796,938	2,545,796,939	2,695,796,939	2,845,796,939				District RRA	LOTMS	Field visit report
257	District own revenues increased	Amount of own revenue collected	Number	10		4	6	6	6	2			District PFM Unit	Administrative data	Training report
258	Peer learning and peer review conducted in None Budget Agencies	None Budget Agencies audited	Number	142		142	142	142	142	142			District PFM Unit	Audit source	Training report
Sector: Human Resources & Administration Management															
259	Outcome 1: Enhanced effective Capacity Development		% Number of staff trained	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			MINIJUST, District MAJ Unit	Administrative data	Training report
260	Recruitment and staffing	% Number of Staff recruited	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			MINIJUST, District MAJ Unit	Administrative data	Recruitment report