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**TRAINING OF HAGURUKA LAWYERS AND PARALEGALS, NATIONAL WOMEN COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS, AND CRAFT MEMBER LAWYERS ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
May 2015
Strategic Objective 2**

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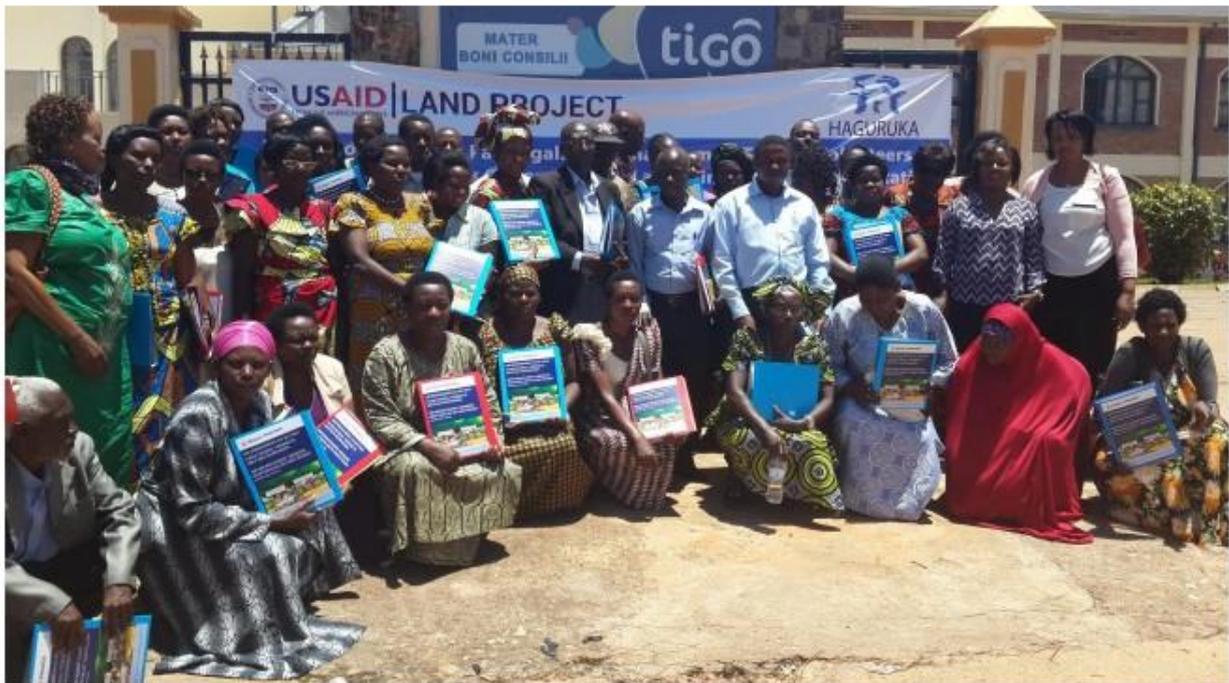
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**TRAINING OF HAGURUKA LAWYERS AND PARALEGALS, NATIONAL
WOMEN COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS, AND CRAFT MEMBER LAWYERS
ON THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND AND CLIMATE
CHANGE ADAPTATION**



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Training Proceedings Report

LAND Project

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ACRONYMS

CRAFT: Coalition of Rwandan civil society organizations dedicated to women's rights to land;

CSO: Civil Society Organization

DCOP: Deputy Chief of Party

GBV: Gender Based Violence

GHG: Greenhouse Gas

GOR: Government of Rwanda

NWC: National Women Council

RNRA: Rwanda Natural Resources Authority

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

I. BACKGROUND OF THE TRAINING

The USAID LAND Project and HAGURUKA co-organized a series of training courses for HAGURUKA Lawyers and Paralegals, National Women Council (NWC) volunteers, and CRAFT Member Lawyers to enhance their knowledge on the new legal framework governing land and raise their awareness of climate change risks and adaptation measures.

Funded by USAID, the LAND Project aims at strengthening the resilience of Rwandans, communities, and institutions and increasing their ability to adapt to land-related economic, environmental, and social changes. One of the project's primary objectives is to increase the understanding of land laws, policies, regulations, and legal judgments on land-related issues among Government of Rwanda (GOR) officials, local civil society organizations (CSOs), research institutes, and citizens.

HAGURUKA is a Rwandan non-profit legal entity established in 1991 with a mission of protecting and promoting the rights of women and children. HAGURUKA has a large network of legal aid providers helping to defend the rights of women and children in Rwandan communities, including their land rights.

HAGURUKA has proven to be a key local partner on the LAND Project. They help to strengthen the capacity of lawyers and other legal aid providers to improve their delivery of effective legal aid services in resolving land-related disputes.

In partnership with the LAND Project, HAGURUKA held a series of trainings from March 23-April 2, 2015 that brought together HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers to train them on the legal framework governing land, especially the new law on expropriation, and climate change risk assessment and adaptation. Three training courses lasting two days each were held in the following districts: Rwamagana, Musanze, and Huye.

These two-day trainings were organized after a first training conducted in December 2013, which focused on the new legal framework governing land in Rwanda. During that first training, an emphasis was put on general principles of the land law, change brought by the new land law, and key legal provisions from other land-related laws.

The 2015 training focused on the new law governing expropriation and on global climate change adaptation. Additionally, the course provided refresher training on key provisions of the 2013 Land Law, especially since many of its regulations are new and were not discussed in the 2013 training.

On top of training HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers, the 2015 training included a special session for HAGURUKA lawyers and lawyers of other member organizations of the Rwandan Coalition for Women's Access to Land (CRAFT). CRAFT is a coalition of Rwandan CSOs dedicated to protecting women's rights to land. The organization was created in March

2013 as a coalition of six organizations aimed at engaging in collaborative efforts to improve the performance of their research actions, advocacy, and socio-cultural transformations. The CRAFT-member organisations that participated in the trainings were : NZAMBAZAMARIYA VENERANDA Organization, Association des veuves du Génocide (AVEGA/AGAHZO), Réseau des Femmes Ouvrant pour le Développement Rural, and Réseau Rwandais des Personnes vivant avec le VIH/SIDA (RRP+), and HAGURUKA.

This three-day training for HAGURUKA lawyers and CRAFT member lawyers has significantly increased their understanding of laws governing land and strengthened their capacity to assist their clients in resolving land-related disputes.

II. COURSE DESCRIPTION

The training worked to increase the capacity of HAGURUKA paralegals and lawyers, CRAFT lawyers, and NWC volunteers to apply the new legal framework governing expropriation to the legal aid services they provide to the communities. It enabled the participants to understand climate change, appreciate climate change vulnerabilities, and advise communities on simple measures they can adopt to enhance their resilience to the effects of climate change. For HAGURUKA and CRAFT member lawyers, the course aimed at highlighting changes to the legal framework introduced by the 2013 Land Law and the law's corresponding implementing regulations. Particular attention was given to those elements of the legal framework considered essential for lawyers to be informed of as legal service providers to the public.

III. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE TRAINING

The main objectives of this training were:

- 1) To improve the understanding of HAGURUKA lawyers and paralegals, NWC volunteers, and CRAFT member lawyers on the legal framework governing land and land expropriation, with particular emphasis on new norms introduced by these laws;
- 2) To strengthen the ability of these legal assistance providers to apply key elements of the law in the legal aid services they provide to communities;
- 3) To equip paralegals and lawyers with knowledge and skills to boost community understanding of climate change phenomena and adopt measures that can enhance resilience against its potentially detrimental effects; and
- 4) To cultivate an in-depth understanding of the 2013 Land Law and its implementing regulations among HAGURUKA and CRAFT lawyers while also enhancing their capacity to apply the law to effectively manage client cases.

For HAGURUKA lawyers and CRAFT member lawyers, this course also served as a training of trainers and improved HAGURUKA lawyers' ability to train paralegals at the sector level. HAGURUKA lawyers were therefore given materials to be used for ongoing training of

paralegals.

IV. ORGANIZATION, CONTENT, METHODOLOGY AND LANGUAGE OF THE TRAINING

Training organization. The course was organized in four intakes. Three intakes gathered HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers. Those trainings lasted two days each and were conducted in the districts of Musanze, Rwamagana, and Huye. The fourth intake was dedicated to HAGURUKA and CRAFT lawyers and lasted three days in Bugesera District. The details on the training venues and dates are as follows:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>District Held</i>	<i>Target Audience</i>	<i>Participants Trained</i>
March 23-24, 2015	Musanze	HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC 48 volunteers from Musanze, Gakenke, Bulera, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Rubavu, Karongi, Rutsiro, Gicumbi and Rulindo. HAGURUKA and other CRAFT36	
March 25-27, 2015	Bugesera	member lawyers HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC 38	
March 30-31, 2015	Rwamagana	volunteers from Kayonza, Rwamagana, Gatsibo, Ntagatare, Ngoma, Kirehe, Gasabo, Nyarugenge, Kicukiro and Bugesera. HAGURUKA paralegals 53 and NWC volunteers from	
April 1-2, 2015	Huye	Muhanga, Ruhango, Nyanza, Gisagara, Kamonyi, Huye, Nyamagabe, Nyaruguru, Nyamasheke and Rusizi	

Training content. The training content was developed by Dr. Fidele Masengo and Dr. Jabavu Nkomo both from the LAND Project. The content for the two-day training for HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers covered three main subjects:

1. Refresher training on the 2013 Land Law;
2. Principles and key provisions of law governing expropriation; and
3. Principles and practice relating to global climate change adaptation matters.

The three days of the intake for HAGURUKA and CRAFT member lawyers discussed four main subjects as follows:

1. In depth training on the on the 2013 Land Law;
2. Training on selected implementing regulations of the 2013 Land Law.

3. Principles and key provisions of law governing expropriation; and
4. Principles and practice relating to global climate change adaptation matters.

Training methodology. The training employed interactive methods, such as working group sessions aimed at solving land cases and presentations in a plenary session. These methods kept participants highly engaged, allowing the trainings to be dynamic and draw on the large body of knowledge and experience in the room. Each day was divided into two parts: 1) lectures that aimed to instill knowledge on the most relevant legal provisions applicable to trainees' work in legal services provision, followed by question and answer, and 2) working group exercises that aimed at building the ability to apply different provisions of law to trainees' legal assistance activities.

Lectures were supported by PowerPoint presentations that not only delivered information, but formulated questions and encouraged discussion. The trainer first asked the trainees to think about a particular situation from their work as legal assistance providers and how they would manage it before presenting what the law provides to address the situation.

Working group exercises were based on problems that, although fictional, reflected common issues and cases confronted by trainees. During the discussion, trainees were encouraged to present actual cases they had encountered in order to seek advice from their peers and the trainers on how they should be managed. However, trainees were not allowed to disclose the identity and specific details on those cases in order to protect the privacy of parties involved.

Working groups of a small number of participants were organized where members were given a case study to solve. Each group worked to identify the key issues embedded in the problem, identify the applicable law that could help resolve the issue, and propose the solution(s) to the case. After the discussions, a final presentation was written by the group. A flip chart was given to them to summarize the main elements describing the legal advice they would provide to the client to resolve the case and the supporting legal provisions.

Training Language. All courses were conducted in Kinyarwanda and training materials were prepared in Kinyarwanda. However, one of the trainers who couldn't speak Kinyarwanda was assisted by a translator.

V. TRAINING PROCEEDINGS

5.1. Introduction

The first of the four training courses was conducted in Musanze District followed by trainings in Bugesera, Rwamagana, and Huye districts. Due to the similarity in the training content and approach across the three trainings dedicated to HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers, only the proceedings of the Musanze training are provided in detail in subsection 5.2. A specific section (5.7) will be dedicated to the training of HAGURUKA and CRAFT lawyers.

5.2. Paralegals and NWC Volunteers training

The first course took place at Faraja Hotel in Musanze from March 23-24. The training was attended by the HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers from Musanze, Gakenke, Bulera, Nyabihu, Ngororero, Rubavu, Karongi, Rutsiro, Gicumbi, and Rulindo districts. There were 48 trainees who participated of the 50 that were invited to attend. The other courses that took place in Rwamagana and Huye were also well-attended.

5.3. Capacity Assessment

At the outset of the first day of each training session, pre-training assessments were carried out in order to assess the knowledge of the participants. The pre-training assessments focused on several elements: 1) knowledge of the legal framework governing land, 2) knowledge of climate change and climate change adaptation, and 3) female self-efficiency (the last element administered to female participants only). Estimated to take about 45 minutes, completion of the assessment actually took much longer due mainly to the length of the questionnaire and the fact that not all participants had strong reading and writing skills



Participants filling out the pre-evaluation questionnaire.

5.4. Introductory and Opening Remarks

Due to delayed arrival of participants and the assessment taking longer than anticipated, the opening remarks started at 10h30.

Ms. Monique Munyankindi, President of HAGURUKA, and Dr. Fidele Masengo, the Deputy Chief of Party (DCOP) of the LAND Project, delivered the introductory remarks for the training.

In her opening remarks, Ms. Munyankindi thanked USAID and the LAND Project for their role in the preparation and the implementation of the training. She told the participants that the training aimed at broadening their knowledge on land, land-related laws, as well as climate change adaptation. Ms. Munyankindi was grateful for the previous training in 2013 that increased the knowledge of paralegals and improved their achievements. She also advised the trainees to kindly follow the training and make it participatory by asking questions so that they could gain sufficient knowledge and skills to share information with their peers who did not attend.



Dr. Fidele Masengo delivering the opening remarks

5.5. Dr. Fidele Masengo began his remarks by highlighting the support which USAID provides to the GOR through the LAND Project. He explained that the project has been working closely with HAGURUKA since 2012. He articulated that the LAND Project is a five year project which is now approaching the end of its third year, focused on two main objectives: 1) supporting land-related policy research, and 2) broadening the understanding of land-related laws and policies. He said that in order to execute the first objective, the LAND Project supports local institutions to conduct empirical research on land issues and provides policy makers with recommendations to address challenges. He also said that in the context of broadening the understanding of land-related laws, the LAND Project mainly

partners with CSOs to enhance their communications and advocacy capacity. This is the basis of partnering with HAGURUKA and CRAFT to implement the training. He informed participants that this was the third round of trainings organized in partnership with HAGURUKA. He discussed the 2013 training of paralegals, CSOs, and NWC volunteers. He ended his remarks by urging the participants to gain as much knowledge from the training as possible so that they can effectively assume their daily duties as legal aid providers.

5.6. Presentation, Questions, and Discussions

Following the opening remarks, Dr. Fidele Masengo made sure that all participants had the training materials. He noticed that many paralegals were not yet informed about the availability of the Paralegal Handbook based on cases developed by the LAND Project. He then urged HAGURUKA branches to make those Handbooks available in order to help participants in their work to provide legal assistance to communities.



Paralegals pose after getting their Handbooks

Using the Paralegal Handbook, Dr. Masengo delivered a refresher presentation on law governing land in Rwanda. He explained the key principles, rights, and obligations related to land.

Dr. Masengo began the presentation by discussing the reasons that prompted the GOR to enact written land laws. He also shared the legal definition of land with participants: the surface of the earth identified by specific boundaries, including airspace above that portion of surface, the minerals beneath it, surrounding biodiversity, and erections and developments on that surface. He articulated the differences between urban versus rural lands, individual versus public lands, and state land in the public domain versus state land in the private domain. He also profiled the different public institutions with land in their mandate.

His second presentation focused on the new expropriation law. In this presentation he highlighted key changes made in the new expropriation law as compared to the 2007 law, including the definitions of terms such as “public interest,” revision of some items provided for on the list of acts of public interest, and introducing new competent authorities responsible for making decisions on expropriation.

After the presentations, participants raised a number of issues they face in their day to day duties. This included:

- Retroactivity of the 1999 Succession Law and whether older women whose parents died before 1999 can claim for *umunani* and or inheritance from their siblings? Also discussed was the misinterpretation of *umunani* by local authorities.

- Prohibition of the sub-division of land reserved for agriculture if it results in one both parcels being less than one hectare. This has been a challenge to landowners, who often wish to sell off only part of their land to pay school fees for their children or sort out other family needs.
- Land titles issued before the systematic land registration of 2011 cannot be submitted to commercial banks as collateral to acquire a loan.
- Can a land owner take his claim straight to court without referring it to the *Abunzi*?
- In some areas land owners have been expropriated in order to carry out installation of electricity poles (as an act of public interest), but are not awarded compensation. In accordance with the expropriation law, just and prior compensation has to be paid to the land owner.
- The five percent as damages of grievances due to relocation is calculated based on the value of the property and activities developed thereon.
- Can a child born outside wedlock who is not registered in the registrar of civil status claim for inheritance? Children born outside wedlock can be recognized by their fathers through different ways: a) naming of the child; b) written recognition; and c) court order
- During the land registration, men registered their children born outside marriage on their land, and thereafter conflicts within the families arose.
- If the person to be expropriated disagrees with the value given to land and activities developed onto, where does he file an appeal? The person who disagrees with the value shall appoint his/her value or a valuation firm that is recognized by the Institute of Real Property Valuers of Rwanda to establish the alternative value. Who pays for the costs of IRPV? The person who is in disagreement with value given on the property in question.
- In the process of expropriation, individual land along the main road has been valued but no value has been announced so far and land owners are not comfortable to rehabilitate their property. When the new expropriation law is promulgated, the land values will be reassessed. Law governing roads also prohibits human activities to be carried out within a certain number of meters from main road.
- No community meetings were held in Kigoma Sector, Nyanza District, before expropriation procedures were initiated.
-

Dr. Fidele Masengo responded to those issues and thanked the participants for their participation.

5.7. Group Discussions

During the afternoon session, participants were randomly split into four groups to discuss legal cases they had received to review. The cases were based on problems that are similar to those



encountered by paralegals and NWC volunteers in land and land related matters. Paralegals and NWC volunteers were asked to advise their clients on legal issues observed during land expropriation matters. The outcomes from those discussions were presented on the second day.



5.8. Presentation on Climate Change.

After the group presentations, a presentation on climate change adaptation was done by Jabavu Nkomo. His presentation discussed what is meant by climate change and the effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions on the environment, economy, and livelihoods. He discussed climate change adaptation activities taking place in Rwanda and the link between climate change and land use planning.



Lectures' presentations on climate change and adaptation were followed by exercises that engaged groups of participants in identifying potential climate change effects of those activities, assessing the actual and anticipated impacts from those changes, adaptive measures that could be employed to reduce the climate risks and negative

impacts, and possible GHG mitigation alternatives. Participants were requested to give presentations on key recommendations from the group discussions.

5.9. Special facts from HAGURUKA and CRAFT Lawyers Training

The training of HAGURUKA and CRAFT member lawyers had the same content as the training targeting paralegals and NWC volunteers, except that it provided greater detail on provisions of the 2013 Land Law, and discussed other land related laws and implementing regulations.

During his presentation, Dr. Masengo gave lectures on principles, rights and obligations pertaining to land. He cited five reasons that prompted the GOR to formalize land ownership and issue land certificates: 1) to provide certainty of land ownership, 2) to reduce land disputes, 3) to stimulate the land market, 4) to serve as a source of security for credit, and 5) to improve land management, physical planning, and environmental management.

Dr. Masengo explained the fact that the law states that land is common heritage of all Rwandans. The State has the supreme power to govern land and is the sole authority to accord rights of occupation and use of land and all minerals. He highlighted that individual possession of land is only possible through emphyteutic lease or freehold right.

Dr. Masengo clarified that emphyteutic lease is a contract between the State and a person to exploit land for a period of time in return for an agreed periodic fee, while freehold provides the holder with full and indefinite rights over the land. Dr. Masengo elucidated the notions and conditions for which emphyteutic lease and freehold right are accorded and also explained the principle of equal rights to land, matrimonial regimes, and how they relate to land tenure and management.

On the subject of equal rights and matrimonial regimes, Dr. Masengo raised various questions, which were discussed in the plenary session and in the working groups.

Dr. Masengo further talked about select implementing regulations arising from the 2013 land law. He mentioned important obligations contained in those regulations, including the duty to register land, develop it and properly exploit it. Dr. Masengo also talked about the transferability of land rights. He explained that land can be transferred as a result of succession, ascending partition, sale, donation, and will, but focused his discussion on interstate succession and ascending partition (gifting of land to children during a parent's lifetime) as these are among the main sources of conflict relating to land.

Dr. Masengo informed participants that the 2013 law only requires that transfer of land requires the written consent of right holders registered on the land title.



Group Discussions. HAGURUKA and CRAFT member lawyers asked many questions, particularly regarding issues of succession and expropriation of land.

After the discussions, participants were randomly split into four groups to discuss legal cases. The cases were based on issues they face as legal aid providers. Issues of inheritance, land use, and land transfer, and land expropriation were contained in the cases. HAGURUKA and CRAFT member lawyers were asked to advise their clients on legal issues observed in the cases. Moot courts were organized where some participants presented as lawyers, judges, legal advisers, local leaders, and *abunzi*. Advocates were requested to defend rights of female children, rights of children from *defacto* unions, parceling of land, prescription of rights, and administrative sanctions.



Participant act out seeking legal advice from HAGURUKA lawyers

General Observations by the Trainer. .Dr. Masengo appreciated the hard work of the participants when assuming various roles in the moot case. He corrected some of the conclusions basing on ethical rules of the professions and the law governing various subject matters. He also

provided the correct answers to the case study problems, especially on points where groups contradicted one another or gave wrong answers.

After the presentation of the outcomes of the group discussions, Day 3 continued with the lectures on climate change adaptation by Dr. Jabavu Nkomo. The lecture on climate change adaptation was the same as that given to HAGURUKA paralegals and NWC volunteers.

5.10. Closing Ceremony

One trainee, who represented the training graduates, delivered a speech sharing his appreciation of the training, its organization and delivery. He thanked the LAND Project for raising relevant issues and helping to tackle problems the paralegals regularly face, saying the training would help them improve their advocacy and work. Additionally, he requested more training on land subject matters in order to build their capacity as legal aid providers. He also asked the LAND Project to print and deliver the certificates of attendance to participants. This view was voiced by all participants.

On behalf of HAGURUKA, Mrs. Ninette Umurerwa thanked the LAND Project for funding several trainings, and also thanked the training team for delivering it. Mrs. Ninette appreciated the bravery the participants showed and urged them to put in practice what they learned from the training and share their knowledge with their peer paralegals who did not attend.

On behalf of the LAND Project, Dr. Masengo, thanked the trainees for their attendance and participation. He informed them that the LAND Project is committed to working with Rwandan CSOs in their quest for effective land rights. He also thanked the LAND Project team which supported the trainers for the implementation of the training.



Dr. Fidele Masengo and Ms. Ninette during the closing remark in Huye

VI. TRAINING EVALUATION

Attendees to the training were offered an occasion to evaluate the trainers' competence, training content, training facilities, and the overall training program. By means of a questionnaire, participants were requested to evaluate on a scale of 1 to 5, one being poor and five being excellent, assorted aspects of the training program and share their thoughts on how future

workshops could be improved. Results from participant feedback represented in this section will be used by the LAND Project to inform subsequent land-related capacity building activities. As planned, all 175 participants (33 males and 142 females), took part in the training. The Musanze training had 2 males and 46 females; Bugesera had 11 males and 26 females; Rwamagana had 7 males and 31 females; and Huye had 13 males and 39 females. Out of the 175 trainees who fully participated in the training, 152 (87%) completed the evaluation questionnaires.

The trainers’ competence and the training content were rated on average as “very good” (4.4 and 4.3) on a scale of one to five, while the overall program and facilities received on average “very good” ratings, with a score of 4.1.

6.1. Evaluation of the Trainers’ Competence

When asked to rate the trainers’ competence on a scale of 1 to 5, trainees on average ranked very high (4.3). The trainers’ abilities to use an appropriate pace in conducting sessions scored the least with a mean score of 4.2 (see Figure 1). The overall ratings of the trainers’ abilities were scored highest by Bugesera participants (4.9) compared to other venues in Musanze, Rwamagana and Huye (see Figure 2, 3, 4 and 5).

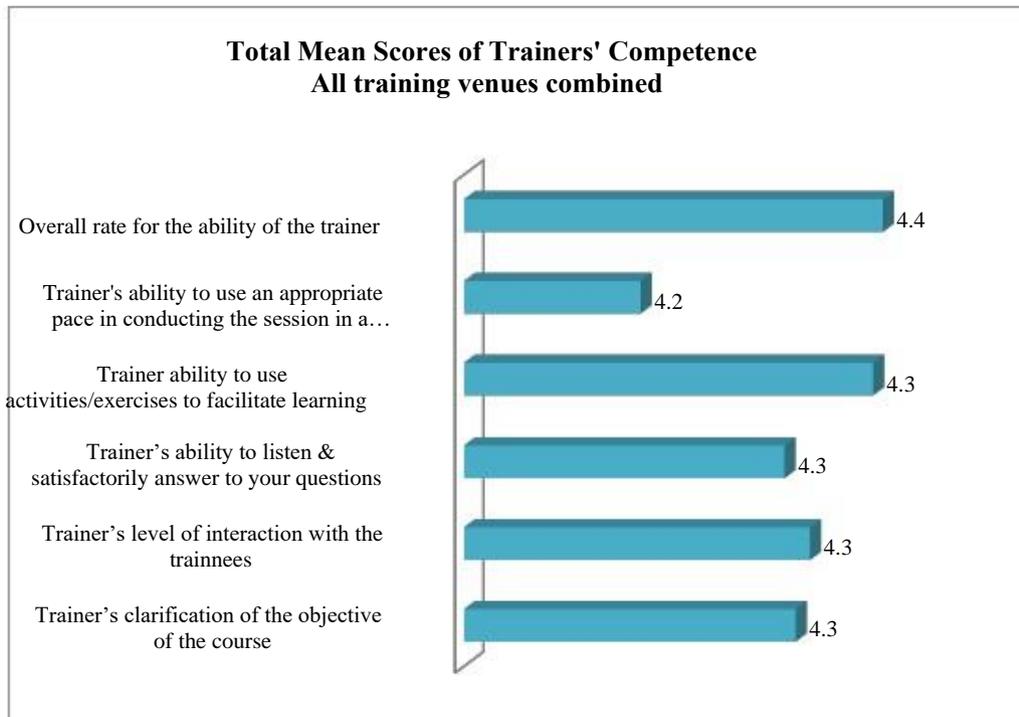


Figure 1: Overall Trainers’ Competence Rating



Figure 2: Trainers' Competence Rating (Musanze)

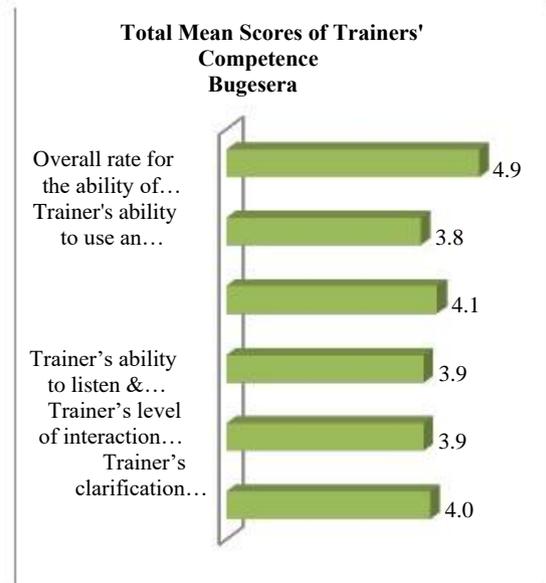


Figure 3: Trainers' Competence Rating (Bugesera)

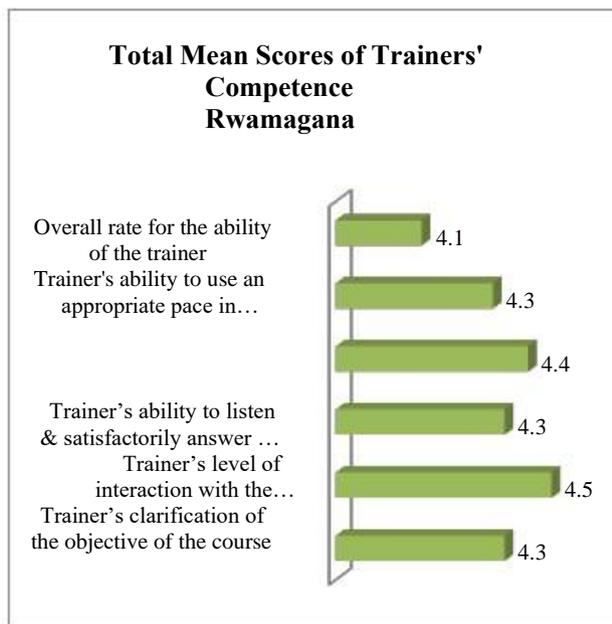


Figure 4: Trainers' Competence Rating (Rwamagana)

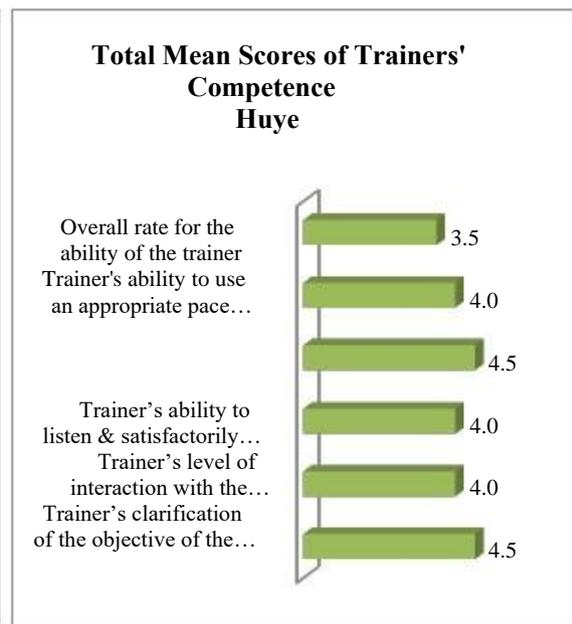


Figure 5: Trainers' Competence Rating (Huye)

6.2. Evaluation of the Training Content

Overall, the majority of respondents ranked the training content as appropriate to their individual needs, with a mean score of 4.6 (see Figure 6). Relevancy of the training content and the likelihood of applying the learned content in their jobs were ranked high averaging 4.4 for each element, while clarity and logical organization of the content received a mean score of 4.2 (see Figure 6).

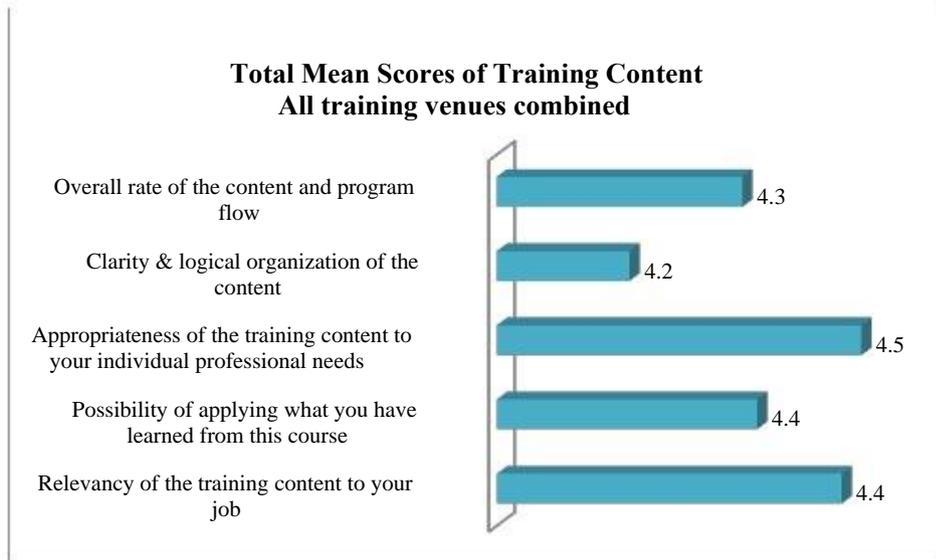


Figure 6: Overall Training Content Rating

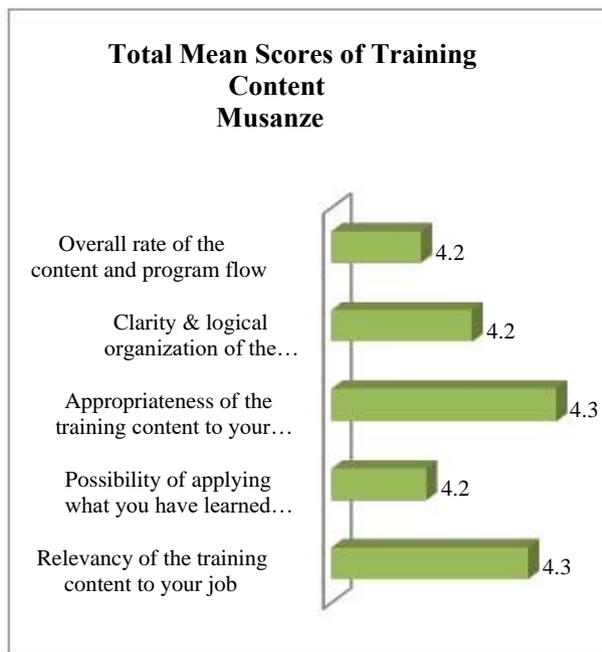


Figure 7: Training Content Rating (Musanze)

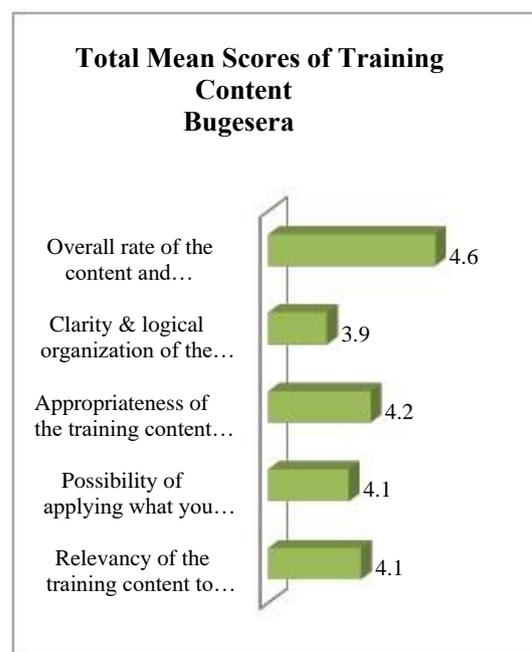


Figure 8: Training Content Rating (Bugesera)

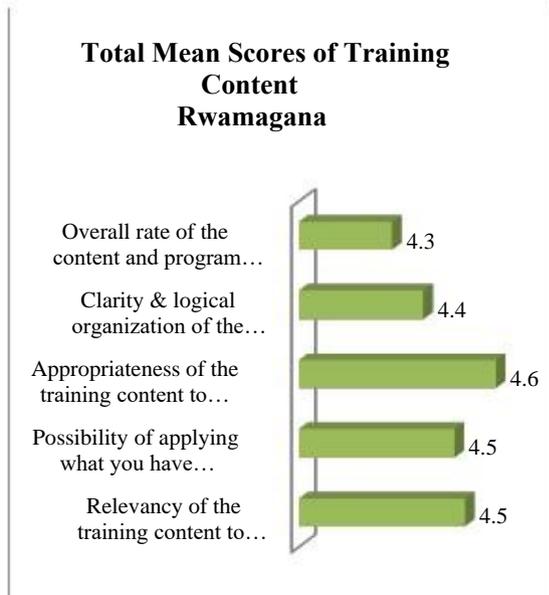


Figure 9: Training Content Rating (Rwamagana)

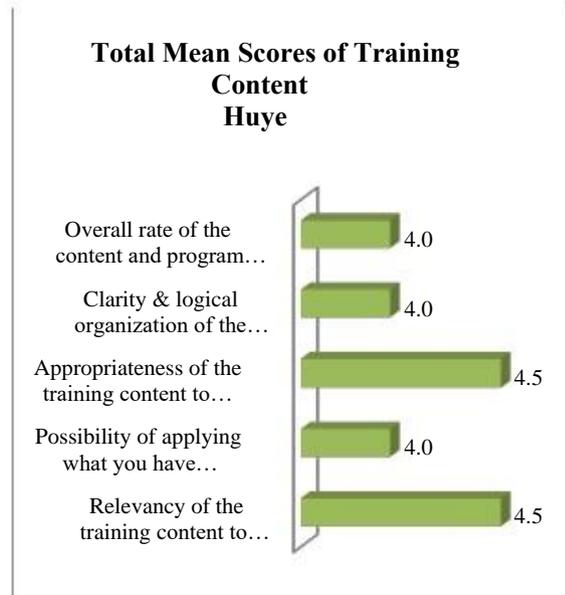


Figure 10: Training Content Rating (Huye)

6.3. Evaluation of Training Overall Program & Facilities

When participants were asked to rate the overall program and facilities on a scale of 1 to 5, the total mean score of the overall rating of the sessions and the use of technology to facilitate learning were ranked with the highest scores of 4.3 each. The comfort of the training venues scored third with a mean score of 4.2. The way time and services were managed scored 3.8 and 3.9, respectively (see Figure 11).



Figure 11: Overall Training Overall Program and Facilities Rating

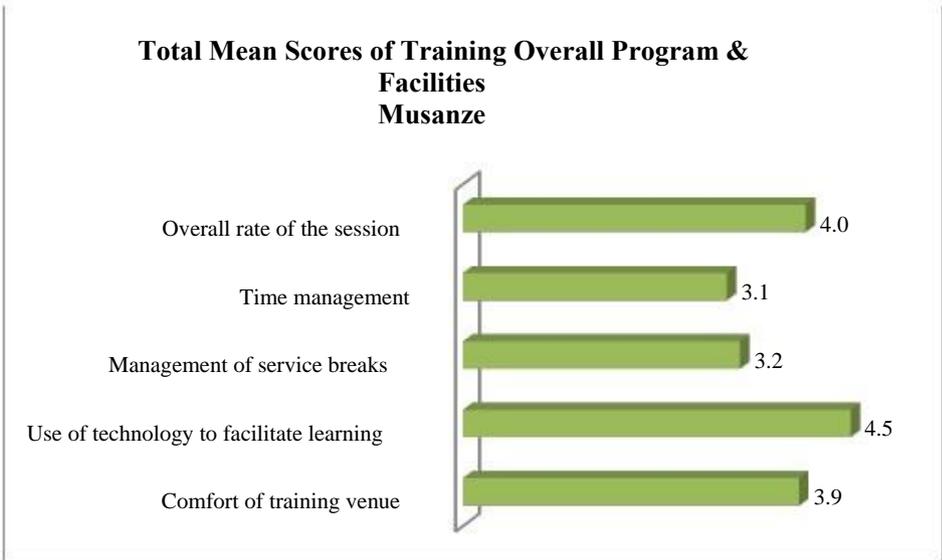


Figure 12: Training Overall Program & Facilities Rating (Musanze)

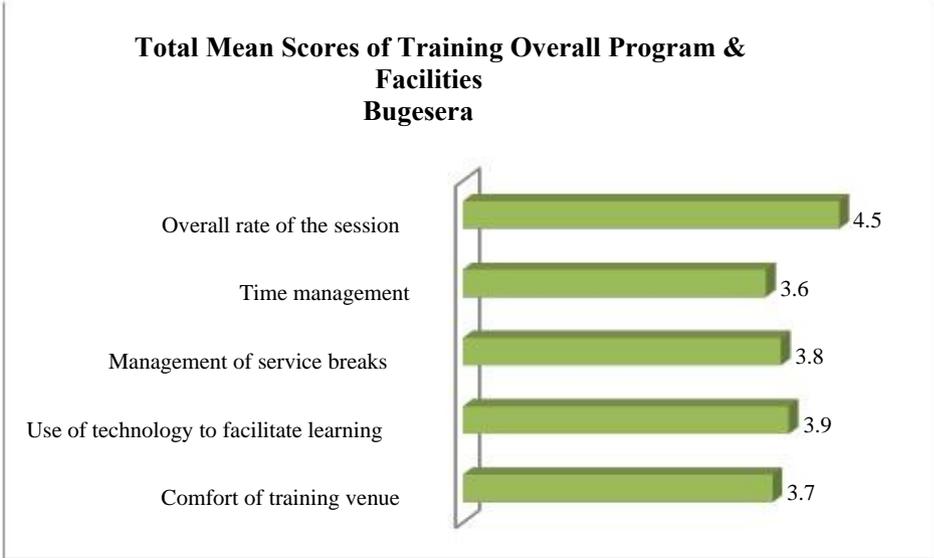


Figure 13: Training Overall Program & Facilities (Bugesera)

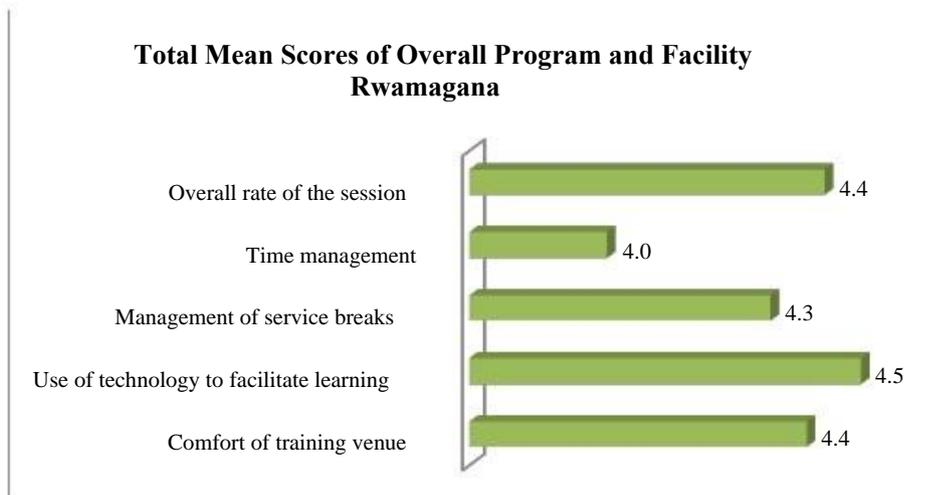


Figure 14: Training Overall Program & Facilities (Rwamagana)

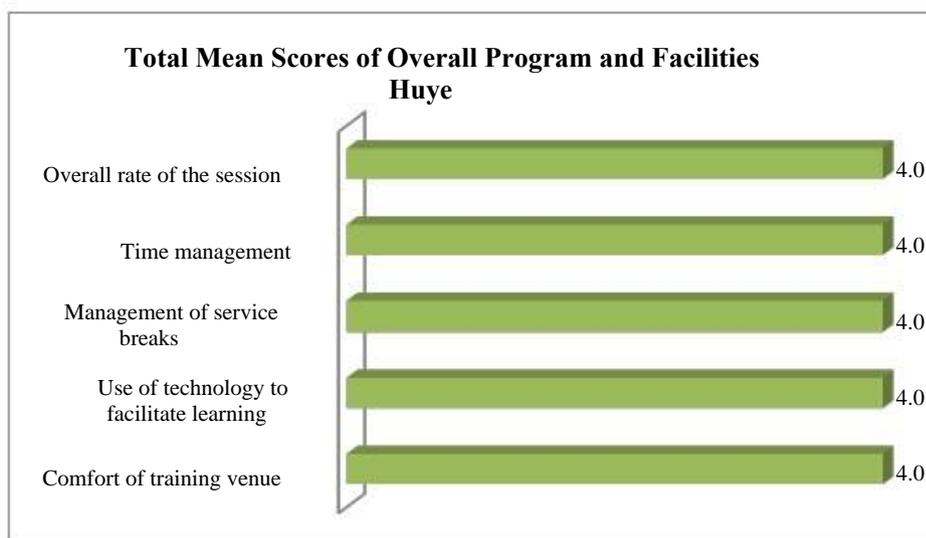


Figure 15: Training Overall Program & Facilities (Huye)

6.4. Aspects of the Training Most and Least Appreciated

Of the 133 participants who responded to the question of what they most liked about the training, the majority of respondents (101) expressed appreciation for the training content and its relevancy to their professions. Eighty eight (88) expressed having gained more knowledge on climate change and its implications on Rwanda and the laws related to land, especially the expropriation law. Sixty six (66) respondents enjoyed both the skills of trainers and participatory discussions, which allowed for fast and easy learning, while 42 participants liked the venues of the trainings and the way the trainings were organized.

Of the 134 participants who responded to the question of what they disliked about the training, 90 complained that logistics, mainly in Musanze (46) and Bugesera (37), and respect of the

training agenda were poorly coordinated on the first day. Participants were mostly concerned about:

- Trainees' accommodation in different areas with poor lodging facilities (Musanze and Bugesera);
- Poor transportation coordination of participants to the training venues (Musanze and Bugesera);
- Late arrival of LAND Project staff to the training venue on the night of training in Bugesera;
- Poor communications between LAND Project staff and trainees on in-house issues; and
- Small training rooms vis-a-vis the number of participants (Musanze and Bugesera).
-
-

Seventy six (76) respondents expressed that the workshop was too short compared to the number of topics that were covered, and 34 respondents did not like that the climate change component was taught in English even though translation in Kinyarwanda was made available. Forty seven (47) respondents complained about the methodology used for the training, which did not spark lively discussions.

6.5. Suggestions for Improvements in Future Trainings

Asked about what could be improved in similar future trainings, 86 out of 129 respondents to the question wished that logistics could be better coordinated so that rooms are booked in a single location and trainers communicate well of what is required from the trainees. These same respondents, mainly from Bugesera, suggested that LAND Project staff respect the time of arrival at training sites in order to ensure that everything is well planned in advance. Seventy (70) respondents wished that more time would be allocated to the training with more tailored examples to the specific roles of training participants. Other participants recommended:

- Awarding trainees certificates at the end of workshops;
- Using Kinyarwanda as the medium of instruction in trainings; and
- Securing training rooms large enough to comfortably accommodate all trainees.

6.6. Capacity Assessment Results

As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, a capacity assessment questionnaire was developed and administered to participants of the Land Legal Framework and Climate Change workshop before and after delivery of the training in order to track: (1) the number of individuals from civil society organizations, research institutions and GOR institutions demonstrating increased capacity to impart quality land-related legal assistance; (2) the number of institutions with improved capacity to address climate change issues as a result of USG assistance; and (3) the number of female participants who increased self-efficacy at the closure of trainings.

The results show that 63% of participants (110 out of 175 individuals) who took both the pre- and post-tests increased their knowledge on the legal framework governing land in Rwanda. Of

this group of 110, 20 were males and 90 were females. Regarding the climate change knowledge assessment, all of the six institutions increased their capacity to address climate change issues. Additionally, 56.5% of female participants (61 out of 108 respondents) increased their self-efficacy as a result of the training.

ANNEX A. ATTENDANCE LIST

ATTENDANCE			
Land law and CC Training: Musanze			
S.No	Name	District	PositionContact
1	Umutesi M Claire	Rulindo	Parajuriste0788601490
2	Mukasarabwe Jeanne	Musanze	Parajuriste0788588990
3	Muhawenimana Golette	Musanze	Parajuriste0782567617
4	Mukagaju Elise	Rubavu	C.N.F0788470676
			C.N.F Bonne
		Nyabihu	
5	Nyiramisago Chantal		gover0788743462
		Musanze	Parajuriste0783006918/iberhervin@gmail.com
6	Uwiringiyimana Liberee	Musanze	Parajuriste0783170801
7	Murekatete Jacqueline	Rulindo	Parajuriste0788621185
8	Nyiramanza Dorocelle	Rubavu	C.N.F0784652380
9	Mbanawe M Jose		C.N.F /District
		Rubavu	
10	Nyirahabimana Beatrice		BG0781503879
		Rulindo	Parajuriste0784421405
		Gicumbi	C.N.Fumurazaamee@yahoo.com
11	Mukagatare M Chantal	Musanze	Parajuristeukundwabrigitte@yahoo.com
12	Umuraza Aime Christine	Musanze	Parajuristeagriboy@yahoo.fr
13	Ukundwa Brigitte	Musanze	CNF0783170410
14	Izabayo Agrippine	Gakenke	Parajuriste0783169463
15	Icyitegetse Godelieve	Rubavu	Parajuriste0788851222
16	Mukangango Mathilde	Nyabihu	CNF0788655324
17	Uwacu marie Victoire	Gakenke	Parajuriste0788817905/maniraguhas@yahoo.fr
18	Nikuze Thereze	Burera	Parajuriste0785333827
19	Maniraguha Sylvestre	Nyabihu	Parajuriste0782931452
20	Uwihirwe Theodosie	Ngororero	CNF0788509718
21	Kabami Pascasie	Musanze	Parajuriste0788855607
22	Nyirangirimana Christine	Musanze	Parajuriste0788224495
23	Mukandutiye Albertine	Gicumbi	Parajuriste0786294141/uwintijepipie@yahoo.fr
24	Ndayambaje Jeanette	Burera	CNF0788897575/yveteniwe@gmail.com
25	Uwintije Pipien	Gicumbi	Parajuriste0785529776
26	Niwewange Yvette	Gakenke	Parajuriste0788902760
27	Mukaruberwa Delphine	Nyabihu	Parajuriste0783286979
28	Mutuyimana Emerthe	Musanze	Parajuriste0785600507
29	Banyangandora Marie	Ngororero	Parajuriste0783828011
30	Ndayizeye Pelagie	Musanze	CNF0783865160
31	Murekatete Jeanne D'arc	Gicumbi	CNF0788818680
32	Turatsinze Gycelie	Rulindo	CNF0783370323
33	Mukashema Athanasie	Gakenke	CNF0788584634/mukasengeshoo@yahoo.fr
34	Mburenumwe Vestine		
35	Mukasengesho Olive		

36	Uwanyirigira M Chantal	Burera	CNF	0788263713
37	Mukamazimpaka Thriphonie	Burera	Parajuriste	0788416565/tmukamazimpaka@gmail.com
38	Nyirasafari Abrie chantal	Nyabihu	Parajuriste	0788774463/chasafari@gmail.com
39	Mukakamari Venerande	Nyabihu	Parajuriste	0788880305
40	Uwimpaye Clementine	Musanze	Parajuriste	0782407976
41	Dusabirema m Rose	Ngororero	Parajuriste	0788507429/dusabiremar@yahoo.com
42	Uwamahoro Thriphonie	Gakenke	CNF	0782043444/triphuwa@yahoo.fr
43	Mukamwema Varane	Ngororero	CNF	0788356998
44	Cyurinyana Vestine	Rubavu	CNF	0788590004
45	Gasoromanteja Sylvanie	Burera	CNF	0788605918
46	Mukabera Françoise	Rubavu	Parajuriste	0788858439/mukabefrancoi@gmail.com
47	Uwimana Chantal Noella	Musanze	Parajuriste	0782950914
48	Uwacu Providence	Musanze	Justice	0788222551

ATTENDANCE				
Land law and CC Training: Rwamagana				
S.No	Name	District	Position	Contact
1	Nikuze Anonciate	Ngoma	P Haguruka	0788578719
2	Ngabonziza Archade		P Haguruka	Kirehe 0788656932
3	Mugeni Judith	Nyagatare	CNF	0788658227
4	Mujawayezu Ancille	Gatsibo	CNF	0783208817
	Mukaryumugabe			
	Euphrasie			
5	Ndayisenga Immacule	Kayonza	CNF	0788880065
	Mukamunana Justine	Ngoma	CNF	0788806449
6		Kirehe	CNF	0788459822
7			Parajuriste	
8	Murekatete Agelique	Kayonza	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788623718
9	Uwimbabazi Drocella	Ngoma	Haguruka Parajuriste	0783472594
10	Uwizeye Mediatrice	Kayonza	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788542755
11	Nacyanzi Mwadjuma	Kayonza	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788755258
12	Kayitesi	Ngoma	CNF Parajuriste	0788686896
13	Uwimbabazi m Claire	Ngoma	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788871694
14	Shyirambere J Claude	Nyagatare	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788823842
15	Mukabugingo Dinah	Kicukiro		0788554455
16	Mukayiranga Josephine	Bugesera		0783308824

		Haguruka Parajuriste	
17	Gasirabo Emile	Bugesera	0788979900
18	Musabyimana Cecile	Haguruka CNF	0788813013
19	Barayisenga Venny	Parajuriste Nyangatare	0788505181
20	Mukanoheri Dative	Haguruka	0788847795
21	Birasa Ildephonse	CNF/Kayonza Kirehe	0788878660
22	Nyirashoroza Agnes	Haguruka Parajuriste Kirehe	0789313317
23	Uwitonze M Claire	Haguruka Parajuriste Nyarugenge	0788358723
24	Nibagwire Therese	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788816132
25	Mukase Donatha	Rwamagana	0788768427/mukadon1978@gmail.com
26	Uwimana Laurence Shadia	Haguruka CNF Gatsibo	0788772981
27	Mukamurangwa Julienne	Nyarugenge CNF/Uubutabera Parajuriste	0788520602
28	Mukamunana Sophie	Gasabo	0788410626
29	Irakunda M Goreth	Haguruka Parajuriste Bugesera	0788427857
30	Bosenibo Placide	Haguruka Parajuriste Nyarugenge	0788230387
31	Munyaneza Charles	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788777058
32	Bakuramutse Antoinette	Rwamagana	0788435614
33	Uwamahoro Berthilde	Haguruka CNF/Uubutabera Nyarugenge	0788458296
34	Kakuze M Teddy	Parajuriste Gatsibo	0788437270
35	Habanabakize Onesphore	Haguruka Parajuriste Gatsibo	0783772821
36	M Badende Maryam	Haguruka Parajuriste	0788555912
37	Musetsamfura Cecile	Nyangatare	0788482616
38	Uwacu Providence	Haguruka Gasabo Haguruka Parajuriste Nyarugenge Haguruka Musanze Haguruka	0788222551

ATTENDANCE				
Land law and CC Training: HUYE				
S.No	Name	District	Position	Contact
1	NYIRAHABIMANA Immaculee	KARONGI	CNF/Imiyoborere myiza	0722384641
2	UWAMAHORO Agnes	RUTSIRO	CNF/Coordinator	0788590019/ uwamahoroagnes34@yahoo.fr

3	KANTETERE Annick	GISAGARA	Parajuriste	0788264207
4	UWIZEYIMANA Eliane	HUYE	CNF/Justice	0783093521
5	NYIRAHABIMANA Jul.	HUYE	CNF/Bonne Gouvernance	0788543598
6	NIYONSHUTI Antoinette	NYAMAGABE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788447723
7	MUTETERI Caritas	NYANZA	CNF/Amategeko	0788585486
8	MUKAGASARABWE Emerthe	NYANZA	Parajuriste	0782910553
9	MUKANKUSI Triphonie	NYARUGURU	Haguruka	0788435468
10	NIYONSABA Aurea	NYARUGURU	Haguruka	0783280862
11	MUSABYIMANA Marie	NYARUGURU	CNF/Bonne Gouvernance	0783290820
12	MUKASONGA Patricie	RUTSIRO	CNF/Bonne Gouvernance	0788507592
13	NTAHOBAVUKIYE M. Chantal	RUTSIRO	Parajuriste	0783041503
14	MUKANSHIMIYE Ancile	HUYE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0783822461/0728822461
15	MUKAZIYANE Judith NYIRAHAKIZIMFURA	KARONGI	Haguruka	0788552339
16	Consolee MUKAYIRANGA Patricie	NYAMASHEKE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788894999
17	NYIRANGENDAHIMANA Soline	RUSIZI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0783222261
18	MUKANTAGUNGIRA Jeannette	RUSIZI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0785178118
19		NYAMASHEKE		0783444913/ CNF/Goood Governance mukajeannette@gmail.com
20	NIYONGIRA Cecile			0788599417/
21	GIPANGA Augustin	KARONGI		CNF/Justicenicecila76@yahoo.fr
22	NYIRABAGENZI Zainab	KARONGI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0785173649
23	UMBEREYIMFURA M. Goretti	RUTSIRO	Haguruka	0786355207 0788566632/
24	MANEGE Jacques NYIRANEZA Agathe	GISAGARA		CNF Umbemarie@gmail.com
25		RUHANGO	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788845899
26	NYIRANSABIMANA Rachel	GISAGARA	CNF	078479436 CNF/Bonne
27	NYIRANGENDAHIMANA Leoncie	RUSIZI	Gouvernance	0782934692 CNF0783201035
28	NDAMAGE Francois	RUHANGO	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0785033800
29	NGENDHIMANA Vincent MITABU NTUYAHAGA	NYANZA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788611200
30	Isaac BIZIMANA K. Jonas	KAMONYI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788511578
31	MULINZI J. Luc	GISAGARA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0788784350
32	MUKAMUHIRE Speciose	NYANZA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA	0783266696
33		HUYE	CNF	0788649906 0788682919/0722427029/ mbakech@yahoo.fr
34	MBAKESHIMANA Chantal	GISAGARA	CNF	0786813182/0726508728
35	MUSABYIMANA Annyisie	GISAGARA	Parajuriste	

36	MUYANGE Aloys	NYAMAGABE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0783316234
37	UWIMANA Josephine	RUSIZI	0785062249/ CNFujosephine01@gmail.com
38	NYIRANZANYWAYIMANA Esperance	RUSIZI	Parajuriste 0783424259/0722495442
39	HATEGEKIMANA Telesphore	RUHANGO	Parajuriste0788744551
40	HAVUGIMANA Modeste	NYAMAGABE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0726125186
41	RWABUHUNGU Paul DUSABUMUREMYI	NYAMAGABE	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788436454/0722158307 0788597446/
42	Margarite USABYIMANA Esperance	NYARUGURU	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA m.dusabumuremyi@yahoo.fr
43		MUHANGA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788466537 0788547283/
44	MANISHIMWE Liliose	MUHANGA	CNF/Justice lilishimwe@yahoo.com
45	UWIRAGIYE Marthe	KAMONYI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788651800
46	NTAWUZITETAHO Colette	MUHANGA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788561479 CNF/Bonne
47	NYIRAMUHIRE Annonciata	NYANZA	Gouvernance0788546527
48	KANKWISI Devotha	NYANZA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788460537
49	HAGENIMANA Thomas	NYAMASHEKE	Parajuriste0783222465
50	MUKAMUGEMA Marianne	NYANZA	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0783163202
51	MUKARWEGO Soline	KAMONYI	Parajuriste/HAGURUKA 0788846463
52	MUKARUSHEMA Virginie	GISAGARA	Parajuriste0785115617

ANNEX B. TRAINING EVALUATION MATERIALS

EVALUATION FORM FOR THE TRAINING ON LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING LAND AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN RWANDA

MARCH 23 – APRIL 2, 2014
MUSANZE, BUGESERA, RWAMAGANA, HUYE

The purpose of this evaluation is to acquire immediate feedback on the extent you have appreciated the trainers' ability, the training content, the mode of delivery and facilities we have mobilized for this training. The information you share with us shall exclusively be used to better shape our future training programs to the needs of our trainees. Your sincere feedback is much appreciated and we thank you for taking a few minutes filling this form.

Please rate the following on a scale of 1 – 5: (1) poor, (2) fair, (3) good, (4) very good and (5) excellent.

No		Rank (1-5)
	Trainer	
1	Trainer's clarification of the objective of the course	
2	Trainer's level of interaction with the trainees	
3	Trainer's ability to listen & satisfactorily answer to your questions	
4	Trainer ability to use activities/exercises to facilitate learning	
5	Trainer's ability to use an appropriate pace in conducting the session in a bid to facilitate learning	
	Overall rate for the ability of the trainer	
6	Content	
	Relevancy of the training content to your job	
7	Possibility of applying what you have learned from this course	
8	Appropriateness of the training content to your individual professional needs	
9	Clarity & logical organization of the content	
	Overall rate of the content and program flow	
10	Over all program and facilities	
11	Comfort of training venue	
	Use of technology to facilitate learning	
12	Management of service breaks	
13	Time management	
14	Overall rate of the session	
15		
16		

17. In your opinion, what have you liked most about this training? Please explain?

18. What did you not like about the training? Please explain?

19. What do you suggest can be done to improve future training?

Thank you very much for your contribution!

ANNEX C. CAPACITY ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRES (KINYARWANDA)

Fata iminota mike yawe mu kuzuza uru rupapuro rw'isuzumabumenyi. Mu kubikora, uraba ufashije ubuyobozi bwa LAND Project mu kuruha amakuru y'ingenzi mubyerekeranye n'ubumenyi ufite ku mategeko agenga ubutaka mu Rwanda hamwe n'ubumenyi ufite ku guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo hamwe no kumenya ubushobozi ufite mu kwigira ubwawe mu buzima. Amakuru uza kuduha azagirwa ibanga kuko azakoreshwa gusa mu mikorere y'umushinga gusa.

Iri suzumabumenyi riciyemo ibice bitatu. Igice cya mbere n'ukumenya ubumenyi abahawe amahuguro bafite ku mategeko agenga ubutaka mu Rwanda. Igice cya kabiri kirebana no kumenya ubumenyi abahuguwe bafite ku guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo. Igice cya gatatu kirarebana n'uburyo igitsina gore cyahuguwe kigize (kwigira) mbere na nyuma yo guhabwa amahugurwa. Iki gice cya gatatu gikenewe kuzuzwa n'igitsinagore gusa.

Icyitonderwa: Ibi ntabwo ari ikizamini, ahubwo n'ibazwa gusa, ntute umwanya cyane usubiza, gusa usubize ibyo wumva uzi, ibindi utazi ubyihorere.

Uzuza cg ushyireho akanyametso ahabugenewe

1. Izina:.....
.....

2. Umurenge, Akarere
n'Intara:.....

3. Ikigo Ukoreramun' Akazi
Ushinzwe.....
....

4. Igitsina: Gabo Gore

5. Imyaka yawe: Imyaka 10 - 29 Imyaka 30 no kujya hejuru

6. icyiciro cy'Amashuri (Uburezi)

Icyiciro cya kabiri cya Kaminuza icyiciro cya gatatu cya Kaminuza

IGICE CYA I: ISUZUMA K'UBUMENYI BWAHAWE: AMATEGEKO AGENGA UBUTAKA

A. (Shyira akamenyetso aho ubona igisubizo cyose)

1. Itegeko rigenga umutungo
 - a. agena amategeko ahana
 - b. agena amategeko y' imibanire yo hagati y'ibihugu
 - c. agena amategeko agenga ibikorwa imiryango itegamiye kuri Leta
 - d. agenga amategeko arebana n'uburenganzira bunyuranye n'inyungu zishingiye k'ubutaka hamwe n'imitungo y'umuntu bwite

2. Amakimbirane ajyanye n'ubutaka arenganurirwa k':
 - a. Ubuyobozi bwa Polisi
 - b. Ubuyobozi bwa Gereza
 - c. Ubuyobozi bw'inkiko nubw'Abunzi
 - d. Ubuyobozi bwa Gacaca

3. Uburyo ubutaka bukoreshwa cyane mu Rwanda n'ubw':
 - a. Inkondabutaka
 - b. Kwigabiza ubutaka
 - c. Amasezerano y'ubukode burambye
 - d. Indeka

4. Kwatisha kw'ubutaka bikenewe kwandikishwa mu:
 - a. Umwaka umwe cg myinshi
 - b. Imyaka ibiri cg myinshi
 - c. Imyaka itanu cg myinshi
 - d. Imyaka icumi cg myinshi
 - e. Nta gihe bigombera, bikorwa k'ubushake

5. Ukurikije itegeko, ubutaka ntibushobora kugabanywamo ibice kandi ngo bwandikishwe nimba bishobora gutuma ikibanza cy'ubutaka kijya munsu ya:
 - a. Hegitare eshanu
 - b. Hegitare ebyiri
 - c. Hegitare imwe
 - d. Igice cya hegitare

6. N'ibihe muri ibi bidafatwa nk'ubutaka bwa Leta:
 - a. Ibiyaga hamwe n'imigezi

- b. Inzuri z'amatungo
 - c. amasoko n'amariba y'amazi
 - d. Ibishanga
 - e. Imihanda
7. I n'icyemezo cyemewe n'amategeko gikoreshwa mu guhererekanya uburenganzira k'ubutaka:
- a. isambu
 - b. gukodesha
 - c. amasezerano y'ubugure
 - d. inyandiko
8. N'izihe ngingo zidakenerwa kugirango inyandiko ibe yemewe?
- a. Amazina y'abarebwa n'iherekanya ry'uburenganzira ku butaka
 - b. Umukono w'uwahawe ubutaka
 - c. Umukono w'uwantanze ubutaka
 - d. Imiterere mu buryo burambuye y'ubutaka n'ababufiteho uburenganzira n'inyungu
9. Ushingiye kw'itegeko ry'ubutaka rya 2013, n'iki kitari inshingano yo gutanga inzira ku ubutaka bw'undi bukomoka ku mitererere y'ahantu:
- a. Gutanga inzira igihe umuturanyi wawe adafite uburyo bwo kugera k'ubutaka bwe
 - b. Gutanga inzira kugirango abantu babone uko bavoma amazi y'amasoko atemba ku bwa kamere anyura mu butaka bwawe
 - c. Gutanga inzira igihe abantu bakeneye kuvoma amazi avuye ku iriba karemano riri ku butaka bwawe
 - d. Gutanga inzira kugirango amatungo abone uko agera k'unzuri z'ibyatsi
10. Ubutaka bufatwa nk'ubukoreshwa neza kandi bukabyazwa umusaruro ntabwo bukwiye kurazwa mu gihe kitarenze:
- a. imyaka icumi
 - b. imyaka itanu
 - c. imyaka itatu
 - d. umwaka umwe
11. Ubutaka bushobora gufatirwa na Leta mu gihe kingana iki?
- a. amezi atandatu
 - b. umwaka umwe
 - c. imyaka ibiri
 - d. imyaka itatu
12. Ni ku zihe mpamvu ukeneye gukosoza kwandikisha icyemezo cy'ubutaka?
- a. kugura / kugurisha
 - b. gutanga umunani cg izindi mpano zitanga uburenganzira k'ubutaka
 - c. gutanga umurage
 - d. gutanga ubutaka ho ingwate
 - e. Byose biri hejuru

13. Nimba abantu barashakanye mu ivangamutungo rusange bakaba bahisemo gutandukana burundu, ese n'uwuhe mugabane umugore azafata mbere yuko batandukana?
- 20%
 - 50%
 - 35%
 - 0% (ntayo)
14. Ni ku zihe mpamvu umuntu akeneye gusaba uwo bashakanye inyandiko yemera guhererekanya ubutaka?
- igihe mufitanye ubutaka hamwe
 - mu gihe ubutaka bugiye kugurishwa byonyine – ariko hatabayeho ukundi guhereranywa ubutaka nko gutanga impano cg gutangaho ubutaka ingwate
 - igihe uwo mwashakanye yashoye amafaranga ye mu butaka
 - Igihe weho nuwo mwashakanye mufitanye abana
15. Ni uruhe rwego rwemewe rufite ububasha mu guha agaciro ubutaka n'ibyabukoreweho mu gihe igikorwa cyo kwimura abantu ku nyungu rusange kirimo gukorwa?
- Minisiteri y'Umutungo mu Kamere
 - Ikigo gishinzwe Umutungo Kamere
 - Ministeri y'Ubuhinzi n'Ubworozi
 - Abagenagaciro babyemerewe bagena agaciro k'ubutaka
16. Ni uruhe rwego rufite ububasha bwo kwimura abantu ku nyungu rusange mu masambu yabo?
- Abikorera
 - Leta
 - Bose bo hejuru
17. Ni zihe mpamvu zo kwimura abantu ku nyungu rusange? (Ufate mu bisubizo byose ibyo ubona ko ari izo mpamvu)
- Kubaka imihanda
 - Kubaka inzu y'ubucuruzi
 - Gushyiraho Parike
 - Kubaka inzu y'ukuriye Ikigo mpuzamahanga
 - Igikorwa icyo aricyo cyose Leta isanga gifite inyungu rusange

B. Ibibazo bifunguye (*Uzuza ahabugenewe*)

18. Ese bifata iminsi ingahe ngo integuza yanditse itangwe mbere yuko ubutaka bufatirwa?

19. Ni hehe nyiri butaka bwafatiriwe ashobora gutakambira ku cyemezo cyafashwe?

20. Abunzi bafite ububasha bwo kunga amakimbirane ashingiye k'ubutaka angana ni kihe giciro cy'amafaranga? Rwf.....
21. Ni hehe ujya kwandikisha ubutaka?
22. Kwimura umuntu k'unyungu rusange na Leta byemerewe igihe?

23. Abanditswe k'ubutaka bwatanzwe bwimuwe ku nyungu rusange bahabwa

24. Andika imicungire y'umutungo w'abashakanye itatu
 1).....2)

 3).....
25. Ese n'ubuhe burenganzira bw'abana bab'abakobwa bafite ugereranyije n'ubw'abahungu mu kuzungura iby'ababyeyi babo bapfuye?
26. Ni bihe bintu bibarurwa kugirango indishyi ikwiye itangwe mu gihe igikorwa cyo kwimura umuntu ku mpamvu z'inyungu rusange cyaje?
27. Ese n'ubuhe burenganiza bw'abana bafite mu kuzunguru iby'ababyeyi babo babanaga mu buryo butemewe n'amategeko?
28. Shyira umubare kuri aba bakurukira mu kwerekana uburyo abantu bakurikirana mu kuzungura umutungo w'uwapfuye:
 a. Uvukana n'uwapfuye
 b. Ababyeyi b'uwapfuye
 c. Umugore w'uwapfuye

d. Abana b'uwapfuye

C. Umukoro ufite urugero rushingiye k'ubuzima busanzwe

Gisore Janvier na Gakuru Charles baje aho ukorera. Gisore Janvier yaguze ubutaka na Gakuru Charles baje kwandikisha ubugure bwubwo butaka. Gakuru Charles arahamya yuko afite uburenganzira bwose bwo kugurisha umutungo w'ubutaka yasigiwe na se wapfuye, Nzabamwitwa Emile, wapfuye taliki ya 5 Nyakanga 2007. Nzabamwitwa Emile yarafite undi mwana w'umukobwa Uwimana Josephine wapfuye taliki ya 2 Mutarama 2011. Uwimana Josephine yarafite umugabo bashakanye Nsanzurwanda Claudien. Abana b'abakobwa babiri babayaranye Igihoze Angelique na Uwase Marthe nabo ubu bararushinze. icyangombwa afite cyonyine Gakuru Charles cyo kwerekana ko ariwe nyiri ubutaka bwari ubwa se n'icyemezo cyo gupfa kwuyu wapfuye. Gisore Janvier we nawe yashakanye na Mbonabucya Nathalie utagaragara mu igurisha n'igura ry'ubutaka.

29. Ese n'izihe ngingo z'itegeko ushobora kwifashisha mu gusuzuma kwandikisha ihererekanya ry'ubwo butaka?

30. Wibanze ku cyemezo cyonyine usanze muri runo rugero, vuga impamvu zituma wemeza ko utakwandika ihererekanya ry'ubwo butaka

31. Ese ibintu byari guhinduka iyo Gakuru Charles iyo aza kuba umwana w'ikinege wa se we wafuye? Nimba ari yego, tanga ubusobanuro

32. Nimba ari uko, n'ibihe byangombwa cg n'ikihe cyangombwa wasaba ku barebwa mbere yuko bandikisha iryo hererekanya ry'ubutaka?

33. Usesengura uko byagenze, umaze kumenyeshwa ko Mbonabucya Nathalie ko abana na Gisore Janvier mu buryo butemewe n'amategeko kuva muri 1995 kugeza ubu. Ese afite uburenganzira bwo kwandikwa nawe ku cyemezo cy'uwo mutungo? Nimba ari oya, vuga impamvu. Nimba ari yego, ese n'ayahe mategeko cg itegeko washingiraho?

**IGICE CYA II: ISUZUMA K'UBUMENYI BWAHAWE: GUHANGANA
N'IMIHINDAGURIKIRE Y'IBIHE N'INGARUKA ZAYO (SHYIRA AKAZENGURUKO
AHO UBONA IGISUBIZO CYOSE)**

34. icyerekezo ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe mu Rwanda byerekana:
- K'ugarizwa kw'imiturire y'abaturage
 - Kwiyongera kw'indwara nshya cg zinzaduka cyane cyane ahantu hadafite amazi meza
 - Umusaruro mwiza w'ibihwina ku bahinzi uzahora wizewe
35. Ibigomba gukorwa by'ingenzi ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe ni:
- Kugereranya ingano y'igihombo iva ku imihindagurikire y'ibihe
 - Guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo
 - Kugabanya imyuka ijya mu kirere itera ubushyuhe bwinshi
36. Imihindagurikire y'ibihe:
- Izaza
 - Irimo kuba
 - Ituma guhangana n'ingaruka zayo biba igenzi mu kugira imibereho irambye myiza
37. Imihindagurikire y'ibihe mu Rwanda ishobora gutera:
- Imyuzure myinshi
 - Ubukonje bukabije cyane
 - Izamurwa ry'amazi y'inyanja
 - Amapfa menshi
38. Malariya ishobora kwiyongera mu Rwanda bitewe n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe:
- Nibyo
 - Ntabwo aribyo
39. Guhangana neza n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo, abaturage bagomba kuba mu nzego zifata ibyemezo kandi bagafashwa kumenya no gusensengura amakuru ku bihe:
- Nibyo
 - Ntabwo aribyo
40. Igikorwa cyo guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ibihe ishobora kuba:
- Gushyiraho amaterasi ndinganire
 - Gutera ibiti mu myaka
 - Guhindura igihe cyo gutera ibihwina

d. Kwongera imbaraga mu gukoresha amazi neza

41. Gufata no gukoresha amazi y'imvura hamwe no gukangurira abantu gukoresha amashyiga agabanya ibicanwa biri muri bimwe by'ingenzi byakoreshwa mu guhangana n'imihindagurukire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo
- a. Nibyo
 - b. Ntabwo aribyo
42. U Rwanda rwagiye buri gihe ruhangana n'imihindagurukire y'ibihe n'ingaruka zayo:
- a. Nibyo
 - b. Ntabwo aribyo
43. Kwibasirwa n'imihindagurukire y'ibihe byagabanywa no:
- a. Gushyiraho ingomero zo kuvomerera (irrigation)
 - b. Gutera amashyamba
 - c. Gukoresha Imbuto zihanganira amapfa n'imyuzure
 - d. Gutera ibiti ku nkengero z'imigezi n'inzuzi hamwe n'imisozi

IGICE CYA III: ISUZUMA MU KWIGIRA RUSANGE

Iki gice cy'isuzumabumenyi kigomba kuzuzwa n'IGITSINAGORE CYAHUGUWE GUSA. Impamvu ziki gice n'ukumenya uburyo ki umushinga wa LAND Projet urimo gufasha mu kubaka imbaraga z'umwari n'umutegarugori mu Rwanda. Mu gusubiza ibibazo bimwe, turashobora kumenya ubushobozi bwo kwiyumva nk'umwari cg umutegarugori mu gushyira mu bikorwa intumbero n'icyerekezo aba afite mu buzima. Ibisubizo byanyu birashimiwe.

Vuga urugero wemeranya n'ibiri hasi ukoresheje ikigereranyo gikurikira: 1= Ntabwo mbyemera na gato, 2 = Ntabwo mbyemera, 3 = Ntabwo mbyemera cg ngo mbihakane, 4 = Ndabyemera, 5 = Ndabyemera cyane

No	Ibirebwa	Amanota (1- 5)
1	Ndemera ko mfite ubumenyi n'ubumenyangiro bukenewe mu gukora akazi kanjye neza.	
2	Numva kenshi ntafite ubumenyi, ubumenyangiro n'uburambe mu gukora neza akazi kanjye. (r)	
3	Numva nishimiwe kandi niyizeye mu kazi nkora	
4	Numva nshyirwa hasi cg nkakoreshwa nabi mu kazi nkora. (r)	
6	Ndakomeye rwose mu kurenga ibibazo by'ubuzima.	
7	Mu mizi, ndi umuntu udafite imbaraga. (r)	
8	Nshobora guhangana n'ibibazo ubuzima buzana.	
9	Numva kenshi ndi umuntu utajya ugera ku kintu icyo ari cyo cyose. (r)	
	Numva kenshi ntashobora gukora neza ikintu icyo ari cyo cyose(r)	
10	Numva mfite ubumenyi bwo gukorana neza n'isi.	
	Numva kenshi ntacyo ndageraho.(r)	
11	Numva kenshi ko nshobora guhangana n'ibibazo bishobora	
12	kuza mu buzima.	
13		