

# TRAINING REPORT

**TRAINING ON EMPOWERING  
JOURNALISTS WITH SPECIALIZED AND  
ETHICAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING  
SKILLS ON GREEN GROWTH AND  
CLIMATE CHANGE IN RWANDA**

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**TRAINING EVALUATION ON EMPOWERING  
JOURNALISTS WITH SPECIALIZED AND  
ETHICAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING  
SKILLS ON GREEN GROWTH AND  
CLIMATE CHANGE IN RWANDA**

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**A NARRATIVE REPORT ON THE  
SELECTED BEST STORY ANGLES PITCHED  
BY TRAINEES FOR AWARDED PURPOSES**

**KIGALI, 2022**

2  
**TRAINING REPORT**

**Training report prepared by:**  
SSCOPCO LTD

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# 1

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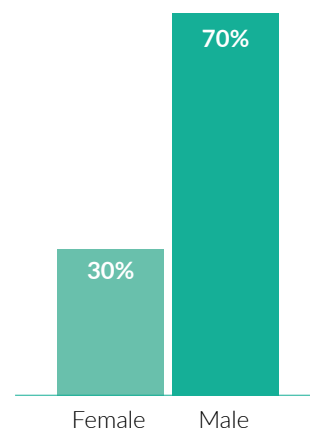
## 1.1 BACKGROUND

The role of media in enhancing environmental awareness and consciousness among the public cannot be overemphasized because media is among the elements that can greatly contribute to environmental awareness and resilience to climate change. Many studies have shown that media magnifies people's perception of environmental risk, which in turn affects people's pro-environmental behaviors. Nevertheless, the quality and quantity of environmental content in media is usually limited and poor, yet it is one of the best ways by which environmental conservation and sustainability can be enshrined in the minds of the general public through education and awareness.

In a bid to strengthen the capacity of media practitioners to professionally report and investigate environmental issues, a workshop was conducted through the support of the GGGI and the RMC to partner in collaboration with the Green Gicumbi Project in promoting the effective role of media especially in regard to environmental knowledge transfer and mainstreaming to the public. The workshop was held from 17 to 20 January, 2022 at Hotel Urumuli in Gicumbi District facilitated by a team of consultants procured through SSCOPCO Ltd.

The workshop was attended by 60 journalists (see annex 2: with a lists of the participants) from various media houses in Rwanda. From the 60 participants the female participants were at a rate of 17% and 83% were male. The conducted workshop lasted four days and gathered around 62 journalists from various media houses and most of them are grouped under the Rwanda Environment Journalists Association. Based on the wishes of the participants, considering the nature of the covered topics during this session and the experience we have in conducting similar assignments, the facilitators encouraged interactive learning during the workshop sessions.

**FIGURE 1**  
GENDER DISAGGREGATED  
OF TRAINEES



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## 1.2 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

In a bid to strengthen the capacity of journalists to cover environmental issues, a workshop session was organized. Before starting every session, the participants proposed the right and friendly methodology to be used during the session and defined their own expectations from the session and the facilitators were facilitating the participants to reach the targeted goals.

Throughout the training a variety of training methods were used. The intention was, of course, to take every opportunity to familiarize participants with different methods. Thus, they learned about a particular training method not only through a special "demonstration," but also by experiencing it in a real-time training situation.

Based on the wishes of the participants, considering the nature of the topics covered during the workshop, and the experience we have in conducting similar assignments, the facilitators encouraged interactive learning during the workshop session. The facilitators' main role was to elicit these contributions through tactical questioning and by leading discussions. During the workshop, PowerPoint presentations, group discussions, and field visits were conducted.

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## 1.3 TRAINEES' SELECTION PROCESS

The trainees were selected from the members of the association of Rwanda Environmental Journalists (REJ) as well as other media practitioners who showed interest in reporting on climate change and environmental-related issues.

The selected potential participants were informed of the training venue, their logistical support and facilitation, and other planned activities of the workshop. The selection of the participants was guided by: their experience and interest in covering environmental issues, gender consideration, language of the journalists, and career paths taken (the list of selected participants can be found in annex 1).

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## 1.4 TRAINING OBJECTIVES AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The main objective of the training workshop was to empower the trainees with both theoretical and practical (field visit) knowledge on environmental issues and climate change, and methods used in creating and reporting its content. In particular, the training was expected to improve the trainees' abilities to organize and contribute effectively in covering and reporting environmental content and to use both mass media and social media with increased and improved investigative reporting on green growth- and climate change-related topics.

The expected results were to equip participants with:

- **Knowledge** on the environment and its components (Ecology, Biosphere, Biodiversity Ecosystem, Biome) and explain the difference between weather, seasons, climate, global warming, climate variability, and climate change;
- **Information** on global efforts committed in conferences, conventions and protocols for the management of the environment for sustaining the development, analyze the extent of implementation of the commitments, and identify the challenges related to the commitments' implementation;
- **Describe** different international conventions in which Rwanda is engaged and demonstrate Rwanda's national commitments through reports prepared to the UNFCCC;
- **Understand** the key achievements of the Government of Rwanda (GoR) and the gaps to be fulfilled by various stakeholders;
- **Explain** the basics of investigative environmental reporting, analyze some major environmental problems, and acquire skills in environmental reporting; and
- **Expose** them to the actual work done by the Green Gicumbi Project as one of the models and successful projects on green growth and climate change resilient actions.



## 1.5 SESSIONS' NARRATIVE AND SUMMARY OF TOPICS COVERED

Apart from experience sharing and field visits conducted during a four-day session's workshop, the following topics were covered:

- The environment and climate change concepts;
- Global commitments for environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Rwanda's commitments to environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- The GoR's achievements in environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation; and
- Ethical investigative reporting on environmental management and climate change impacts.

The four-day workshop was conducted in a participatory manner and various speakers were involved as indicated below.

### 1.5.1 Day one

The four-day workshop begun officially on January 17, 2022 guided by a pre-established agenda. The workshop was officially opened by the Gicumbi District Mayor. The Mayor of Gicumbi District, Mr. Emmanuel Nzabonimpa, in his official remarks welcomed the trainees and acknowledged the organizers' efforts for having chosen to host the journalists' training in a place re-known as a "home of heroes (igicumbi cy'Intwari)" but more specifically he acknowledged the support and the role the media in promoting government policy on green growth. He informed the journalists of the current and future plans the district intends to undertake to achieve the green growth agenda set by national policies and strategies.

During the morning session, the following activities were conducted:

- The participants were requested to introduce themselves. Every participant introduced themselves by telling their names, the media house they work for, their brief background on the understanding of environmental issues, and their expectation from the workshop;
- The facilitators briefed the trainees on the objectives, expected outcomes, required discipline, the hybrid nature of the workshop, logistical support, and all other relevant information needed to make the trainees feel at home for a successful and productive workshop.



**PHOTO 1**  
GICUMBI DISTRICT MAYOR



**PHOTO 2**  
TRAINEES DURING THE  
OPENING REMARK

#### Trainings delivery:

- The module on “Understanding the Environment,” climate change concepts and driving forces of environmental change was delivered by Dr. Kagabika Boaz. The PowerPoint presentation of this module was effectively delivered given the expertise of the trainer and his unequalled experience in lecturing students on environmental subjects. He conceptualized the environment and its components and climate change in a much clearer and concise manner for deeper understanding.
- The breakaway sessions including Q&A and were moderated by the facilitators who included Mr. Mujyanama Pio and Mr. Ildephonse Sinabubariraga.



**PHOTO 3**  
MR. MUJYANAMA  
PIO MODERATING A  
BREAKAWAY SESSION



**PHOTO 4**  
WORKSHOP  
PARTICIPANTS

After the breakaway session, the representative from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in Rwanda held a panel discussion that focused on clarifying their support to Rwanda in achieving its commitments.

### 1.5.2 Day two

The modules on “Global Commitments for Environmental Management and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation and Rwanda’s Commitments to Environmental Management and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation” were also delivered by Dr. Kagabika Boaz through a PowerPoint presentation and discussions with the trainees.

His training presentations introduced the genesis of the environment protection movement. He highlighted that it dates back far with the history of the nature conservation movement, while the modern environmental movement progressively started with the conventions on the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) of 1963 in Geneva, Switzerland, which came into force in 1975, and other conventions and strategic meetings including COP 26. Other created global platforms including Earth Day, which also marks the anniversary of the birth of the modern environmental movement.



**PHOTO 5**  
DR KAGABIKA  
BOAZ DURING THE  
PRESENTATION



## TRAINING REPORT

**At the global level, the following are some of the environmental movement achievements:**

- Creation of the UNEP with headquarter in Nairobi Kenya, the first UN agency to be based in a developing country for coordinating all environmental issues and organizing regular meetings;
- The 5<sup>th</sup> of June each year, was recognized as World Environment Day (WED) and was to be marked as a day celebration;
- Inclusion of less developed countries was also another significant feature to advance the environmental movement, and the
- Recognition of the NGOs' role in environment management.

**At the national level, the following are some of the environmental movements' achievements as highlighted by the trainers:**

- Rwanda as one of the countries in the sub-Saharan region is seen as the one mostly engaged to approve or to ratify the different international conventions related to strengthening environmental management and resilience to climate change such as: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Paris Agreement COP21, CITES in 1963 in Geneva, Switzerland (came into force in 1975), Club of Rome in April 8, 1968, Ramsar Convention, February 2, 1971, in Iran, the establishment of the IPCC in November 1988, among others;
- Rwanda has enacted policies and laws on environment such as:
  - Law n° 36/ 2003 of December 29, 2003; Rwanda was authorized to ratify the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted at Kyoto on March 6, 1998
  - Presidential Order n° 30/01 of August 24, 2003 related to the membership of Rwanda Recalling the Cartagena protocol on Bio-safety to the Convention of Biological Biodiversity signed in Nairobi from May 15 to May 26, 2000 and in New York from June 5, 2000 to June 4, 2001 as authorized to be ratified by Law n° 38/2003 of December 29, 2003, Rwanda approved the Montreal International Convention on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, signed in London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997), Beijing (1999), especially in its Article 2 of the London amendments, and Article 3 of 2 Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing amendments.
  - Presidential Order n° 78/01 of July 8, 2002, Rwanda approved the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants, signed in Stockholm on May 22, 2002;
  - Presidential Order n° 29/01 of August 24, 2003 approving the membership of Rwanda; Rwanda approved the BASEL Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous wastes and their disposal as adopted at BASEL on March 22, 1989; and
  - Among others.
- Rwanda has reported three National Communications (NATCOM 1 in June 2005, NATCOM 2 in 2011, and NATCOM 3 in 2018).
- By 2011 through Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Rwanda developed a Green Growth and Climate Resilience Strategy to lead the country's response to climate change, and it was updated in 2020 to serve as a roadmap for achieving focused and quantifiable climate action in critical sectors such as in the four sectors emitting GHG viz Combustion Energy, Industry Processes & Products Use (IPPU), Waste and Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFOLU).

After a clear presentation by the trainer, the trainees were actively engaged in a Q&A session moderated by Mr. Ildephonse Sinabubariraga, which was active and heated given to the type of questions that the journalists were posing. At the end, the trainees appreciated the knowledge given to them which they considered to be an eye opener to their understanding.

### 1.5.3 Day three

The trainers including an expert in the environment and climate change, Mr. Alex Mulisa, who further discussed with trainees Rwanda's commitments and achievements to environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The PowerPoint presentation shared by Mr. Alex Mulisa gave an in-depth understanding on Rwanda's commitment and achievement to environmental protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation using the Green Gicumbi Project as a success story. In his presentation, he showcased the consistent environmental commitment that Rwanda has undergone to be a developed, climate resilient, and low carbon economy by 2050.

**In his presentation, he focused on the GoR's contribution and commitment to achieving environmental- and climate change-related matters. He mentioned this contribution in the following way:**

- Protection of wetlands: Considering the importance of water which is influencing the quality of life of the people, their health, and their overall productivity; the GoR is much more involved in the protection of wetland including interdiction of building on wetland, and protecting 50 m of land from lake and/or wetland;
- Today, 30.4% of Rwanda is covered with forests. Every year, Rwandans plant millions of trees as part of an annual tree planting season. Rwandans planted 25 million trees during the 2020/21 Forest Planting Season in an effort to expand and restore forests and contribute to the global effort to address climate change;
- Forestry restoration: Rwanda's commitment to conserve the environment has also been seen through the protection and restoration of degraded ecosystems such as wetlands, lakes, and natural forests. Nyungwe, Gishwati, and Mukura have been restored and upgraded into national parks;
- Waste management: Recycling projects implemented by the private companies;
- Reduction in dependency on agriculture and an increase in non-farm employment;
- Rainwater harvesting;
- To support efforts to address air pollution, Rwanda has installed air quality monitoring stations in the City of Kigali and across the wider country;
- Car free days: Rwanda also organizes "Car Free Days" on the first and third Sundays of the month and offers free sports training and medical check-ups as an incentive;
- Rwanda has adopted the East African Community emission standards and air quality specifications governing cement factories, as well as vehicle and thermal power plant emissions standards;
- Rwanda has installed ambient air quality monitors in at least 10 locations countrywide (Rusizi, Rubavu, Nyabihu, Gicumbi, Ruhango, Kirehe, Kayanza, Nyagatare, City of Kigali/University of Rwanda/CST, and Gitega) to track pollution from major roads, industries and infrastructure facilities like electricity plants, towers as well as buildings;
- A number of electric cars are being promoted by Volkswagen Rwanda and the Rwanda Green Fund has invested in Ampersand Ltd to pilot electric motorcycles;

- Furthermore, efforts are underway to pilot conversion of combustion engine taxi-mottos to electric ones in partnership with a private operator and the United Nations Development Program;
- Renewable energy;
- The country's efforts to limit its contribution to climate change and adapt to the consequences of a warming planet over the next decade is estimated at US \$11 billion, made up of US \$5.7 billion for mitigation and US \$5.3 billion for adaptation;
- In May 2020, Rwanda was the first African country to submit its revised climate action plan (NDC). In the plan, Rwanda has an ambitious target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 38% by 2030 compared to business as usual, equivalent to an estimated mitigation of up to 4.6 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e);
- One of the strategy's programs of action is the "Climate Data and Projections," which was designed to maintain climate change records and provide data to help the country prepare for a warmer world through new technologies and capacity building.



**PHOTO 6**  
MR. ALEX MULISA  
DURING THE  
PRESENTATION

The information and knowledge shared by Mr. Alex Mulisa was highly appreciated by the journalists since most of them hardly knew what Rwanda has achieved. They committed to gather more information based on what the trainer gave them, so that they can inform and educate their audiences for public inclusion and awareness purposes.

#### 1.5.4 Day four

The module on ethical and investigation reporting on environmental management and climate change impact was also delivered on day four by Mr. Emmanuel Mugisha focusing on ethical environmental reporting. Under this module, the trainees were able to: describe the relationship between environment, sustainability and mass media; discuss risk communication relating to environmental reporting; understand the basics of investigative environmental reporting; and analyze some major environmental problems. In brief, they were able to acquire skills in environmental reporting in an ethical and public centered manner.

At the end of this session, the trainees were able to understand deeply that media plays a pivotal role in shaping our attitudes towards the environment and also providing a platform to debate as to what kind of development we want, thus creating a discourse on and about sustainable development.

They also understood that the environmental reporters are an important source of disseminating information about the environment to the general public and their reportage becomes a key information source for policymakers and the government, while addressing environmental concerns. They also deliberated on how best the mass media can facilitate and create environmental discourse through environmental ethical reporting, so as to make the role of media professionals become significant and have a better impact for the general public, at large.



**PHOTO 7**  
EMMANUEL MUGISHA,  
ES OF THE RMC DURING  
THE PRESENTATION

#### 1.5.4.1 Closing remarks

In his closing remarks, Jean Pierre Munyeshyaka speaking on behalf of the GGGI told the participants that the GGGI is a treaty-based international, inter-governmental organization dedicated to supporting and promoting strong, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth in developing countries and emerging economies. He further noted that the GGGI has partnered with the GoR to ensure that sustainability and green growth are core principles in Rwanda's future growth and development. The GGGI country program has facilitated Rwanda by embedding advisers within government institutions such as the MININFRA, MoE, RHA, REMA, FONERWA, and secondary cities' districts, and others, to promote green growth by developing policy recommendations and utilizing effective tools to assess green growth progress. He pointed out the need to work together with the media sector so as to make sustainable development and green growth a firm reality. He emphasized that the GGGI acknowledges the need to continue supporting the media sector to play its fundamental role in this shared responsibility.

He conclusively recalled that, the GoR has achieved more in environmental management and climate change resilience but few are known by the community due to the gap in awareness creation, outreaches, and mass communications. That is why the GGGI and the REMA /FONERWA initiated this engagement of journalists as they are closer to the community and can play a vital role in closing the above gap of knowledge and awareness.



**PHOTO 8**  
JEAN PIERRE  
MUNYESHYAKA/ GGGI

#### 1.5.5 Additional activities conducted

The trainees were also engaged in field studies and tree planting activities. The field studies were important in a sense that they gave the trainees empirical and practical knowledge to reinforce the theoretical knowledge acquired during the training sessions. It also gave them the opportunity to access information which was necessary for them as journalists. The tree planting activity was one of the unique activities undertaken to prove the media's commitments to promote environmental protection.

##### 1.5.5.1 Field Visit Studies

The field visit conducted focused on the Green Gicumbi Project. This is one of Rwanda's successful climate change and green growth projects. The motivation to select the Green Gicumbi Project was the consideration of the existing partnership between the GGGI and the FONERWA, based on the Green Gicumbi Project's performance and registered best practices.

In reference to the documented best practices and lessons' learned, trainees focused on what has already been accomplished and what is hoped to be accomplished in the following areas as per project. The following are the project components:

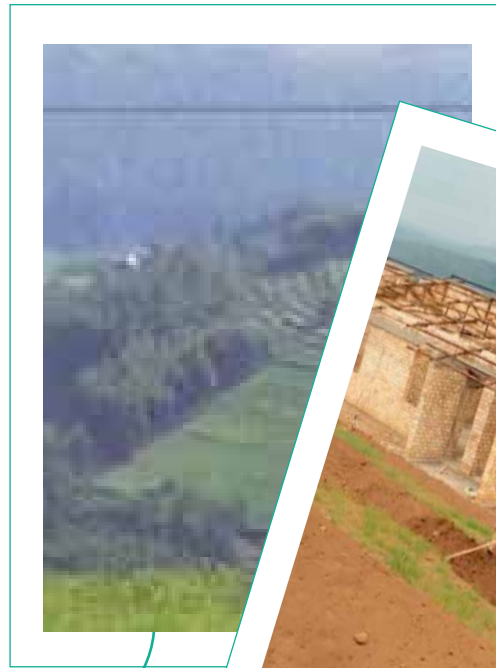
- Watershed protection and climate resilient agriculture
- Sustainable forest management and sustainable energy
- Climate resilient settlements
- Knowledge transfer and mainstreaming

## TRAINING REPORT

During the field visit, the following activities were visited:

### 1.5.5.1.1 Field visit to radical and progressive terraces

Under the overall guidance and coordination of the Green Gicumbi Project headed by the team leader, the progressive and radical terracing were visited in project implementation areas as indicated in the photos below. The knowledge acquired during theoretical training was further entrenched through practical and first-hand experience through the field study conducted. This is evidenced by the stories covered by the journalists following the conducted visits.



**PHOTO 9**  
VISITED RADICAL  
TERRACES



**PHOTO 10**  
VISITED RADICAL  
TERRACES

### 1.5.5.1.2 Field visit of resilient housing

Resilient housing is one of the measures for strengthening climate **resilience** of rural communities in Gicumbi District. This targeted group of people in the high-risk zone falling in categories one and two of “Ubudehe.” The visited resilient housing under construction is located in Rubaya sector: Kabeza village. Here 40 houses are being constructed and it is expected to be complete by June 2022.

### 1.5.5.1.3 Field visit of water harvest

The rainwater harvesting is a crucial tool when it comes to preventing erosion and flooding. For the case of Gicumbi District, an area characterized by high steep mountains, harvesting water is one of the solutions to climate change mitigation and a resilient community vis-à-vis climate change variability and heavy rain.

### 1.5.5.1.4 Field visit of reforestation activities

Media practitioners were facilitated to observe how forests are rehabilitated in Gicumbi District since the reforestation of a land can improve biodiversity. It helps soil erosion control and ensure that our forests filter and supply the water that we all depend on.



**PHOTO 11**  
WATER HARVESTING  
FACILITIES



**PHOTO 12**  
REFORESTED  
FORESTS



#### 1.5.5.1.5 Field visit of renewable energy infrastructures (biogas and improve cooking stoves)

As one of the climate change resilience strategies, biogas and improved cooking stoves are being used as one of the renewable energy sources for cooking. This is reducing the pressure on tree cutting for energy purposes. Households with biogas and improved cooking stoves infrastructures supported by the Green Gicumbi Project were visited and interviewed by journalists on its impact on their livelihood and preservation of the environment.



**PHOTO 13**  
IMPROVED  
COOKING STOVE



**PHOTO 14**  
PARTICIPANTS DURING PLANTING  
A TREES' PLANTATION

#### 1.5.5.2 Tree planting

The tree planting event was conducted and it was attended by Gicumbi District Vice Mayor in charge of economic development and key staff, Green Gicumbi Project staff, Executive Secretary of Rwanda Media Commission, the local community and media practitioners. Over 500 trees were planted on the roadside to the Gatuna border.

## 1.6 TRAINING OUTCOMES

This training workshop registered the following key outcomes:

- Around 200 articles and stories on environment and green growth were published and broadcasted by the trainees;
- Social media feeds on various platforms were posted by the trainees;
- Establishment of “*Inshuti z’ibidukikije*” initiative dedicating the trainees to be friends of the environment for their active engagement in promoting the role of media to advance Rwanda’s environmental policy;
- About sixty (60) story ideas were pitched and submitted for selection and six (6) of them were selected for awarding purposes. The journalists who pitched and selected story ideas were facilitated for production of their stories in various formats (MS Word and audio-visual for documentary purposes);
- Field visits of activities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation among other; and
- Planting of over 500 trees in Gicumbi District.

## 1.7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1.7.1 Conclusion

The four-day workshop for journalists has empowered them to better understand the commitments on the environment, sustainability, and they described the role of the media in green growth awareness raising. Journalists have also acquired skills sets that will enable them to carry out investigative environmental stories, analyze some major environmental problems that affect the people, as well as understanding how much to report on those stories in a more ethical and environmental impact way.

*"I'm one of the news reporters concerned with environmental issues. But because of my limited knowledge on the environmental concepts, some terms and concepts were not familiar to me"* said a one of the trainees. *"Environment is our life and our future, we must take it as our priority"* said a media practitioner who participated in the training. *"We should be friends of the environment"* said another training participant. These are some of the key statements provided by some of the participants during the training session.

Also stories conducted after the training may influence project scale up to other districts with similar challenges based on the registered key achievements in the following areas: rehabilitation of degraded forests, radical and progressive terraces, seedlings of tea produced, improved cooking stoves, among others things. The mode of conducting the workshop was participatory as well as being under guidance of the facilitators present. This has contributed in the assimilation of how to build a team and motivate media practitioners in reporting on environmental issues. Here the participants were in plenary session discussing about the identified and analyzed issues. The time allocated to the analysis and presentation was not enough to enable them to know all the processes, however, the facilitators tried their best to facilitate the session in a timely manner.

Based on the evaluation forms fulfilled by the participants, taking into account the discussions with participants, the feedback was very positive and the session provided a great opportunity for participants to understand their role and responsibilities in environmental and climate change issues. At the end of the session, the participants have developed a slogan *"Inshuti z'Ibidukikije"* dedicating this to the friends of the environment for their active engagement in promoting the role of media to advance Rwanda's environmental policy goals.

At the end of the training, the participants were requested to submit the pitches to be awarded. And 62 pitches were submitted where six of them were selected and awarded as indicated. The best pitches were supported in story development through financial support to collect relevant data and information, as the full stories were submitted.

### 1.7.2 Recommendations

Considering the needs of participants, looking at their capacity gaps, considering their shared concerns, the following are the suggested recommendations:

- To develop a handbook on environmental-related jargons, concepts and instruments for ease of reference by journalists;
- Given the fact that most of the words used in transferring knowledge on environment and climate change are scientific and in foreign languages, it would be difficult for journalists to engage the local audience, which mainly understands Kinyarwanda. Therefore, there is need to establish a booklet/guideline for journalists in regard to the meaning of such words and have it translated into Kinyarwanda language for reference purposes;
- To create a Network of Environmental Journalists and Authorities gathering media practitioners, scientists, NGOs, and government authorities, to enhance knowledge transfer and mainstreaming;
- To come up with a motto *"Inshuti z'Ibidukikije,"* which means: "Friends of the Environment," that will continue to propel media's active role in environmental issues; and
- To continue capacity building of media practitioners in the field of the environment and to organize recycling training sessions on the same topics in order to equip the participants with updated cutting edge, theory and practice regarding the environment, climate change mitigation, adaptation, resilience, and financing.

## Annex 1: Selected journalists for training

No.	MEDIA HOUSE	SEX	NAMES	EMAILS
1	Umuseke.rw (Kigali) Online/ REJ (social media)	M	Rubangura Sadiki Daddy	<a href="mailto:daddyrubangura@gmail.com">daddyrubangura@gmail.com</a>
2	NewTimes.co.rw (Newtimes) (Kigali) Online & Print	M	Michel Nkurunziza	<a href="mailto:nkurumaik25@gmail.com">nkurumaik25@gmail.com</a>
3	Ktpress.rw (Kigali) Online	M	Sabiti Daniel	<a href="mailto:sabiitidanny@gmail.com">sabiitidanny@gmail.com</a>
4	Radio Salus	M	Yves Rugira	<a href="mailto:yvason77@gmail.com">yvason77@gmail.com</a>
5	Bridge.rw Online	F	Ingabire Alice	<a href="mailto:AliceKagabo51@gmail.com">AliceKagabo51@gmail.com</a>
6	Kigalitoday.com (South Province) Online	M	Munyantore Jean Claude	<a href="mailto:munyantore5@gmail.com">munyantore5@gmail.com</a>
7	Ubumwe.com (Kigali) Online	F	Mukazayire Immaculee	<a href="mailto:yimmaculee@gmail.com">yimmaculee@gmail.com</a>
8	RBA (Rwanda Broadcast Agency) (Kigali) (TV & Radio)	M	Herman Ndayisaba	<a href="mailto:ndayih@ yahoo.fr">ndayih@ yahoo.fr</a>
9	Hobe Rwanda Magazine (Kigali) Online	M	Kayitare Jean Bosco	<a href="mailto:kayijb@gmail.com">kayijb@gmail.com</a>
10	Isango Star (TV & Radio) (Kigali)	F	Assiati Mukobwajana	<a href="mailto:assimuka646@gmail.com">assimuka646@gmail.com</a>
11	Flash Radio & Tv	M	Umuhuza Honore	<a href="mailto:vumbika@gmail.com">vumbika@gmail.com</a>
12	Amahoronews.com (Kigali) Online	M	Amani Ntakandi	<a href="mailto:amahoronewspaper@gmail.com">amahoronewspaper@gmail.com</a>
13	Topafricanews.com (Kigali) Online	M	Justin Kayiranga	<a href="mailto:justinkayiranga@gmail.com">justinkayiranga@gmail.com</a>
14	The SourcePost.com Online	M	Ntakirutimana Deus	<a href="mailto:deusnta4@gmail.com">deusnta4@gmail.com</a>
15	Bridge Magazine	F	Umukunzi Mediatrice	<a href="mailto:umumedia10@gmail.com">umumedia10@gmail.com</a>
16	Umusanzunews.com (Kigali) Online	M	Nkusi Leon	<a href="mailto:nkusileong@gmail.com">nkusileong@gmail.com</a>
17	PaxPress (Kigali) Online	F	Umuhuza Nadine	<a href="mailto:maruhoza@gmail.com">maruhoza@gmail.com</a>
18	Fine FM Radio	F	IDUKUNDA Kayihura Emma Sabine	<a href="mailto:idukusabine@gmail.com">idukusabine@gmail.com</a>
19	Panorama.rw Online	F	Munezero Jeanne d'Arc	<a href="mailto:munezerojeannedarc@gmail.com">munezerojeannedarc@gmail.com</a>
20	Radio Umucyo (Kigali) Radio	M	Samuel Mujyanama	<a href="mailto:smujyanama@gmail.com">smujyanama@gmail.com</a>
21	Igihe.com	M	Bazatsinda Jean Claude	<a href="mailto:jeanclaudbazatsinda@gmail.com">jeanclaudbazatsinda@gmail.com</a>
22	Bwiza.com (Nyamasheke) Online	M	Bahuwiyongera Sylvestre	<a href="mailto:Sylvestrebahuwiyongera@gmail.com">Sylvestrebahuwiyongera@gmail.com</a>
23	Umuringanews Online	F	Nikuze Nkusi Diane	<a href="mailto:nkusidiane83@gmail.com">nkusidiane83@gmail.com</a>

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**TRAINING REPORT**

No.	MEDIA HOUSE	SEX	NAMES	EMAILS
24	DW Correspondent	F	Alex Ngarambe	<a href="mailto:angarambe5@gmail.com">angarambe5@gmail.com</a>
25	Rebero.co.rw (Kigali) Online	M	Habimana Jean Pierre	<a href="mailto:jeanpierreh48@gmail.com">jeanpierreh48@gmail.com</a>
26	Rwandanews24.rw (Kigali) Online	F	Byukusenge Annonciata	<a href="mailto:byukusengeannonciata@gmail.com">byukusengeannonciata@gmail.com</a>
27	ImvahoNshya (Kigali) Online & Print	F	Judith Nyiraneza	<a href="mailto:Nyirjud24@gmail.com">Nyirjud24@gmail.com</a>
28	Radio Voice of Africa (Kigali) Radio	M	Samuel Kwizera	<a href="mailto:samuelkwizera36@gmail.com">samuelkwizera36@gmail.com</a>
29	Impuruza.net Online	M	Ufitinema Aimee Gerard	<a href="mailto:ufitaime@gmail.com">ufitaime@gmail.com</a>
30	Lecanape.rw	M	Gerard Rugambwa	<a href="mailto:geraruga2012@gmail.com">geraruga2012@gmail.com</a>
31	Radio Huguka (Radio Communautaire)	M	Jean Bosco Mbonyemugenzi	<a href="mailto:Jmbonyumugenzi48@gmail.com">Jmbonyumugenzi48@gmail.com</a>
32	Ingenzinyayo.com Online	F	Mukanyandwi Louise	<a href="mailto:mukanyandwi06@gmail.com">mukanyandwi06@gmail.com</a>
33	Umwezi.rw Online	F	Carine Kayitesi	<a href="mailto:carineumwezi@gmail.com">carineumwezi@gmail.com</a>
34	muhaziyacu.rw	M	Hakizimana Yussuf	<a href="mailto:hayous2001@gmail.com">hayous2001@gmail.com</a>
35	Radio Ishyngiro/North province (Radio Communautaire)	M	Jimmy Muhire Mudahemuka	<a href="mailto:mulovelyjimmy@gmail.com">mulovelyjimmy@gmail.com</a>
36	Rwandainspirer.com/ Online	M	Hakizimana Elias	<a href="mailto:elias.theinspirer@gmail.com">elias.theinspirer@gmail.com</a>
37	Pressbox	M	Kubwimana Jean Claude	<a href="mailto:Jckubwimana9@gmail.com">Jckubwimana9@gmail.com</a>
38	Izuba Radio &TV	F	Umutoniwase Clarisse	<a href="mailto:Umutoniclara4@gmail.com">Umutoniclara4@gmail.com</a>
39	Ukwezi.rw Online	M	Muhizi Olivier	<a href="mailto:oliviermuhizi87@gmail.com">oliviermuhizi87@gmail.com</a>
40	Radio Maria Rwanda ( Kigali) Radio	M	Manasse Manirakiza	<a href="mailto:manirakizama1@gmail.com">manirakizama1@gmail.com</a>
41	Rwanda Dispatch	M	Charles Ndushabandi	<a href="mailto:Cndushabandi@gmail.com">Cndushabandi@gmail.com</a>
42	mwambanews.rw Online	M	Habumuremyi Viateur	<a href="mailto:habaviateur1@gmail.com">habaviateur1@gmail.com</a>
43	voicemagazine.rw Online	M	Mukanziza Pascasie	<a href="mailto:nzizapassy@gmail.com">nzizapassy@gmail.com</a>
44	TV&Rado10	M	Twahiwa Assoumani	<a href="mailto:assoumanita@gmail.com">assoumanita@gmail.com</a>
45	Intego.rw (Kigali) Online	M	Bugirimfura Rachid	<a href="mailto:rachidintegre@gmail.com">rachidintegre@gmail.com</a>
46	kosmotive.rw/ Online	F	MURORUNKWERE Saidath	<a href="mailto:Saidom82@gmail.com">Saidom82@gmail.com</a>
47	MontjalineWS.org	F	TWAHIRWA Umumarashavu Janat	<a href="mailto:umumarashavu701@gmail.com">umumarashavu701@gmail.com</a>
48	Umuseke.rw /Online/ South province	M	Muhizi Elisee	<a href="mailto:muhizielisee@gmail.com">muhizielisee@gmail.com</a>
49	RwandaYacu.rw	M	Ngaboyabahizi Protais	<a href="mailto:ngaboprotais20@gmail.com">ngaboprotais20@gmail.com</a>
50	Brightafrica.rw	M	Karenzi Christophe	<a href="mailto:chriskarenzi@gmail.com">chriskarenzi@gmail.com</a>
51	Strongnew.co.rw	F	Ingabire Grace	<a href="mailto:graceingabire908@gmail.com">graceingabire908@gmail.com</a>
52	BTN TV	M	Janvier Semigabo	<a href="mailto:Jasaviora7@gmail.com">Jasaviora7@gmail.com</a>

18  
**TRAINING REPORT**

No.	MEDIA HOUSE	SEX	NAMES	EMAILS
53	Radio Ishingiro	M	Sinabubariraga Ildephonse	<a href="mailto:ildephonse@gmail.com">ildephonse@gmail.com</a>
54	Radio Ishingiro	M	Bizimana Desire	<a href="mailto:Desirebizi56@gmail.com">Desirebizi56@gmail.com</a>
55	Radio Ishingiro	M	Musengimana Jean Damascene	<a href="mailto:musedama@gmail.com">musedama@gmail.com</a>
56	Rwandadispatch.com	M	Muganwa Gonzage	<a href="mailto:muganwa@gmail.com">muganwa@gmail.com</a>
57	AFIA AMANI	M	Ndutiye Florent	<a href="mailto:rebenik20gmail.com">rebenik20gmail.com</a>
58	Ngaziyangu TV	F	Nyiramuyira Stephanie	<a href="mailto:muyiraste@gmail.com">muyiraste@gmail.com</a>
59	Pax Press	M	Karegeya Jean Baptiste Omar	<a href="mailto:karegeyajeanmar@gmail.com">karegeyajeanmar@gmail.com</a>
60	Panorama	M	Rwanyange Rene Anthere	<a href="mailto:Anthers2020@gmail.com">Anthers2020@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:rwanthere@gmail.com">rwanthere@gmail.com</a>



# 2 TRAINING EVALUATION ON EMPOWERING JOURNALISTS WITH SPECIALIZED & ETHICAL INVESTIGATIVE REPORTING SKILLS ON GREEN GROWTH AND CLIMATE CHANGE IN RWANDA



2.1	INTRODUCTION .....	20
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## ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1

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### ANNEX 2

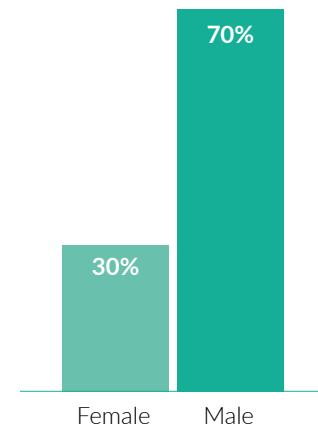
Summary of the evaluation of the sessions  
by participants..... 25

## 2.1 Introduction

Through the financial support of the GGGI, a training on empowering journalists with specialized and ethical investigative reporting skills on green growth and climate change in Rwanda was organized starting from 27/01/2022 to 20/01/2022. The workshop was held at Gicumbi District, Urumuri Hotel, facilitated by a team of consultants procured through SSCOPCO Ltd.

The workshop was attended by 60 journalists (see annex 2: list of the participants) from various media houses. Female participants were at a rate of 30% and male participants were 70% as indicated in the figure above. At the end of the training, an evaluation was conducted to assess the trainees' satisfaction.

**FIGURE 1**  
GENDER OF THE TRAINEES



## 2.2 Participants expectations

Before the training, the participant's expectations were gathered so as to orient the trainers and other facilitators. The items below were considered in gathering their expectations.

**TABLE 1:** EXPECTATIONS OF THE TRAINEES

Expectations	%
Knowledge on the environment and its components	85%
Information on global efforts committed in conferences, conventions and protocols	87%
Understand international conventions in which Rwanda is engaged and demonstrate Rwanda's national commitments	79.4%
Understand the key achievements of the GoR and the gaps to be fulfilled by various stakeholders	
Understanding the basics of investigative environmental reporting, analyze some major environmental problems and acquire skills in environmental reporting	91.1%

In general all the items scored highly in terms of expectations. However, "Understanding the basics of investigative environmental reporting, analyze some major environmental problems and acquire skills in environmental reporting" scored 91.1% which indicates that journalists (in general) have a need for more trainings on how to conduct in-depth, analytical and quality investigative stories on climate change issues for public interest purposes.

## 2.3 Modality of the evaluation

The evaluation was conducted by participants through feedback forms as the most common way to gauge participant reactions to the training aimed at making judgments about the training to improve its effectiveness, and/or to inform programming decisions, especially for future similar activities.

The participants were evaluated after the training to assess how they learned from the workshop through an administered questionnaire. All participants filled in the forms and submitted them to the RMC coordination team. Thereafter, the forms were compiled and analyzed for the purposes of this report.

## 2.4 Overall evaluation criteria of the workshop

The four-day workshop was concluded by an evaluation made by each participant. The evaluation was based on the eleven set criteria as indicated in the table below. This evaluation focused on three main themes:

- i. What trainees thought and felt about the training;
- ii. How well did the learners acquire the knowledge delivered by the training and;
- iii. How well did the trainees put that knowledge into practice in the field?

**The evaluation was guided by a series of questions listed below:**

- Were the objectives of the workshop clearly defined?
- Was participation and interaction encouraged?
- Were the topics covered relevant to you?
- Were the contents organized and easy to follow?
- Was the facilitator able to put you in a good mood?
- Will this workshop experience be useful in your work?
- Was the facilitator knowledgeable about the workshop's topics?
- Was the facilitator well prepared?
- Were the workshop's objectives met?
- Was the time allocated to this workshop sufficient?
- Was the workshop's venue convenient?
- What did you like most about this workshop?
- What did you not like most about this workshop?
- What aspects of the workshop could be improved?
- How do you hope to change your practice as a result of this workshop?
- Please share other comments or expand on previous responses.

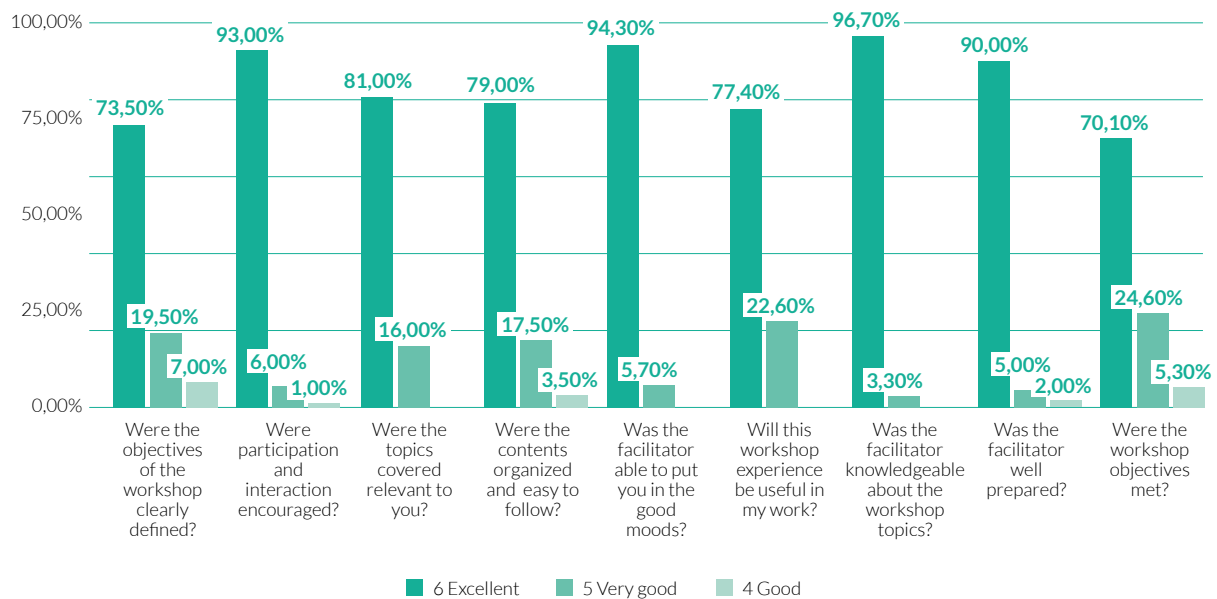
## 2.5 Evaluation findings

At the end of the sessions, the participants evaluated the training workshop based on the above set questions. The grades were conducted accordingly.

**TABLE 2:** DEFINITION OF GRADING AND SCORE

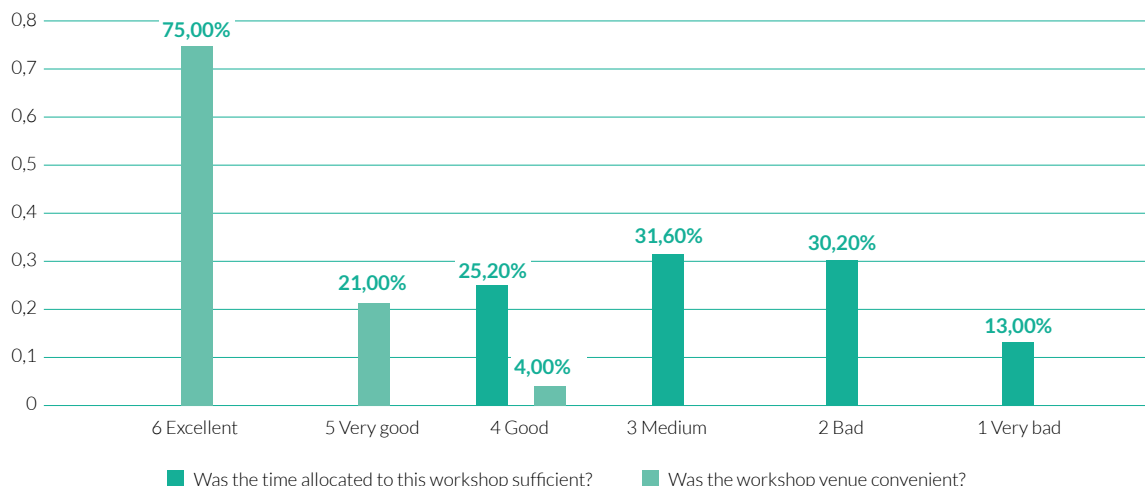
Grading	Score
Excellent	6
Very Good	5
Good	4
Medium	3
Bad	2
Very Bad	1

**FIGURE 2:** VIEWS OF THE TRAINEES



The respondents to the above assessment questions only gave feedback on the above three grading of excellent, very good and good. None of the respondents gave feedback on the other remaining three grading of medium, bad and very bad. In general, the results from the above evaluation show that the training was very successful. Specifically, the trainees believed that the objectives of the workshop were clearly defined and the participation and interaction of the trainees was encouraged. The trainees also witnessed that the topics covered were relevant to them and the content was organized and easy to follow.

**FIGURE 3:** TIME ALLOCATED TO THE WORKSHOP AND CONVENIENCE OF THE VENUE



The respondents noted that the time allocated to the workshop was not enough given that the score is at a rate of 25.20%. However, the convenience of the venue was rated excellent at a rate of 75%. The trainees' feedback highlighted that the aspects to be improved next time is time allocation to the training workshop sessions. This clearly testified that the time allocated to the training was not enough and requires extending.

## 2.6 Participants comments

Among the many comments, the trainees revealed that there were other areas which needed capacity building such as green-economy, climate change financing, indicators of climate change vulnerability, gender and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and best practices at the global level, among others.

After the workshop, the participants confirmed that they would change their practice by providing more emphasis on the environment and green growth topics. The trainees recommended that similar workshops should be extended to the entire media fraternity for more impact, especially in disseminating the information to the general public.

## 2.7 Conclusion

From the trainees' observations, the four-day workshop for journalists has empowered them to understand environment concepts, global and national commitments on the environment, Rwanda's achievements and ethical considerations, and the role of the media in raising environmental awareness. Journalists have also acquired skills sets that will enable them to carry out investigative environmental stories, analyze some major environmental problems that affect the general public but also how to report those stories in a more ethical and environmental impactful way of reporting, that will reach the targeted communities.

As a result of the training, the participants came up with an interesting project initiative that they have called "Green Hands" with a slogan "*Inshuti z'Ibidukikije*." All of them committed to be more involved in environmental content development in the future.



# Annex 1: Evaluation of the sessions by participants

The grades were the following: 6: Excellent; 5: Very Good; 4: Good; 3: Medium; 2: Bad; and 1: Very Bad.

No.	QUESTIONS	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Were the objectives of the workshop clearly defined?						
2	Was participation and interaction encouraged?						
3	Were the topics covered relevant to you?						
4	Were the contents organized and easy to follow?						
5	Was the facilitator able to put you in a good mood?						
6	Will this workshop experience be useful in your work?						
7	Was the facilitator knowledgeable about the workshop's topics?						
8	Was the facilitator well prepared?						
9	Were the workshop's objectives met?						
10	Was the time allocated to this workshop sufficient enough?						
11	Was the workshop venue convenient?						
12	What did you like most about this workshop?						
13	What did you not like most about this workshop?						
14	What aspects of the workshop could be improved?						
15	How do you hope to change your practice as a result of this workshop?						
16	Please share with us any other comments or expand on previous responses here.						

## Annex 2: Summary of the evaluation of the sessions by participants

The grades were the following: 6: Excellent; 5: Very Good; 4: Good; 3: Medium; 2: Bad, and 1: Very Bad.

No.	QUESTIONS	6 Excellent	5 Very Good	4 Good	3 Medium	2 Bad	1 Very Bad
1	Were the objectives of the workshop clearly defined?	73.5%	19.5%	7.0%			
2	Was participation and interaction encouraged?	93.0%	6.0%	1.0%			
3	Were the topics covered relevant to you?	81.0%	16.0%				
4	Were the contents organized and easy to follow?	79.0%	17.5%	3.5%			
5	Was the facilitator able to put you in a good mood?	94.3%	5.7%				
6	Will this workshop experience be useful in your work?	77.4%	22.6%				
7	Was the facilitator knowledgeable about the workshop's topics?	96.7%	3.3%				
8	Was the facilitator well prepared?	90.0%	5.0%	2.0%			
9	Were the workshop's objectives met?	70.1%	24.6%	5.3%			
10	Was the time allocated to this workshop sufficient?			25.2%	31.6%	30.2%	13.0%
11	Was the workshop venue convenient?	75.0%	21.0%	4.0%			
12	What did you like the most about this workshop?	Merging theoretical skills with a field visit High participation of the training participants					
13	What did you not like the most about this workshop?	Limited time dedicated to the training Limited number of covered topics					
14	What aspects of the workshop could be improved?	Time allocated to the training					
15	How do you hope to change your practice as a result of this workshop?	We have decided to be the friends of the environment We will be reporting on environmental issues					
16	Please share other comments or expand on previous responses here.	We need to share our experiences with other countries around the world We need to have a network of gathering people from different disciplines to work together					

# 3 A NARRATIVE REPORT ON THE SELECTED BEST STORY ANGLES PITCHED BY TRAINEES FOR AWARDING PURPOSES



3.1	INTRODUCTION.....	27
3.2	JUDGES/PANNELISTS.....	27
3.3	THE CRITERIA USED.....	28

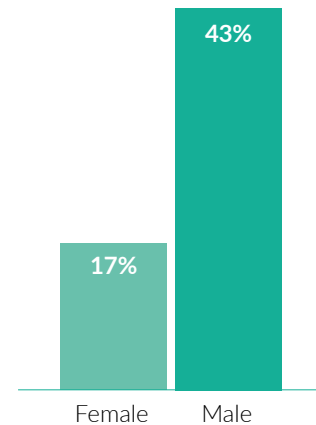
## 3.1 Introduction

On January 28, 2022, a team of potential panelists were engaged and facilitated by a team from SSCOPCO Ltd, to select the best pitched stories by the journalists who had been trained under the project “Empowering Journalists with Specialized and Ethical Investigative Reporting Skills on Green Growth and Climate Change in Rwanda.”

The pitches were open to all who participated in the training workshop. The number of stories submitted was about 60 whereby 17 of them were pitched by female journalists and 43 were pitched by male journalists for selection and evaluation purposes. The target was to have five (5) best stories to for awarding purposes.

The judges were chosen on the basis of their potentials, skills and competences in conducting similar activities specifically in the media sector.

**FIGURE 1**  
GENDER DISAGGREGATED  
OF TRAINEES

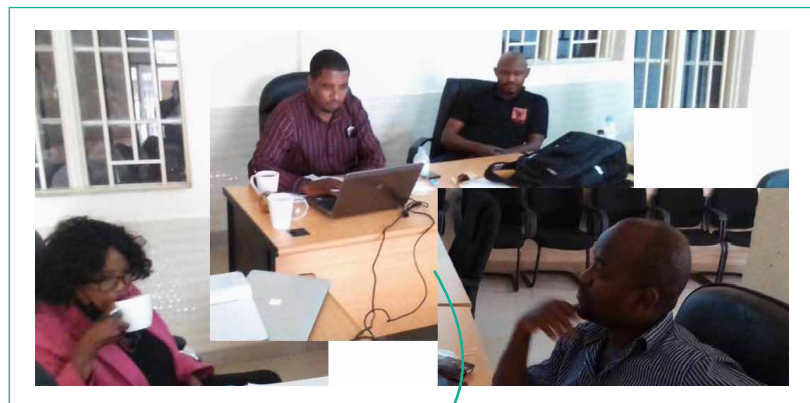


## 3.2 Judges/pannelists

According to the plan, the panel of judges was supposed to be made up of six people namely; Prof. Jjuuko Margaret (Chairperson), Mugisha Emmanuel (Vice-Chairperson), Muganwa Gonzaga (Secretary), Mujyanama Pio (Member), Munyeshyaka Jean Pierre (Representing the GGGI), and Muhawenima Fulgence (Representing FONERWA). Unfortunately, Munyeshyaka Jean Pierre from the GGGI and Muhawenima Fulgence from FONERWA were absent with reasons given for their absence. The details of the panel of judges are listed below.

**TABLE 1:** LIST OF PANELISTS

No.	Names	Position	E-mail
1	Prof. Jjuuko Margaret	Chairperson	<a href="mailto:margarert.jjuuko@gmail.com">margarert.jjuuko@gmail.com</a>
2	Mugisha Emmanuel	Vice- Chairperson	<a href="mailto:emma2rw@gmail.com">emma2rw@gmail.com</a>
3	Muganwa Gonzaga	Secretary	<a href="mailto:muganwa@gmail.com">muganwa@gmail.com</a>
4	MUJYANAMA Pio	Member	<a href="mailto:piomujyanama@gmail.com">piomujyanama@gmail.com</a>



**PHOTO 1**  
PANELISTS DURING  
SELECTION



### 3.3 The criteria used

The criteria the judges used to select the best pitched stories was mainly guided by the following:

- i. Clearly defined angle,
- ii. Story relevance to the environmental context,
- iii. Viability (doable) of a story and the expected impact of the story,
- iv. The best pitches were also selected based on the themes such as terracing, forestry, biogas and improved cooking stoves, construction of resilient houses.
- v. The languages were also given a certain priority, especially English and French.

Subject to the above criteria, the following pitched stories were selected, awarded, developed in Microsoft Word, and the audio-visual documentaries of the awared stories were produced:

**TABLE 2:** SELECTED PITCHES

No.	Names	Pitches
1	Rwanyange Rene Anthere	<i>Inyungu y'inyabutatu y'amaterasi y'indinganire ishingiyi ku gufata ubutaka, kongera umusaruro n'ubwatsi bugaburirwa amatungo</i>
2	Umuhoza Nadine	<i>Uruhare rw'imbabura za rondereza n'ikoreshwa rya biogaze mu kugabanya ingano y'inkwi zikoreshwa ku hatewe inkunga n'umushinga wa Green Gicumbi</i>
3	Ndutiye Florent and Gerard Rugambwa	<i>Les maisons résilientes : stratégie pour la mitigation aux effets du changement climatique</i>
4	Karegeya Jean Baptiste	<i>Gusazura ishyamba nezabyatuma umusaruro waryo wikuba kane nk'uko byemezwa n'Umushinga Green Gicumbi</i>
5	Twahiwa Assoumani	<i>Documentaire ku ncamake y'ingaruka ziterwa n'ibiza bituruka ku mihindagurikire y'ibihe n' uburyo bwo guhangana nazo: FONERWA/ "Umushinga" Green Gicumbi</i>
6	Charles Ndushabandi	Over 160,000 green jobs created in Rwanda



**PHOTO 2**  
PHOTO DURING  
AWARD EVENT

## Annex: **PROJECT PROPOSAL**

### 1. **Icyegeranyo ku bidukikije**

- a. Iki kiganiro, gikozwe mu buryo bwa Documentaire (Icyegeranyo), ariko kiri Radiophonic(Audio/mp3), kimara iminota 30:25"
- b. Cyahawe inyito igira iti: **Ibanga ryo guhangana n'imihindagurikire y'ikirere.**
- c. Kiragaragaza incamake y'igisobanuro cy'ibidukikije, uko ikiremamuntu cyangize ikirere gihereye ku kwangiza ibidukikije, imihindagurikire y'ikirere, ingaruka ziterwa n'ibiza bituruka ku mihindagurikire y'ikirere, kikanagaragaza uburyo bwo guhangana n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ikirere hashingiwe ku ibungabunga ry'ibidukikije.
- d. By **Assoumani Twahirwa**, Umunyamakuru wa Radio/TV10.

### 2. **Inyungu y'inyabutatu mu materasi y'indinganire**

- a. Umutwi: Inyungu y'inyabutatu mu materasi y'indinganire
- b. Kigaragaza ko amaterasi y'indinganire yabaye ipfundo rikomeye mu guhindura imibereho y'abatuye mu misozi miremire y'Akarere ka Gicumbi. Inyungu y'inyabutatu y'aya materasi ishingiyeye ku gufata ubutaka ntibutwarwe n'isuri, kongera umusaruro kandi aterwaho ubwatsi bugaburirwa amatungo.
- c. Cyateguwe na **Rwanyange Rene Anthere**

### 3. **Over 160,000 green jobs transforming livelihoods**

- a. Title: Over 160,000 green jobs transforming livelihoods
- b. The jobs have been created through terracing, construction of resilient houses, protection of wetlands, etc.
- c. By Mr. Charles Ndushabandi

### 4. **Guteka kuri biogaz na rondereza byabatandukanyije no kwangiza amashyamba**

- a. Umutwe: Akamaro ka ronderaza na biogaze mu kubungabunga amashyamba
- b. Bamwe mu bahawe biogaz n'imbabura za rondereza n'umushinga Green Gicumbi, ukorerwa mu karere ka **Gicumbi**, mu ntara y'Amajyaruguru mu rwego rwo kugabanya ibicanwa byatumaga bamwe bajya gusenya inkwi, bavuga ko byatumye batakijya kwangiza amashyamba. Ubu nabo ngo bazi uruhare rwabo mu kubungabunga ibidukikije.
- c. By Umuhoro Nadine

### 5. **Maisons résilientes: stratégie pour la mitigation aux effets du changement climatique**

- a. Titre: Les maisons résilientes : stratégie pour la mitigation aux effets du changement climatique
- b. Green Gicumbi en construction des maisons résilientes au changement climatique sur plusieurs sites y compris celui de Kabeza dans le secteur Rubaya, cellule Nyamiyaga. Ce projet compte construire 4,000 maisons dans le District de Gicumbi sur ce site, 40 maisons sont en cours de construction comme démontré ci-haut.
- c. By Gérard Rugambwa and Florent Ndutiye

### 6. **Gusazura amashyamba**

- a. Umutwe : Menya uko wasazura ishyamba, umusaruro waryo ukubona kane
- b. Muri gahunda yo kubungabunga amashyamba harwanywa imihindagurikire y'ikirere, umushinga Green Gicumbi ukangurira ukanafasha abafite amashyamba kuyasazura, ku buryo hegitari yavagamo amashyamba 50 ivamo arenga 200.
- c. By Karegeya Jean Baptiste Omar





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