CITY REGION FOOD SYSTEM TOOLKIT

Assessing and planning resilient and sustainable city region food systems

Example: Kigali research method development table

Brief description	This example shows the development of quantitative and qualitative research questions out of the initial indicators drawn up for the CRFS project in Kigali, Rwanda, as well as the data source and data collection method for each.
Expected outcome	The project team has ideas of suitable quantitative and qualitative research methods, and ideas about where to go to receive answers and what methods are most appropriate.
Expected output	A set of quantitative and qualitative research questions; identified data sources; data collection methods determined
Scale of application	Project level
Expertise required	Research and analysis
Examples of application	Kigali
Year of development	2021
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Relevant CRFS Handbook modules; related tools, examples and activities	In-depth assessment module *Related to Guidance: Developing a research method for the In-depth assessment*

Full description and justification

This example shows the development of quantitative and qualitative research questions for the CRFS project in Kigali, Rwanda. The project team worked through each of 10 priority areas in turn, using the initial indicators as the starting point for the quantitative research questions, and drawing up associated qualitative research questions. For each question, data sources were identified and data collection methods.

The example may help other project teams to identify the kinds of quantitative and qualitative questions to ask in relation to each indicator, as well as provide ideas of data sources and data collection methods.

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Priority	Indicator	Research question	Data source	Data collection method
1. Farmers would like to have a more affordable and subsidized irrigation system especially those in Bugesera district that is more prone to prolonged drought which is a common event in this District.	1. (Increase in) proportion of hillside farmers who are equipped with water harvesting techniques for irrigation purposes during dry season at community and household level	Quantitative: What proportion of hillside farmers are equipped with water harvesting techniques for irrigation purposes during dry season at community and household level?	District agronomists Irrigation officer, if exists (Farmers) Agri projects if any	Key informant interview
		Qualitative: Which harvesting techniques are hillside farmers equipped with? Who are the hillside farmers who are equipped with water harvesting techniques? By age? Gender? Socio-economic group? District? By crop?	Farmers – head of household District agronomists	Questionnaire
		Why do these farmers have access to water harvesting techniques? Why do others not?	Farmers - head of household	Questionnaire

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	2. (Increase in) proportion of farmers in lowlands accessing more conventional irrigation facilities	Quantitative: What is the proportion of farmers in lowlands accessing more conventional irrigation facilities?	District agronomists Irrigation officer, if exists (Farmers)	Key informant interview
		Qualitative: Which conventional irrigation facilities are used? Who are the farmers in lowlands accessing more conventional irrigation facilities? By age? Gender? Socio-economic group? District? By crop?	Farmers – head of household District agronomists	Questionnaire
		Why do some farmer in lowlands accessing more conventional irrigation facilities? Why do some not?	Farmers - head of household	Questionnaire
2.Farmers need knowledge on good agriculture practices on climate shocks and stresses impacting agriculture	3. Existence of technical services, practices, techniques, inputs, tools to become more resilient against climate shocks and stresses (by Ubudehe category, gender and age)	Quantitative: Do technical services, practices, techniques, inputs, tools exist to help farmers become more resilient against climate shocks and stresses?	District agronomists Farmers' cooperatives Extension agent leads at district level MINEMA REMA	Key informant interviews Key informant interviews *Which farmers?* *What knowledge?* *How is knowledge shared?* *What existing knowledge levels?*

		Qualitative: What exactly technical services, practices, techniques, inputs, tools exist? What are the climate shocks and stresses do they help farmers become more resilient against? If they don't exist, why not?	District agronomists Extension agent leads at district level Farmers' cooperatives	Key informant interviews
	4. (An increase in) Proportion of farmers accessing techniques, inputs, tools to become more resilient against climate shocks and stresses (by Ubudehe category, gender and age)	Quantitative: What proportion of farmers accessing techniques, inputs, tools to become more resilient against climate shocks and stresses?	Farmers' cooperatives (district agronomists) (Extension agent leads at district level)	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: Who are the farmers that are accessing? (by Ubudehe category, gender and age)	Organisers of services, workshops etc Farmers (district agronomists)	Key informant interviews Surveys

			(Extension agent leads at district level)	
		Why are these farmers accessing the services? Why are others not?	Farmers themselves NGOs (district agronomists) (Extension agent leads at district level)	Surveys Key informant interviews
	5. (An increase in) Proportion of farmers practicing good, risk-sensitive agricultural practices	Quantitative: (What proportion of farmers practicing good, risk-sensitive agricultural practices?) What proportion of relevant farmers are using each practice?	Farmers' cooperatives (district agronomists) (Extension agent leads at district level) MINAGRI	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: What risk sensitive practices are already being used? Why are these practices used and not others?	Farmers (district agronomists) (Extension agent leads at district level)	Surveys Key informant interviews

		What other practices are desirable? Why are some people not practicing risk-sensitive agriculture?		
2.Farmers need access to information on early warning on climate shocks and stresses impacting agriculture	6. (The existence of) communication channels for farmers to access agriculture related information, especially the early warning on multiple shocks that can impact the agriculture calendar.	Quantitative Do (multi-risk) communication channels exist?	District agronomist MoA extension lead Can connect with FAO E-COMMERCE project – how farmers use mobile phones, etc?	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative How is information transmitted (technology)? What type of information Is transmitted? Why these technologies and information? Why not others? What risk(s) does this information relate to? Is the information timely?	Farmers	Survey questionnaires

		Is there a need for improvement? If so, what?		
	7. (Increase in) proportion of farmers with access to timely multi-risk early warning systems and information on early action	Quantitative: What proportion of farmers currently have access?	District agronomist	Key informant interviews
		Who are the farmers that have access? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, etc) Why these farmers? Why not others?	Farmer cooperatives Farmers	Key informant interviews Survey questionnaire
3. A very strict implementation of the Kigali city and neighboring districts master plans to sort out the conflicting issue between agriculture and settlement development	8. (Increase in) number of actions within the master plans that seek to protect and preserve natural resources on which farming systems depend	Quantitative: The number of actions within the master plan	Land centre offices at district level District authorities City of Kigali One Stop Center Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA)	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: What are the actions?	City of Kigali One Stop Center (at City Level) Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA)	Key informant interviews

			Land centre offices at district level District authorities	
	9. (An increase in) number of actions that are implemented	Quantitative: The number of actions being implemented within the master plan	City of Kigali One Stop Center Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA) Land centre offices at district level District authorities	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: Which actions are being implemented? Why are these actions implemented? What are others not implemented?	City of Kigali One Stop Center Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA) Land centre offices at district level District authorities	Key informant interviews
	10. (An increase in) number of actions for the enforcement of the implementation of land use master plan – *Christine to discuss with Jacques about whether needed.*	Quantitative: How many enforcement actions for implementation are there?	City of Kigali One Stop Center Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA) Land centre offices at district level	Key informant interviews

			District authorities	
		Qualitative: Which actions have enforcement actions? Why those? Why not others?	City of Kigali One Stop Center Rwanda Land Management and Use Authority(RLMUA) Land centre offices at district level District authorities	Key informant interviews
4.Farmers be assisted in preparing marshlands so that they are less prone to flooding during heavy rains periods in all districts of the city region (also hill farmers are assisted in better management of their land to promote water infiltration and reduce run-off)	11. (An increase in) the proportion of farmers adopting actions and measures (such as Nature-based Solutions NbS) that seek to restore, protect and preserve natural resources on which farming systems depend	Quantitative: What is the proportion of farmers adopting actions and measures (such as Nature-based Solutions NbS) that seek to restore, protect and preserve natural resources on which farming systems depend?	District agronomists Irrigation officers REMA (implementing) MINEMA (Ministry of Environment and Disaster management)	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: What exactly are these actions? Who are the farmers adopting the actions? (age,	District agronomists Irrigation officers Farmers cooperatives	Key informant interviews

		gender, social group, crop, district, etc) Why these farmers? Why not others?	Farmers	Survey questionnaires
	12. (An increase in) number of hectares of marshland developed for agriculture and managed in a way that they are less prone to climate shocks and stresses	Quantitative: How many hectares of marshland developed for agriculture and managed in a way that they are less prone to climate shocks and stresses?	District agronomist Extension leads Agri Projects	Key informant interviews
		Qualitative: Where are these marshlands located? Why marshlands in these locations and not others?	District agronomist Extension leads Agri Projects	Key informant interviews
5.Existence/creation and use of insurance schemes and social protection mechanisms for farmers and livestock keepers is very crucial for the farmers	13. Existence of a structured, government-supported insurance scheme covering impacts of flood events and droughts on farmers	Quantitative: How many structured, government-supported insurance scheme covering impacts of flood events and droughts on farmers	District agronomist Extension leads	Key informant interviews

especially during floods events prolonged drought		Qualitative: Which structured, government-supported insurance scheme covering impacts of flood events and droughts on farmers Why those structured, government-supported insurance scheme covering impacts of flood events and droughts on farmers Why not others?	District agronomist Extension leads Farmers District agronomist Extension leads Farmers	Key informant interviews Survey questionnaires Key informant interviews Survey questionnaires
	14. (An increase in) the proportion of farmers using the NAIS multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) Sub-indicators a). (An increase in) the proportion of farmers registering with multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses)	Quantitative: How many farmers using the NAIS multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) Qualitative: Which NAIS multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) are used? Why those NAIS and why not others Who are the farmers using the NAIS multi-risk	District agronomist Extension leads Farmer cooperatives Farmers Farmers	Key informant interviews Key informant interviews Survey questionnaires Survey questionnaires

	b) (An increase in) the proportion of farmers applying for pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses)	insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses)? ? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, etc.) Why those farmers and not others using the NAIS multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) ? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc.)	Farmers	Survey questionnaires
		Quantitative: How many farmers applying for pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) Qualitative: Who are the farmers applying for pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) ? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, etc)	Insurance companies Farmers Cooperatives Agriculture projects Farmers	Key informant interviews Key informant interviews Survey questionnaire

	c) (An increase in) the proportion of farmers receiving pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses)	Why these farmers applying for pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) ? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)	Farmers cooperatives Agriculture projects Farmers	Key informant interviews Key informant interviews Survey questionnaire
		Quantitative: How many farmers receiving pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses)	Insurance companies Agri-projects Farmers cooperatives	Key informant interview
		Qualitative: Who are the farmers receiving pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate shocks and stresses) (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)	Framers Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Kay informants
		Why these farmers receiving pay-outs when necessary from multi-risk insurance schemes (against climate	Framers Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants

		shocks and stresses) and not others (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)	Insurance companies	
	15. (An increase in) proportion of eligible farmers accessing shock responsive social protection assistance	Quantitative: How many of eligible farmers accessing shock responsive social protection assistance	Farmers Farmer cooperatives Insurance companies	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Qualitative: Who are eligible farmers accessing shock responsive social protection assistance (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) Why these farmers are eligible to accessing shock responsive social protection assistance (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) and why not others	Farmers Farmer cooperatives Insurance companies Farmers Farmer cooperatives Insurance companies	Survey questionnaires Key informants Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants Key informants

6.Youth should be motivated to practice agriculture as a profession **Link to priority 2 on farmers having knowledge on good agriculture practices on climate shocks and stresses impacting agriculture***	16. (Increase in the) number of engagement activities for young people to enter farming	Quantitative: How many engagement activities for young people to enter farming	HORECO/MINAGRI RYAF/MINAGRI RCA (Rwanda Cooperative Agency)	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which are activities attracting young people to enter farming (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) Who are those young people engaged into farming activities (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) Why young people enter these farming activities? (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) and why not youth are not engaged in other activities	HORECO/MINAGRI RYAF/MINAGRI RCA (Rwanda Cooperative Agency) Farmers HORECO/MINAGRI RYAF/MINAGRI RCA (Rwanda Cooperative Agency)	Key informants Survey questionnaires

		Who engage these young people into these farming activities?	HORECO/MINAGRI RYAF/MINAGRI RCA (Rwanda Cooperative Agency) Agri-projects	Key informants
	17. (Increase in) number of youth engaged in agriculture and livestock activities Sub-indicators: a. (Increase in) number of youth engaged in agriculture and livestock activities in less risk prone areas			
		Quantitative: How many youths engaged in agriculture and livestock activities in less risk prone areas Qualitative: Which are these less risk prone areas Which are these agriculture and livestock activities in less risk prone areas	HORECO/MINAGRI RYAF/MINAGRI RCA (Rwanda Cooperative Agency) Youth in charge MINEMA Farmers Farmers cooperatives	Key informants Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants

	b. (Increase in) number of youth engaged in agriculture and livestock activities using good, risk-senstive agricultural practices*	Who are youth engaged in these agriculture and livestock activities in less risk prone areas (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) Why these youths are engaged in these agriculture and livestock activities in less risk prone areas (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) and why not others?	Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Quantitative How many youths engaged in agriculture and livestock activities using good, risk-sensitive agricultural practices* Qualitative: Which are these agriculture good risk sensitive practices? Which are the agriculture and livestock activities	Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level RAB Farmers Farmers cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants

		where youth are using these good risk sensitive agricultural practices	Youth in charge at district level	
		Who are youth engaged in agriculture and livestock activities using good, risk-senstive agricultural practices*(age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)	Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Why these youths are using these good practices and why not others practices (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)	Farmers Farmers cooperatives Youth in charge at district level	Survey questionnaires Key informants

7.Providing to stakeholder's information on Supply/Distribution channel of key commodities across Kigali City Region (Quality, Quantity, source)	18. Existence of a mechanism or platform for producers and buyers to exchange information on supply and demand in a timely way (quantities, varieties, quality), and facilitate trade – including during periods of climate shock and stress and pandemics	Quantitative: How many platforms exist for producers and buyers to exchange information	District agronomist	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which information is being exchanged among producers and buyers	District agronomist	Key informants
		Who is the initiator of these platform?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Who is a member of these platform?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Why exchanging these kind of information and not others?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		What are these climate shocks ans stresses/pandemics	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants

8.Facilitating farmers to access risk-sensitive postharvest high technologies/infrastructure for storage with standardized postharvest materials to avoid food losses during floods and heat waves. (Stationary and mobile)	19. (An increase in) the number of risk-proof postharvest technology/infrastructure (eg: collection centers, storage facilities within communities meeting the national storage standards to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and food safety, storage facilities	Quantitative: How many postharvest technologies/infrastructure in place How many risk-proof postharvest technology/infrastructure (eg: collection centers, storage facilities within communities meeting the national storage standards to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and food safety, storage facilities	District agronomist Extension leads Agriprojects	Survey questionnaires Kay informants
		Qualitative: Which are the existing postharvest/technologies infrastructure Which are the risk-proof postharvest technology/infrastructure (eg: collection centers, storage facilities within communities meeting the national storage standards to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and food safety, storage facilities Why these risk-proof postharvest technology/infrastructure	District agronomist Extension leads Agriprojects District agronomist Extension leads Famers cooperatives Agri projects Farmers	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires

		(eg: collection centers, storage facilities within communities meeting the national storage standards to ensure cleanliness, hygiene, and food safety, storage facilities and why not others	District agronomist Extension leads Famers cooperatives Agri projects Farmers	Key informants Survey questionnaires
	20. (An increase in) the proportion of farmers who are making use of risk-proof post-harvest infrastructure	Quantitative: How many farmers who are making use of risk-proof post-harvest infrastructure	Farmers Farmers cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Qualitative: Who are the farmers making use of risk-proof post-harvest infrastructure (age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) Which are risk-proof post-harvest infrastructure used? Why these farmers are using these risk-proof post-harvest infrastructure used and not others farmers age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) ?	Farmers Farmers cooperatives Farmers Farmers cooperatives Farmers Farmers cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants

9. A developed and flourishing value addition processing industry that has access to raw materials and climate risk proof infrastructure.	21. Existence of / (increase in) number of knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition offered by government and development partners	Quantitative: How many knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition offered by government and development partners	MINEMA REMA NGOs on Climate	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition offered by government and development partners? Which are the Government Departments and development partners offering such programs /opportunities? Why these programmes and not others?	MINEMA REMA NGOs on Climate MINEMA REMA NGOs on Climate MINEMA REMA NGOs on Climate MINEMA REMA NGOs on Climate	Key informants
	22. (Increase in) Number of people attending knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition (by	**Quantitative**: How many people attending knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition (by	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives Farmers	Key informants Key informants Survey questionnaires

	Ubudehe category, gender and age)	Ubudehe category, gender and age)		
		Qualitative: Who are the people attending knowledge and skills development programmes/opportunities on value addition (by Ubudehe category, gender and age) **Why** are they attending these programs and not others programs?	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives Farmers District agronomist Farmers cooperatives Farmers	Key informants Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants Key informants Survey questionnaires
	23. (Increase in) the proportion of successful applications to business support mechanisms for value-addition start-ups (e.g. loans, grants	**Quantitative**: How many successful applications to business support mechanisms for value-addition start-ups (e.g. loans, grants	BDF Microfinances	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which are successful applications to business support mechanisms for value-addition start-ups (e.g. loans, grants	BDF (Business Development Fund) Microfinances Agriprojects BDF Microfinances Agriprojects	Key informants

		Why these applications are successful and not others	BDF Microfinances Agriprojects	Key informants
	24 (An increase in) the number of small/medium scale food processing units located in production areas for continuous supply of raw materials	**Quantitative**: How many small/medium scale food processing units located in production areas for continuous supply of raw materials	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which are the small/medium scale food processing units located in production areas for continuous supply of raw materials Why these small/medium scale food processing units located in production areas for continuous supply of raw materials and not others	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives	Key informants
	25. (increase in) Number of producers who are linked to processing units to deliver to them needed raw materials	**Quantitative**: How many producers are linked to processing units to deliver to them needed raw materials	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives	
		Qualitative: Who are the producers linked to	District agronomist Farmers cooperatives	Key informants

		processing units to deliver to them needed raw materials age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc)? Why these producers and not others age, gender, social group, crop, district, plot size, level of education etc) ?	Farmers District agronomist Farmers cooperatives Farmers	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires
10. Availability of adequate food during climate shocks periods/pandemics	26. (Increase in the) Quantity of the stored food for climate risk/stress emergency situations in national strategic reserves; and community-level reserves that meet standards. (especially Maize, beans, milk)	Quantitative: How much Quantity of the stored food for climate risk/stress emergency situations in national strategic reserves; and community-level reserves that meet standards.	District agronomist Collection centers Storage facilities	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which food is stored for climate risk/stress emergency situations in national strategic reserves; and community-level reserves that meet standards. Why these types of food are stored and not the others?	District agronomist Collection centers Storage facilities District agronomist Collection centers	Key informants Key informants

			Storage facilities	
	27. (Increase in) the number and diversity of supply chains for key foodstuffs (of varying distances/different locations) (for perishable produce especially, including vegetables)	Quantitative: How many diversity of supply chains for key foodstuffs (of varying distances/different locations) (for perishable produce especially, including vegetables)	Farmers Transporters Traders Consumers	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Qualitative: Which are the diversity of supply chains for key foodstuffs (of varying distances/different locations) (for perishable produce especially, including vegetables) Why these supply chain and not others	Farmers Transporters Traders Consumers Farmers Transporters Traders Consumers	Survey questionnaires Key informants Survey questionnaires Key informants

	28. Existence of a mechanism or platform for producers and buyers to exchange information on supply and demand in a timely way (quantities, varieties, quality), and facilitate trade – including during periods of emergency	Quantitative: How many mechanism or platform for producers and buyers to exchange information on supply and demand in a timely way (quantities, varieties, quality), and facilitate trade – including during periods of emergency	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
	NB THIS IS REPEATED FROM PRIORITY 7 ABOVE, INCLUDED HERE ALSO AS A REMINDER FOR ANALYSIS PURPOSES	Qualitative: Which information is being exchanged among producers and buyers to exchange information on supply and demand in a timely way (quantities, varieties, quality), and facilitate trade – including during periods of emergency	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Who is the initiator of these platform?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
		Who is a member of these platform?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants

		Why exchanging these kind of information and not others?	Farmers District agronomist Farmer cooperatives	Survey questionnaires Key informants
	29. The existence of an integrated strategy for all governments and government departments in the CR to have aligned policies, strategies and plans to ensure food and nutrition security at all times (including during times of climate shock, stress and pandemic).	Quantitative: How many integrated strategies for all governments and government departments in the CR to have aligned policies, strategies and plans to ensure food and nutrition security at all times (including during times of climate shock, stress and pandemic).	MINEMA MINAGRI District/Vice Mayor of Economic Affairs	Key informants
		Qualitative: Which are those integrated strategies for all governments and government departments in the CR to have aligned policies, strategies and plans to ensure food and nutrition security at all times (including during times of climate shock, stress and pandemic). Why these strategies and not others	MINEMA MINAGRI District/Vice Mayor of Economic Affairs MINEMA MINAGRI	Key informants Key informants

			District/Vice Mayor of Economic Affairs