

National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA)
Full Project Document (PD)
COVER SHEET

(Attach this sheet to the front of your submission. *Please do not exceed one A4 side of paper.*)

Project Title	MWOGO WATERSHED PROTECTION PROJECT
Project Summary <i>(In 75 words or less please summarise what your project intends to achieve and how)</i>	This project will introduce watershed management measures aimed at increasing the resilience of Mwogo watershed located in Nyamagabe District in order to prevent soil erosion and land- slides which silt Mwogo river as one of Nyabarongo river tributaries composing the Nile basin in East Africa; and also reduce flooding which damages the properties of local population located in Mwogo wetland. As a result, the agriculture production will be increased; while the river buffer zone rehabilitation will provide improved livelihoods diversification alternatives and the aesthetic value will be a plus to attract tourists.
Anticipated Start Date <i>(DD/MM/YYYY)</i>	01/07/2015
Project Duration <i>(in months)</i>	24 months
Funding Requested <i>(RWF)</i>	1,071,181,172 RWF (85% of the total cost)
Name of Lead Organisation	Nyamagabe District
Type of Organisation, <i>which best describes the Lead Organisation</i> <i>(please select only one box)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Government Institution
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector Enterprise
	<input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other <i>(please specify)</i>
Partner Institutions	Civil society: AMIZERO (NGO) and APEFA
Full Office Address	B.P 36 GIKONGORO Website: www.nyamagabe.gov.rw E-mail : nyamagabedistrict@yahoo.fr
Website Address <i>(if applicable)</i>	www.nyamagabe.gov.rw
Contact Person <i>(the person who will have ultimate responsibility and be accountable for delivering this project)</i>	Name: MUGISHA Philbert Position: Mayor of Nyamagabe District Email: philimugisha@gmail.com Tel: 0788634399
Is this a resubmission of an earlier submitted PD <i>(if so please provide details)</i>	Yes, it is a resubmission of PD.

For Internal Purposes Only: To be Completed by the Fund Manager

Date Received: _____

PD Code: _____

Date Comments Sent: _____

Feasibility Study? (Y/N) _____

PPD Code: _____

Thematic Financing Window: _____

FONERWA Entry Point: _____

Technical Appraisal Score: _____ Rank: _____

**National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA)
Full Project Document (PD)**

(Please provide a complete answer to each question, even if the answer is duplicated elsewhere. This PD should not exceed 35 sides of A4 size paper.)

SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT

Q 1.1 **What** is the Lead organisation's total number of full-time employees?

The total number of full-time employees in Nyamagabe District is 42 at the district level, while at both sector and cell level the number of full time employees is 282.

Q 1.2 **What** is your organisation's experience of managing similar projects or activities (*please explain why you think your organisation and partners are capable of managing the project*)?

The District staff has the relevant project administration, coordination and technical capability to undertake this kind of project. They have huge experience in managing annual budget fund over 1 billion Rwandan francs allocated to similar activities, therefore there is no doubt the project fund will be well managed.

The district has permanent staff in environment and natural resources management. There are also environment Committees in charge of environment and natural resources protection at Village, Cell, Sector and District levels.

Nyamagabe District has also a Task force in charge of forest which is experienced in forest and natural resources management. There are also Cooperatives already dealing with land, forest and water management. AMIZERO is a NGO created for unify Rwandese women for their progress and is experienced in environmental management activities like waste collection, trees planting and terraces development.

AMIZERO as a Non Governmental Organisation will support Nyamagabe District in the project coordination and has experience of working in environment conservation related activities such as radical terracing development and agroforestry trees plantation.

Amizero will support Nyamagabe District in capacity building of local population in matters of agroforestry trees plantation and buffer zone establishment and maintenance.

APEFA is a Non Governmental organisation whose experience is oriented in environment and natural resources

management and will collaborate with Nyamagabe District in radical and progressive terraces development during the project implementation.

Furthermore, the District has experience in managing projects with support funds from its partners like Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) which earmarks in agricultural oriented activities and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MINIRENA) which earmarks in Environment and Natural Resources management activities both planned by the District in each fiscal year.

The project coordinator and the 2 technical specialists to be recruited must have skills in land management, agriculture, forest and ecosystem conservation or environment management.

The M&E specialist will monitor and evaluate project implementation in order to readdress any encountered challenge on time and avoid risks of project failure.

Q 1.3	List the name, position, and email of key personnel involved in the project, such as the project executive, project manager, and core technical staff. (Provide a CV for each of the key personnel as an attachment to this PD)
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The project will be lead as follow:

A. Project steering Committee

1. MUGISHA Philbert, Mayor of Nyamagabe District,
Email: philimugisha@gmail.com, Tel: 0788634399.
He will act as the President of Project Executive Committee.
2. MUKARWEGO Immacullé, Vice Mayor in Charge of Finance, Economic and Development
Email:mukarwegou@gmail.com, [Tel:0788301084](tel:0788301084),
She will act as the Vice President of Project Executive Committee
3. NSHIMIYIMANA Jean Pierre, District Executive Secretary and Chief Budget Manager:
Email: nshijeapie@yahoo.fr, Tel: 0788431550.
He will act as project Chief Budget Manager with coordination of technical activities to financial ones.
4. KAREMERA Jean de Dieu, Director of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation,
Email:karemerajdd@yahoo.fr, Tel :0784110784,
He will act as an M&E specialist during the project implementation
5. KARANGWAYIRE Ancille, Professional in Charge of Environment and Water
Email: akarangwayire, Tel: 0788752504.

He will follow up activities related to natural resources management.

6. MUKAMUGANGA Donatha, District Agronomist;

Email:dmukamuganga@yahoo.com , Tel: 0784836466.

She will follow up valorisation activities of land where radical and progressive terraces have been developed.

7. Ir. HABAYO SINIBAGIWE Juvenal, Coordinator of One Stop Center

Email:juehabayo@gmail.com, [Tel:0788697745](tel:0788697745).

He will follow up Infrastructure activities

8. Ir KUBWIMANA David, Program Manager of Amizero,

Tel :0788488037.

He will coordinate activities related to the project technical assistance and coordinate buffer zone protection activities;

9. NDAYISHIMIYE Noël, REMA Environment Facilitator at Nyamagabe district;

Email: nondajulius@yahoo.fr, Tel: 0788680019.

He will act as a Permanent Secretary of the Project Executive Committee.

10. HABIMANA Jacques, coordinator of APEFA

Tel: 0783267644

He will serve as advisor and contribute in the capacity building in natural resources management.

The project Executive committee will act as Technical Assistant in regular monitoring of field activities and will provide technical advice in areas of Agroforestry, soil conservation, environment protection and terraces development. In addition, they will support the Project staff to analyse reports accordingly and ensure that project milestones/targets are being met as planned.

B. Project Staff

The District will hire project staff made up of a project coordinator experienced in environment and natural resources management and 1 field technician experienced in natural resources management, terraces development or project management related background.

The project staff will coordinate field activities and be responsible of monthly and quarterly progress reports preparation and compile them for submission to the Mayor of Nyamagabe District. They will also coordinate

daily field activities. There will be also a Monitoring & Evaluation officer.

C. Steering committee

The steering committee of the project will be made of the project executive committee's members plus the following persons:

1. KABAYIZA Lambert, Director of administration in Nyamagabe District,
Email: kababert@yahoo.fr, Tel: 0788890074
2. SEBAHIRE Oscar, Director of Finance in Nyamagabe District,
Email:sebakrm14@yahoo.fr.Tel: 0788771589
3. NYIRAZANA Chantal, Professional in charge of Gender promotion ,
Email :cnyirazana@yahoo.fr, Tel : 0788749865
4. NKURUNZIZA Jean Damascene, Professional in charge of Sport, Youth and culture
Email :damasco2020@yahoo.fr, Tel :0788784610
5. MUKANKIKO Bérénice, District Disaster Management Officer,
Email :mukankikoberenice@yahoo.com Tel :0788543535
6. GASHEMA Jean Claude, Permanent Secretary of JADF.
Tel : 0788420681.
7. GAHIZI Faustin, Executive Secretary of Kamegeri Sector,
Tel : 0788845950
8. BAYIRINGIRE John, Executive Secretary of Gasaka Sector,
Tel :0788575928
9. GASANA Richard, Executive Secretary of Tare Sector,
Tel : 0788538295
10. NSANZIMANA Vedaste, Executive Secretary of Musange Sector,
Tel :0785170313
11. KABANDA Jean Claude, Executive Secretary of Kitabi Sector,
Tel :0788406182
12. BAYINGANA Come, Agronomist of Gasaka Sector, Tel: 0788434024

13. NYIRAHABIMANA Chantal, Agronomist of Kamegeri Sector,

Tel :0788475255

14. KAGOYIRE Chantal, Agronomist of Tare Sector, Tel: 0783801666

15. SIBOMANA Fiacre, Agronomist of Kitabi Sector, Tel: 0788780523

16. NSHIMIYIMANA Etienne, Agronomist of Musange Sector, Tel: 0788597427

Q 1.4	Lead Organisational Finances. Provide a copy of these from the most recent audited annual accounts (income and expenditure statement & balance sheet in RWF, as well as the main sources of funding) as an attachment to this PD.
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The most recent audited annual accounts (income and expenditure statement & balance sheet in RWF, as well as the main sources of funding) is attached to this PD.

SECTION 2: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT

Q 2.1	Why is the project needed (<i>clearly state the problem this project will address and the evidence base for its justification. Where possible, refer to international, national and/or sectoral strategies.</i>) ?
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Nyamagabe District is situated South-West of the Southern Province and is one of the 8 Districts comprising the Southern Province. It is surrounded by the Districts of Karongi and Ruhango in the north, Nyanza and Huye on the East, Nyaruguru in the South, Rusizi and Nyamasheke on the West. Nyamagabe District is subdivided into 17 administrative Sectors, 92 Cells and 536 Villages. The total area of the District is 1,009 km². Nyamagabe District has a population of 341 491 persons. 180,272 meaning 52.8% of them are women and 161,219 meaning 47.2% are men. The population density is 338 per km² as stipulated in provision results of 2012 Population and Housing Census. (Nyamagabe DDP)

The hydrography of the District is subdivided into two basins : On one hand is the Rukarara river Basin which covers Buruhukiro, Uwinkingi, Kibilizi, Kibumbwe, Kaduha, Mbazi and Musange sectors and on the other hand is Mwogo basin which covers Kitabi, Tare, Kamageri, Gasaka and Musange sectors . Mwogo and Rukarara are both tributaries of Nyabarongo river and the majority of the community living around those watersheds depend on them through agricultural activities which generate incomes to the local community. As stated above, Mwogo river is one of the 3 tributaries composing Nyabarongo River –upstream in Nile river basin. This is an elongated catchment area sloping down from south to north with three main tributaries and the upper Nyabarongo River itself, among them is the Mwogo river which originates in the south eastern corner of the catchment and becomes the Nyabarongo at its confluence with the Mbirurume River.

Actually, EAC protocol on Environment signed on 29th November 2003 which engages all member countries including Rwanda and Burundi. Paragraph 1 in article 6 identifies the protection and conservation of the Nile Basin and its ecosystem with emphasis on improving water quality.

However, Mwogo watershed is facing a problem of ecosystem degradation due to soil erosion and inappropriate conservation activities leading to water siltation and reduced soil productivity.

In addition, The population of Nyamagabe District in general and those living around Mwogo watershed highly depend on forests as a main source of energy: 96.8% of households use firewood for cooking, 2.6% of households use charcoal, only 0.4% of households use Crop Waste and 0.2% use other primary source. (EICV3/District profile).

In addition to that erosion problem, Nyamagabe District has an average altitude varying from 1800 to 2700 meters. It has uneven altitude with some summits at times going beyond 3000 meters high. The altitude and rainfall pattern increase as one approaches Congo-Nile Crater. This increase in rainfall is the main source of flooding that destroys not only private properties like vegetables, beans, maize but also public infrastructure like arable soil, bridges and roads located in Mwogo wetland (Observation on the site and farmers' testimony). Nyamagabe District relief is characterized by jagged and irregular slopes ranging from 60° to 120° making soils susceptible to soil erosion and degradation. (Nyamagabe DDP)

All of these issues are aggravated by lack of anti – erosion infrastructures (Terraces) recommended on those types of slopes, lack of soil retention vegetation which lead to severe rill, gully and stream bank erosion resulting in sedimentation of Mwogo river.

Thus, the agricultural productivity in Mwogo watershed has decreased, and according to the EICV3 District profile, the majority of the population (78%) of the total population aged above 16 years lives on agriculture. (Nyamagabe DDPⁱ).

As response to this problem said above it is needed to protect land resource against soil erosion (See the specific objectives of National Land Policy; February 2004) by putting in place infrastructures/activities like radical/progressive terraces and agroforestry trees which will reduce land slide and flooding taken as the main source of Mwogo river Siltation.

If this problem of ecosystem degradation due to the soil erosion and flooding is reduced, the Mwogo watershed will be used sustainably for agriculture and agroforestry to provide better livelihoods for the communities living in those areas (See the EDPRS II and National Policy of Water resources Management of December 2011) And also Nyamagabe receive many tourists coming in Nyungwe national park and tourism income is valuable and need to be promoted through environment protection measures like this project.

Funding is being sought from FONERWA because the project objectives are very much in line with the purpose

of FONERWA, including supporting sustainable management of natural resources. In addition, Nyamagabe District has identified those problems of soil erosion and flooding as ones which cause the decrease in soil production affecting the local communities and the destruction of their crops located in wetland. Nyamagabe District takes it into account in its DDP as real issues to tackle but budget limit becomes a barrier.

Q 2.2 ***What** change is this project intended to achieve (state specific objectives, expected results/impact and long-term legacy. To address the core environment and climate change objectives of the project, it would be helpful to refer to national and sectoral climate change and environment objectives. Provide measurable indicators, within a log-frame matrix. In addition, make a note of the expected impacts on employment and poverty reduction, as well knowledge and technological transfer.)?*

The overall objective of the project is to enhance the protection of Mwogo river watershed. In addition, the project aims to create green jobs beyond agriculture to reduce the vulnerability of the beneficiaries to climate change which is in line with Nyamagabe DDP 2013-2018, Environment and Natural Resources Sector strategy, MDG objective 7, and EDPRS 2.

Outcome statement : Enhanced protection of Mwogo watershed in Nyamagabe District

Outcome Indicator 1: Number of ha of areas of Mwogo watershed protected

Outcome Indicator 2: Number of green jobs created (Disaggregated by gender, age and ubudehe categories)

The above outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:

Output 1: Soil Erosion and flood control in Mwogo river watershed improved through radical and progressive terraces development on 300 Ha and 500 Ha respectively and agroforestry trees plantation in the area where all those terraces are being developed (800ha). Mwogo river buffer zone will be protected by creating a demarcation line and planting bamboo.

Reason for this choice: - The use of Radical and progressive terraces is the rational solution to soil erosion control considering the particularity of the relief of the targeted intervention areas (an average altitude varying from 1800 to 2700 meters accompanied by jagged and irregular land slopes ranging from 20° to 120°) . Radical terraces will be developed on the land areas with land slopes under 60° while progressive terraces will be developed on the areas with land slopes between 61° and 80°,

- For the purpose of value for money and right investment; radical terraces are sustainable and can last more than 10 years as opposed to other probable soil erosion control measures. In addition to that, Farmers in the project intervention areas claim the development of radical terraces after experiencing how important and productive they are.

- The increase of agroforestry trees were chosen because, as a result of increased vegetation cover runoff in Mwogo watershed areas can be reduced.

- The creation of a demarcation line and the plantation of bamboo and Penissetum have been chosen as optimal solution because once developed; biodiversity conservation is enhanced and they create filtration system and thus reduce water siltation. In addition to that, bamboo and Penissetum can be used for animal feeding and handcrafts which ensure high ownership of the population around and the sustainability of the project.

The expected results: The fertile topsoil will not be eroded due to the terraces developed while the nitrogen fixing agroforestry trees (like calleandra, laeceuna) will help to increase soil fertility and their foliage will be an

additional value as a fertiliser of that soil; without forgetting the terraces valorisation by application of organic manure and travertine and also the district and local community will collaborate to purchase seedlings for Irish potatoes and trees to increase ownership and make sure developed terraces on which agriculture productivity will be enhanced will be encouraged in a sustainable manner by local community who will benefit from those planted trees when grown or by moderately pruning wood products as a way to control excessive deforestation.

All of these will result in increased agriculture productivity to use efficiently the arable soil available while avoiding environment degradation.

In addition to agroforestry and terraces development, this project will promote Conservation and protection of Mwogo river buffer zone by planting bamboos and pennisetum on 40ha on Mwogo riversides' buffer zone. Hence, the watershed water infiltration and filtration capacities will be increased thus both flooding risks will be reduced and water quality will be improved contributing to the Nile basin water quality.

Livelihoods will be diversified through rational exploitation of bamboos promoting artisanal handcraft to be sold to tourists coming passing by Nyungwe national park visiting the river to watch its various birds' species which will have proliferated due to protected ecosystem. The pennisetum planted will be used as fodder nutrients for livestock by local farmers.

Output Indicator 1.1:

- a) Number of ha of radical terraces developed
- b) Number of ha of progressive terraces developed

Output Indicator 1.2: Number of ha covered by agroforestry trees

Indicator 1.3: Number of Ha of Mwogo river buffer zone protected

Output 2: Community livelihood improved as a result of the project

For the purpose of sustainability of the project and to improve the community livelihood we will focus on the following:

- Training of 400 individuals (village leaders, members of village environment committees, abajyanama b'ubuhinzi/farmer promoters and land owners) on soil erosion control techniques in general and maintenance of developed infrastructure in particular : beneficiaries of the project interventions will create "**A Local environment mainstreaming revolving Fund**" which will be used to cover maintenance costs after FONERWA funds come to the end (Reference made to One village, one Product, PAGOR, 2008-2011 and DS/VUP beneficiaries Income generating Projects, 2013-2014).
- Construction of radical terraces and the plantation of agroforestry trees will contribute to the increase of agricultural production. The project beneficiaries will be grouped into cooperatives, linked to financial institution which can finance off farm jobs through warranty system.
- During the implementation of the project, "Village environment Groups" will be strengthened and involved enough. All groups will be sensitized to saving culture

linked to financial institutions so that they can finance viable projects basing on their savings (**Refer to Saemaul Zero Hunger community Project: Cyanika Sector, Nyamagabe District, 2010-2014**).

- All the beneficiaries of the project will be grouped (Sector by Sector) in one cooperative, they will identify themselves an income generating activity (**IGA**) which will be supported. Annually, cooperative members from 5 Sectors of the project intervention areas will meet and share best practices. This ensures long lasting ownership of the population and the sustainability of the project.

Output Indicator 2.1. Number of individuals trained on erosion control techniques

Output indicator 2.2. Number of green jobs created

Output indicator 2.3. Number of IGA supported

Output indicator 2.4. Percentage of households using improved cooking stoves

Output indicator 2.5. Number of biogas constructed

Output indicator 2.6. Number of households graduated within the UBUDEHE categories:

a) From Category 1 to 2

b) From Category 2 to 3

Expected result: -The trainees will put into practice the acquired knowledge during the lifetime of the project and even after the project funding comes to an end. This knowledge will be transferred during the local community meetings in time of agriculture season preparation, community work, health care tips and even the regular radio programs which have better chance to attract a considerable audience

- This will result into increase income generation at household level and consequently contributing to the number of households graduated within UBUDEHE Categories.
- The upgrade in UBUDEHE category means the upgrade in income generation which goes with the improved mindset as the person upgraded will understand better the relationship of environment protection and livelihood improvement (based on not only job creation but also increased agriculture productivity resulting from reduced soil erosion and flooding)

Q 2.3	How will the project objectives be achieved (<i>include a detailed Work Plan as an appendix highlighting key deliverables and activities and responsibilities. Clearly describe the approach and methodology to be followed and the sequence of activities planned.</i>)?
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The project objectives will be achieved in the following ways:

Output 1:

- By reducing the soil erosion via radical and progressive terraces development.
- By increasing the buffer zone resilience to soil erosion and river siltation through plantation of bamboos and pennisetum along its 40 ha riversides to improve its water quality.

Output 2:

- Training of 400 individuals (village leaders, members of village environment committees, abajyanama

b'ubuhinzi/farmer promoters and land owners) on soil erosion control techniques,

- Creation of a “Local environment revolving Fund”
- Community sensitization and cooperative initiation,
- Identification and support income generating activities “IGA”
- Construction of improved cooking stoves and 50 biogas for local communities in the project intervention areas

Approach and methodology

1. The project has already started adopting a participatory approach with the communities in Mwogo watershed to promote local ownership and we are ensuring the local population's contribution in the better implementation of this project if funds become available
 - a. Local people had the initiative to approach the district due to the soil erosion which caused the degradation of their lands suitable for agricultural activities and flooding that destroyed their properties located in Mwogo Wetland.
 - b. After getting that information from local population, a series of consultations and meetings have been held with local communities, the private sector and civil society to reassess the problems, then assess needs and define local interventions. They showed interest in the watershed management project as we explained the outcomes of this project. Some of the women consulted lead single headed families with financial issues especially their children's school fees and health insurance. Most of local population (especially youth and women who are the majority) welcomed the job opportunity, the potential artisanal handicraft and the long-term increased soil productivity eventually resulting from the top soil erosion reduction in the Mwogo watershed through different methods planned in this project. Youth in particular are jobless and need to be able to sustain themselves (self-resilience as promoted by our Government) by starting to save money for their future families.
 - c. We have already functioning environmental committees in all the sectors and in their cells which constitute Mwogo watershed. Those committees have started to raise public awareness and have promised full participation in the implementation of the project.
 - d. In order to help those environmental committees liaise with the district with local population; this project will increase the environmental awareness of the committees, NGOs and the private sector partners by training each committee so that they can effectively oversee the interventions concerning the project.

Also, the training on different techniques in soil erosion control and IGAs will be provided to workers, environment committees members and community representatives

- e. Agreements specifying all the interventions will be drawn up and signed between the district authorities and the target communities to ensure commitment on all sides.
 - f. The Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the project by Nyamagabe District will be done in collaboration with civil society through JADF of Nyamagabe District and Private sector through tendering process using measures related to Conservation and management of natural resources.
 - g. The site of Mwogo watershed was visited by District staff and the soil erosion issues were seen and public consultation raised the issue of addressing the flooding the Mwogo river by construction of terraces which is the more efficient way to address both the flooding and the arable area problem
2. The project will use local labour for project implementation to provide income for poor households.
- a. In each area the elected management committees will be responsible for hiring and managing local labourers to complete the work in collaboration with the local authority. The committees will report on a weekly basis the number of people and days worked (this will be documented with signed timesheets) along with an update on activities completed. The District Forestry, Environment Officers and Environment Facilitator will visit each site on a weekly basis to verify the reports, and the permanent secretariat of project executive committee will analyse reports, conduct field verification no more than two time per week and provide advice accordingly.
 - b. Manpower recruitment will be based on the Ubudehe categories, land ownership at the first level, gender and youth oriented selection with high Labour intensity approach will be used. The project will disburse the funds for wages to the labourers every month through their bank accounts.
 - c. Cooperatives, women and youth which are the majority of the population will be involved in trees planting and terracing development.
3. Livelihood support will be market-oriented and targeted towards viable, climate resilient income

generating activities (IGAs).

- a. Opportunities will be identified with beneficiaries and market research will ensure only viable IGA's are designed via capacity building of stakeholders on different techniques in soil erosion and IGAs. Therefore, these IGAs will have contribution towards environmental resilience.

Furthermore, in the district, there is handicraft and off farm jobs promotion fund and business development advisors. The business development advisors, who have the duties to promote off farm jobs, will be requested to help the handicraft enterprise and ensure their competitiveness on the regional market via capacity building after the project fund comes to an end for its continuity.

- b. The project will work through organised groups including cooperatives to extend its reach and provide cost effective support services.

4. The project will start with a baseline survey to establish initial conditions against which the effects or results of the projects will be compared at the end.

To achieve the objectives, the project will deliver the following outputs:

1. In order to reduce soil erosion and flooding while enhancing sustainable soil productivity in the Mwogo watershed, This project will be developing radical terraces on 300 ha and progressive terraces on 500 ha based on slope variability. There will be planting various species of agro forestry trees on 800 ha including the fruit trees (avocadoes, oranges, mangoes trees, ...) for community ownership. This variety of species will help to reduce risks of disease extermination of one species. The agro forestry trees will be composed mostly of nitrogen fixing species to increase the potential of soil productivity and fruit trees to ameliorate diets and to generate income for local population. All of these will be planted on both the radical and progressive terraces to strengthen the soil erosion control mechanism.

In addition to upside watershed management, the Mwogo river buffer zone will be protected by planting bamboos and pennisetum alongside to increase the potentiality of biodiversity proliferation, flooding risks reduction and wetland filtration capacity will be increased to improve water quality as convened in EAC convention of 2004.

2. To increase the water quality and quantity, a buffer zone made of bamboos and reeds (pennisetum) will be developed along 40ha of Mwogo river. This buffer zone will protect Mwogo river against siltation and in the

long term, mature bamboos will play a role in diversifying the livelihood of local people through artisanal handicraft promotion that will be sold to tourists visiting Nyungwe National Park.

3. In order to reduce the vulnerability of local population's properties, crops,... damaged by flooding and increase ownership of the project, there will be financial support fund available for Income generating activities (IGAs) in relationship to Mwogo river watershed resilience to soil erosion, landslides and flooding. This will be taken seriously at the point to provide capacity building sessions to assess the IGAs potential opportunities and their contribution to environment resilience in Mwogo watershed. The successful projects will be recommended by the district to get fund via SACCOs in kind of loan or grant based on the Value for money analysis so that other projects in the same sector area will be eligible to benefit from it.

4. Project grant efficiently managed and coordinated by an experienced and qualified staff to be hired to focus solely on this project.

5. To ensure effectiveness and ownership of project activities by the local community Capacity building of stakeholders on different techniques in soil erosion and flood control focusing on recruited workers, environment committees, community representatives.

6. Monitoring and evaluation framework established and respected with a M&E specialist to follow up activities and capture success stories and lessons learnt to be shared with other similar projects.

The proposed approaches have been selected as appropriate interventions to reduce vulnerability to climate change because they include terraces development on which agroforestry trees will be planted. This will be done by the participatory and community approach which empowers the local community and help in building capacity in soil erosion control and flooding control. Obviously, this will result in reduction of the local community vulnerability to climate change by increasing their knowledge on how to prevent their effects (such as soil erosion, flooding, landslide...) via development of terraces and agroforestry trees which will be useful in carbon sequestration reducing greenhouse gases level in the atmosphere.

Details and sequencing of the specific activities are included in the attached work plan.

Q 2.4 | **How** does the project address cross-cutting issues such as gender and youth?

The project specifically targets the livelihood of women and youth which in fact are the majority of Nyamagabe district's population

- Those groups will be involved in watershed protection activities as paid workers. All green jobs will be created based on gender, youth and Ubudehe categories. In the process of employment, we will carry out a

baseline survey to identify the status of all employees; specifically women and youth; in order to have a baseline to be based on during the M&E process during the project implementation up to the end, to verify how livelihood of women and youth is being ameliorated.

- The project will disaggregate measurement of results by gender, age and Ubudehe categories to track progress against stated targets for women and youth. This will be achieved by job offering selection of women and youth in majority.
- Women and youth are represented in Environmental committees
- Strengthened and diversified livelihoods (artisanal handicraft) will raise household incomes for women and youth enabling them to afford more nutritious diets, subscribe to the medical insurance for improved access to health services.

Q 2.5

Who are the stakeholders affected by the problem, and who are the stakeholders influential in solving the problem? How have they been incorporated and involved in project design and delivery?

Stakeholders affected by the problem

1. Beneficiaries and Local community

Some of the target beneficiaries have been directly affected by flooding and landslides losing property and possessions. Most of the communities living in the target area are poor subsistent farmers. They are highly vulnerable to climate change as they rely on farming for food supply. The erosion directly affects them, reducing production of food in the household. The wider community is also affected by high prices of food commodities in local markets. The increase in landlessness for many young people combined with the lack of non-farming jobs has led to high levels of youth unemployment and disaffection.

Local community were the first to identify raise the soil erosion and flooding issues because their agricultural productivity was decreasing excessively and their properties located in wetland were destroyed by running water. They asked help to the local authority who in turn transmitted their concerns to the district. In designing this project the local community was consulted and via the local environmental committees, they participate actively in raising the public awareness and provide suggestions continuously.

2. District authority, MINAGRI, MINIRENA, MIDIMAR and REMA

Those institutions have in common the loss of time; financial and material efforts spent in trying resolve or shrink the negative impact of disaster due to flooding and landslide around the target area.

In the project design, The district authority delegated a team among its technicians to prepare the project document and to follow up its progress at every step of the road. Also, the Permanente secretary of JADF in Nyamagabe District has been consulted during the project document design to identify the key partners in the project and to avoid duplication. Those other institutions inspired for example MIDIMAR's National Disaster Management Policy was helpful, MINIRENA has also elaborated principles and regulations to manage natural resources exploitation which are helpful in the project design and also will be consulted during implementation. MINAGRI has also elaborated principles and regulations to manage and resolve problems related to land slide through anti – erosion practices.

REMA has developed environmental regulation measures that helped us to elaborate this project document (PD).

STAKEHOLDERS INFLUENTIAL IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM

1. Local community

In the project delivery phase, the local environmental committees, composed of the local people, will continue to play a very important role in involving the entire local community in the implementation of the project.

The project sustainability aspect is promising because in the project conception phase the local people have been consulted and their suggestions were incorporated in this project document. Furthermore, in the implementation and monitoring phases, they will play a role for which incentives will be provided based on their performance. Local environmental committees will supervise and mediate people with the natural resources through environmental awareness campaigns.

2. AMIZERO

Amizero, as a non governmental organisation will support Nyamagabe District in capacity building for local population, trees planting activities and will collaborate with the District in M&E activities. Amizero has been consulted during the Project document design.

3. APEFA (Action pour la Protection de l'Environnement et la Promotion des Filières Agricoles)

They are experienced in construction of radical terraces in partnership and river bank protection while the agroforestry system and bamboos plantation are in the professional line of work. They will help in terraces development, in design of IGAs projects and their implementation guidance through capacity building mechanisms, and has been consulted during the Project document design

4. District

The district staff team will be responsible for the financial and technical management and coordinating all stakeholders. They will also ensure the long-term sustainability of the project through a well planned decentralized follow up plan.

5. MINAGRI AND MINIRENA

MINAGRI and MINIRENA will be involved in the project implementation by earmarking into activities related to erosion control and by providing technical support to radical and progressive terraces and trees planting.

5. FONERWA

They will provide Financial Support and reports of the monitoring and evaluation team will be provided to them.

Q 2.6 | **How** will the benefits of the project be sustained after FONERWA funding comes to an end?

The sustainability of the project's benefits after FONERWA funding are assured through the following:

The participatory approach and job created for local communities of the project will ensure that positive outcomes are sustained by the community beyond the lifetime of the project. Those green jobs created are in line with GoR guidelines and will contribute poverty reduction and the sustainability of project activities by creating in local people the spirit of project activities ownership. The green jobs created during the implementation of the project will be sustained considering the following facts:

1. 400 individuals trained on soil erosion control techniques will serve as TOT during and after the FONERWA funding not only in the project interventions areas but also in the parts of the District. The environment mainstreaming revolving Fund will help to cover the related costs.
 2. The fact that all project beneficiaries are grouped into 5 cooperatives (1 by sector) identify themselves the income generating activity to be supported justifies that through those cooperatives they will be continuous employment opportunities even if the FONERWA funds come to the end.
 3. As the employed labor will be paid through "UMURENGE SACCO" this link of people to financial institutions can yield new green investments during and or after FONERWA funding. This will be sensitized to the population, so that they savings may be based on to finance both individual and collective bankable projects.
- At the end of the project funding, the management will be assured mostly by the beneficiaries through management committees established and the monitoring of trees by local population sensitized by the environmental committees.
- The Community work (Umuganda) which will be organized on the target area of the project ever time and will be a right tool to sustain project benefits after FONERWA funding.
- The District will remain responsible of the monitoring and proper project implementation and signing of MoUs with the partners.
- Key elements of the project are embedded in the District Development Plan and project targets will be included in District Performance Contract every year.

-The district technicians in charge of environment and natural resources will supervise the project as much as possible to verify everything is going according to the plan.

The financial benefits will allow sustainability of the project:

- Reduced erosion and Improved soil fertility and will increase agriculture production enhancing food security and raising household incomes which can be invested in new technologies, such as fertilizer use and selection of new and appropriate crop varieties and livestock species.
- Increase of households income from livelihoods support will provide long-term financial security to some of the poorest households in Nyamagabe District (based on the Ubudehe categories) reducing dependence on VUP and other Government support.(Possibility to work mostly with 1st, 2nd and 3rd clusters of Ubudehe as poorest people in terracing activities and other paid works)
- Handicraft materials, capacity building on maintenance, grazing products, fertilizing leaves

Employment opportunities and income generation activities projects will be encouraged via the financial support to be mainstreamed from one project to another in a sustainable manner so that the local community will keep in mind the ultimate goal of the project. All IGAs will have in common the local community income promotion and Mwogo river watershed resilience to soil erosion, landslides and flooding.

For some of the poorest households in the district especially following gender balance and youth participation principles. This project will be sustainable because we have started the public participatory and consultation approach with the locally based environmental committees in the sectors and cells of the project implementation. These committees are already functional and will continue the mediation of peoples' interests to the natural resources interests. In addition, the monitoring plan of planted trees will involve the local private landholders and incentives will be provided based on grown trees (Somehow similar to the carbon trading principles). Thus, they will participate actively in the monitoring and protection of planted trees.

Q 2.7 | **What** is the scope for income generation from the project?

The income will be generated by the project through:

1. Job creation for local people for the project implementation
2. selling of products made from bamboos and the artisanal handicraft made from them, surplus of food

produced thanks to soil fertility increase

3. The reeds are valuable grazing fodders which will be rationally exploited by the local farmers in a way to reduce the natural resources overexploitation.
4. The sustainable increased agricultural yields from improved soil fertility (due to soil erosion control and nitrogen fixing agro forestry trees and also the leaves fertilizing capacity) will increase the incomes generation of the local community.
5. The production from fruit trees will be a good generator of income to local population and diets conditions will be improved for them
6. Increased water access of local people and better irrigation while reducing the risks of depleting Mwogo watershed's water bodies as the radical terraces development enable the availability of rainwater canals for irrigation purposes in a way to reduce over dependence on water bodies for irrigation.
7. In the long term, the buffer zone conservation and protection from soil erosion will reduce water siltation; and the quality and quantity of Mwogo river water will be increased.

Some of the agro forestry trees will be exploited rationally depending on their qualities (fuel wood products, timber ...)

Q 2.8	Preparation: Has a feasibility or pre-feasibility study been conducted (<i>If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD</i>)?
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Feasibility study not required for this kind of project.

Q 2.9	Preparation: Are there any outstanding regulatory or legal requirements that need to be met before the project can proceed (<i>access to land, planning consent, use of new technologies</i>)?
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No, there are no legal or regulatory requirements which are needed to be met before the project implementation.

Q 2.10	Preparation: Has an Environmental Impact Assessment been conducted for the project (<i>If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD</i>)?
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The Environmental Impact Assessment is not needed for this project, reference made to the Organic Law N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda.

Q 2.11	How will the performance of the project be monitored and evaluated (<i>both during and after the project</i>)? Explain the monitoring system below and then fill in the budgeted M&E Plan (in the table below – example activities listed for information purposes only).
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During the project implementation period, the monitoring and evaluation will be done as follow:

- There will be a hired person solely focusing on Monitoring and evaluation of the project. Furthermore,

the field technicians hired to supervise the works will quantify all activities and will contribute in reporting duties to the project manager every week;

- After compiling reports from technicians, project manager will send a weekly consolidated report to the district coordination team (Project Executive Committee)
- The project Executive Committee Secretariat will weekly monitor and evaluate the progress of the project implementation according to the information provided in the weekly report by project manager.
- The District coordination team will analyze reports, supervise the field activities and provide advises to the project manager.
- Monthly progress reports of activities will be prepared by the project manager and submitted to the District Mayor for approval.
- Quarterly progress reports will be prepared by the Project Manager by the District Authority who will submit them to FONERWA.
- The project steering committee will quarterly assess the progress of the project implementation and provide advises to the project manager.
- At the end of each year an impact assessment will report the progress and analyze it based on the set targets in the log-frame. The results will be shared with all key stakeholders through workshops and community meetings to reinforce public participation and make adjustments where needed for an effective implementation.
- A mid-term and final evaluation will be conducted by independent consultants who will present the findings to FONERWA, MINIRENA and the District.

Beyond the lifetime of the project the management committees and the District environment and natural resources officers will continue to monitor the ongoing operation and maintenance activities. But the main role will be played by the local environmental committees who will continue to raise public awareness through regular sessions in order to avoid the overuse of natural resources in the Mwogo watershed.

M&E Activity	Responsible person	Timeframe	Budget
baseline survey	M&E consultant	Quarter 1	6,500,000
progress reports	Project staff, steering committee and consultant	Quarterly	

Mid-term evaluation	Project staff, steering committee and consultant	Once	4,100,000
Final evaluation	e.g. External consultant	Final Quarter	4,800,000

Q 2.12 **How** will you involve the beneficiaries and other stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation?

The stakeholders of this project will be involved in monitoring and evaluation as follow:

- Local management committees will be elected among the beneficiaries; they will ensure that all activities go well as planned, and those committees will have responsibility for daily monitoring and weekly reporting as focal points at each zone;
- The newly planted trees will be supervised for two years by the successful bidder who will have been selected following the GoR procurement procedures. After the first two years there will have been strong enough and sensitization of their importance will be ensured by the management committees and usual district mobilisation for natural resources protection.
- With the bamboos' potential to provide the artisanal handicraft materials, the project will facilitate the capacity building in a way to improve the artisanal skills of local people. The bamboos market is diversified with the possibility to produce various products such as non-metallic skewers often made from bamboo, chairs, table mats, ... which are used daily on the country scale.

The problem is to come up with the products of good quality but products are always in need.

- All stakeholders will participate in M&E through general assembly and validation of monitoring reports;
- The multi-disciplinary team from different stakeholders notably government agencies, NGOs and private sector will annually assess the implementation approach and achievements and recommend necessary amelioration steps and share the report with all stakeholders for further suggestions. The team is multi – disciplinary because It is needed to used persons with different skills (like environmentalists, economists, socialists, politicians.....) in order to cover all corners during the assessment of project activities

Q 2.13 **Which** Output from the FONERWA's overarching M&E framework will be contributed to in the project's M&E Framework (if possible **choose an indicator** from FONERWA's M&E framework)?

The Project directly contributes to the following FONERWA output 1:

Conservation and management of natural resources strengthened and sustained.

These will be indicated by number of ha secured against erosion, number of ha covered by agro forestry trees and

number of ha that constitute a buffer zone along Mwogo river.

Q 2.14 **Duplication** of project with other funding sources - all relevant potentially overlapping projects need to be identified and the areas of overlap and complementarity identified, drawing lessons and establishing a framework for coordination during implementation. Please provide a summary of recently concluded, ongoing, and pipeline projects that are relevant to the proposed project in the table below.

Project	Description	Timing and geographical coverage	Potential duplication and synergies
PAGEREF	Protection of Rukarara river riverbank (bamboos plantation on its riverbank)	Rukarara river hillside and riverbank (Part I) (Kaduha, Mbazi na Musange)	Mwogo watershed protection targets Mwogo river hillside and riverbank (Kitabi, Tare, Kamegeri, Gasaka and Musange). Financing this project is not considered by a duplicated intervention but rather considered as a complementarity because both Mwogo and Rukarara feed in Nyabarongo in Musange sector.
REVEMPII	Rehabilitation of the Nyabarongo catchment	Rukarara river hillside and riverbank (Part II) (Kaduha, Mbazi na Musange)	No duplication because this project focus only on Mwogo while interventions of LVEMP II targeted Rukarara river (Part II). Financing this project is not considered by a duplicated intervention but rather considered as a complementarity because both Mwogo and Rukarara rivers feed Nyabarongo river in Musange sector.

In fact, on the side of Mwogo river in the Nyamagabe District, there is no project intervening in the watershed protection issue.

Q 2.15 **Lesson Learning:** Please explain how the learning from this project will be disseminated and shared during (and at the end) of the project, and to whom this information will target (*e.g. Project stakeholders and others outside the project*)

The lessons will be disseminated using:

1. Progress reports to stakeholders and decision makers where challenges encountered will be raised and recommendations corresponding will be shared; thus all the stakeholders will be able to ask questions to understand better during monthly meetings.
2. Articles will be published regularly on Nyamagabe District website for all stakeholders including researchers, policy makers;
3. Radio broadcasting will be disseminated for local community who don't access internet on a daily basis;

4. Posters and leaflets in local language will be used for local community members;
5. Lesson learning meetings and workshops with all stakeholders will be organized;
6. Cross visits for observation and experience sharing with beneficiaries and other farmers in the District will be organized.

After this project, documents will be accessed because they will be saved electronically in the form of soft copies and other hard copies will be stored in the district's archives.

Q 2.16 **Risk Management:** Please outline the main risks to the successful delivery of this project indicating whether they are high, medium or low. If the risks are outside your direct control, how will the project be designed to address them?

Risks	Impact	Problem	Mitigation	Assumptions remaining
Lack of funding	H	L	Well prepared PD and submitted on time	FONERWA accepts our PD
Appropriate and qualified staff are not available when needed	H	L	Referring on the recruitment process in place, the project will put in place thorough evaluation criteria and competence check mechanism for making sure the right people are recruited at the right place	Competent staff is locally available and the recruitment process already in place is appreciated by the community.
Destructive and unpredictable rainfall during terracing and installation of infrastructures	H	L	Terracing activities and infrastructures installation will be developed during the dry season	The season will be favorable
Failure to create ownership and commitment to the	H	L	Involvement of the local community in the design, implementation,	Through the field visit during the project design the local

project at the local level. Possible resistance to adopting proposed measures.			Monitoring and evaluation of the project to reinforce their ownership, and The IGAs projects financial support made available	community are aware of the proposed measures and from the experienced project in conservation area.
Income generating activities' projects are not of good quality while they are funded	H	H	An experienced consultant will be hired to carry out the IGAs profitability studies and their contribution to climate change and environment resilience in Mwojo watershed	Quality IGAs projects are successfully funded with climate change and environment resilience excellence to increase income, capacity and ownership of environment protection projects
Delays in Disbursement of funds, procurement and institutional bureaucracy	H	M	Project manager and finance officer will have considerable experience at the District Level procurement and finance management and they will ensure timely mobilization of funds.	Experienced project manager and finance officer will be recruited
If People are not consulted for radical terraces development to resolve soil erosion problem.	H	H	People are the first to raise the problem of soil erosion and have been consulted	People will have jobs in radical terraces development
If vulnerable households cannot participate in trainings because of illiteracy	L	L	It will be hands on trainings	Trainers will join the people to the field

District administration is not fully engaged in project implementation	H	L	Permanent Project staff will be recruited, Elaboration of good project structure and MoU with partners	District Administration will be involved in the project as steering committee members; District continue its commitment and willing toward project implementation.
If people loose their crop during radical development	H	H	People will have jobs in radical terraces development	People will use money gained in radical terraces development for surviving

Q 2.17 **Risk Management:** What specific risks, if any, does your project pose to the environment, people or institutions affected by the project and how will these be managed and mitigated?

Risks	Impact	Prob.	Mitigation	Assumptions remaining
In the first year of radical terraces development, there will not be any agricultural activities on that area	M	L	The activities will start in the fourth quarter of 2015 after the harvesting of the local people and then the implementation activities will be Fast tracked.	The following years will be more productive than ever
Sickness, Morbidity or accident among workers	L	L	Health Insurance of workers, break time and at least 1 or 2 days off	Concerned persons will be concerted to adopt protection measures and (Mutuelle de Santé)

SECTION 3: PROJECT BUDGET AND VALUE FOR MONEY

Q 3.1 **What** is the total cost of the project (*RWF; provide total cost for each year of the project disaggregated by capital and recurrent expenditure*)?

The total cost of the project is 1, 260, 213,100 RWF

The Capital =**1,041, 513,100 RWF (82.6%)** and recurrent expenditures = **219, 180,000 RWF (17.4%)**

The first year total cost= **699,506,940 RWF**

The second year total cost= **560,706,160 RWF**

Q 3.2	What is the total amount requested from FONERWA (RWF; <i>provide financing needs for each year of the project</i>)?
The total amount requested from FONERWA is 1,071,181,135 RWF (85% of the total cost)	
Q 3.3	List all other sources of funding. Note whether the status of other funding sources (<i>i.e. Whether the money has been approved or is awaiting authorisation</i>)
Nyamagabe District will provide 189,031,965 RWF (15% of the project total cost)	
Q 3.4	Additionality: Explain why the project cannot be fully financed by other sources than FONERWA?
Although, it is a priority for the District there are insufficient funds to address the soil degradation, Forests pressure and flooding in the Mwogo watershed. Funding is being sourced from FONERWA because it closely fits with its objectives and will contribute to its output 1: Conservation and management of natural resources strengthened and sustained as a result of the Fund.	
Q 3.5	What non-financial support is needed to implement the project? What is the best way for FONERWA to deliver this support?
FONERWA can support the project in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesson learning events (with other FONERWA supported projects) • Technical support during project implementation (Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting). • Structured reviews. 	
Q 3.6	Value for Money (Economy): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Briefly describe how the required inputs have been identified and how the GoR procurement procedures will be used to ensure they are obtained cost effectively ii) Provide identified unit cost measures or selected project outputs? (Please see VfM guidelines on how to determine these. Further guidance from the FONERWA Secretariat is available)
<p>i)) Inputs will be procured using the Rwandan Government Procurement Procedures as outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. A procurement plan is prepared, ii. the invitation to tender is published for 30 days, iii. the tenders are opened in a meeting with all the applicants and the Tender Committee, iv. The tender committee evaluates the bids and recommends the successful bidder v. the provisional result is communicated to all the applicants, vi. the applicants have 7 days to appeal the decision, and then a final notification is sent to all the applicants; vii. if a guarantee is required, the successful bidder has 15 days to secure it, 	

viii. Then the Contract negotiation and signing follows.

Different procurement procedures will be applied depending on the nature of the tender.

ii)

OUTPUT INDICATOR	QUANTITY	UNITY COST	TOTAL COST	Reference
Number of radical terraces constructed (Travertine and organic manure included)	300	1,000,000	300,000,000	LWH/Nyamagabe
Reed supply and plantation (Relining)	8,962,800	4	35,851,200	LVEMP II/ Protection of Nyabarongo catchment: Cooperation agreement between Huye district and Ministry of Defense/Reserve Force, April, 2015 Page 17
Number of Ha of Progressive terraces (Ditches of 0.4m*0.5*4m) constructed	500	331,487	165,743,500	LVEMP II/ Rehabilitation of Nyabarongo catchment: Cooperation agreement between Huye district and Ministry of Defense/Reserve Force, April, 2015 Page 17
Number of Ha covered by agroforests trees	800	245,313	196,250,400	LVEMP II/ Rehabilitation of Nyabarongo catchment: Cooperation agreement between Huye district and Ministry of Defense/Reserve Force, April, 2015 Page 17
Number of Ha of Mwogo river buffer zone protected: Bamboo (Production , plantation, maintenance and guarding for 18 months)	40	2,029,200	81,168,000	LVEMP II/ Rehabilitation of Nyabarongo catchment: Cooperation agreement between Gakenke district and Ministry of Defense/Reserve Force, April, 2015 Page 17

Q 3.7	<p><u>Value for Money (Efficiency):</u></p> <p>i) Briefly explain how the provision and operation of project inputs produce the expected outputs</p> <p>ii) What is the Net Present Value (NPV) and benefit cost ratio for this project (Please see VfM guidelines on how to determine these measures. Further guidance from the FONERWA Secretariat is available)?</p>
<p>i) The right inputs to produce the high quality of the outputs will be procured. The project team will ensure that those inputs are processed efficiently to generate the desired outputs. All of these will be firmly ensure by the M&E work as there will be an expert for the M&E duties with the support of District technical staff.</p> <p>ii) NPV= 1,697,978,192 BCR=2.4</p>	
Q 3.8	<p><u>Value for Money (Effectiveness):</u></p> <p>How does your project demonstrate effectiveness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How will it show the outputs meet the project objectives? - Which indicators will you measure to demonstrate effectiveness?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The overall objective of the project is to increase resilience of Mwogo river watershed against soil erosion, landslides and flooding enhance and the three outputs formulated under this project, each contribute directly to this objective. The set output indicators are quantifiable and easy to verify. • The following outcome indicators will be measured to demonstrate effectiveness: Number of Ha of Mwogo river watershed protected and Number of green jobs created (based on gender, youth and Ubudehe categories) as a result of the project (reference made to the log-frame in the section of OUTCOME INDICATOR 1.1 and 1.2). <p>As the value for money refers to economy, efficiency and effectiveness of a given project; this project justifies the value for money considering the estimated results to be achieved and money allocated to each output.</p> <p>This money has been calculated economically, means to use project inputs efficiently and effectively. For example, the cost of terracing 1 Ha or planting trees on 1Ha has been estimated taking reference to LWH/MINAGRI's cost and the number of man days to be engaged to accomplish a concerned activity.(e.g: 1 Ha of radical terracing for 1000,000Frw; the man days involved are estimated at 600 to 650).</p> <p>The estimated number of green job to be created (2,250) justifies also how this project will be effective. In addition to that, the IGAs financial support based on environment and climate change focus will be a continuous process as the successful project will inspire the local community to protect the natural resources and use them in a sustainable manner. Based on the gained practical experience and with the help of provided capacity building sessions, local community will understand that environmental opportunities and benefits come with environmental protection behaviours.</p>	

Annexes attached:

- Log-frame
- Work Plan
- Budget
- Cost-Benefit-Analysis
- Financial Audit Report

NB: In the BUDGET Excel document are compiled the following:

- Log-frame
- Work Plan
- Budget
- Cost-Benefit-Analysis
- And other budget details

ATTACH ANNEXES HERE TO THE PD APPLICATION – *these can be accepted as separate files but clearly organise and identify the annexes so they are easy to refer to.*
