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| **National Climate Change and Environment Fund (FONERWA)** |
| **Full Project Document (PD)** **GUIDANCE NOTE** *(August 8th 2013 version)* |

**WHAT IS A PD?**

The **Project Document (PD)** is the final application to FONERWA for financial or technical assistance. The PD will provide to the review teams (FONERWA Secretariat, External reviews, and Investment committee), with a comprehensive understanding of your project, and how it fits into the broader context of Rwanda’s environmental and climate change strategies. The Board of Directors is the organ responsible for approving the Project Document.

**HOW DO I COMPLETE THE FORM?**

**All submissions must meet the following basic requirements** **or** **they will be returned without consideration:**

**Read Carefully!**

1. All submissions must be completed using Calibri font size 12.
2. All submissions must have a completed Cover Sheet (see below).
3. There is a 35-page limit for the PD form excluding Annexes.
4. Do not alter the formatting of this form.

**All submissions must include the following documents:**

1. CVs for all key project personnel.
2. Project management template (composed of the logframe, workplan, budget and its summary, unit cost, cost benefit analysis spreadsheets, etc)
3. Organization/Institution’s audit report

**In addition, submissions must include the following where these are available:**

1. A feasibility or pre-feasibility study, including a gender analysis;
2. Any other supporting documents, such as verification of Rwandan Registration (for private companies and CSOs), letters confirming financing from other sources (if applicable), environmental impact assessments, etc.
3. A Gender Action Plan;

Please follow the instructions on the following pages and complete all the requested information, even if the response is duplicated elsewhere.

**HOW WILL THE PD BE ASSESSED?**

The PD will be assessed against **four technical appraisal criteria**:

1. **Value for Money:**
	1. Does the project demonstrate value for money?
		* 1. **Economy:** The right inputs have been identified to deliver the required outputs and will be procured cost effectively.
			2. **Efficiency:** Operational costs are appropriate given the benefits. The benefits exceed the costs; the project will deliver a positive Net Present Value (NPV) and Benefit Cost Ratio.
			3. **Effectiveness**: The project contributes to one (or more) of FONERWA’s core objectives.
			4. **Economics of scale**: project outreach in terms of numbers, gender, age and economic status of targeted beneficiary population (x number of people, x number of households, of which x % are poor, x % are female-headed households; orphan-led households/ households in vulnerable situations regarded climate change impacts);
2. **Desirability:**
	1. To what extent is the project aligned with
		1. National Priorities, and
		2. Sectoral and sub-sector strategies related to environment, climate change, and green economic development?
		3. How relevant is the project to target group including Government needs and priorities?
		4. How relevant is the project to other key stakeholders (executing partners, partners’ organizations, etc)?
	2. Will the benefits of the project be sustained after the lifetime of the project activities?
	3. Does the project support strategic economic activities and/or poverty reduction and/or gender equality?
	4. Will the project result in skills development and/or technology transfer?
	5. What is the degree of risk that the objectives of the project are not met?
	6. Does the project demonstrate additionality?
3. **Viability:**
	1. Is the project design the most appropriate to meet the needs identified? Demonstrate this with clear justification of the entity’s experience in the last three years
	2. Are the project management arrangements in place been confirmed?
	3. Is an appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework in place?
	4. Have stakeholders, including women and youth and poor households in vulnerable situations been consulted and involved in the project formulation?
	5. Has a project-specific / activity-specific gender analysis taken place, during project design and formulation;
4. **Capacity to Leverage Additional Resources**:
	1. Does the project satisfy the criteria for international climate change or environment financing facilities, and is the project likely to attract additional international funding?
	2. Does the project proposal demonstrate the project has potential for income generation and employment for both women and men and the youth?
	3. Is the project likely to attract private sector investment?
5. Sustainability
	1. How will the project sustain itself after seed funding from FONERWA?
	2. Who are the current funding partners and/or sources of funding if any?
	3. Briefly describe or what is your exit strategy after utilizing funding received from FONERWA?

**WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I SUBMIT THE PD?**

The review team will use the following decision tree to determine how to respond to PDs:

Does the total project cost exceed US$10mn?

Has a feasibility study been conducted?

Does the project meet minimum technical appraisal criteria?

The PD is forwarded to the **Board of Directors**, which will determine whether the project receives funding.

The PD is considered ineligible for FONERWA financing.

Does the project meet minimum technical appraisal criteria?

The PD is forwarded to the Board of Directors, which will determine whether the project receives funding for a feasibility study and further proposal development.

The PD is returned to the project promoter for additional information and/or clarification.

Does the project meet minimum technical appraisal requirements?

The PD is forwarded to the Board of Directors, which will determine whether the project receives funding.

The PD is returned to the project promoter for additional information and/or clarification.

YES

YES

NO

NO

NO

NO

NO

YES

YES

YES

Each sub-criteria associated with Desirability, Viability and Capacity to Leverage Additional Resources will receive a score between zero and ten (0-10), and the criteria will be weighted as follows: Value for Money (40%), Desirability (20%), Viability (20%), Capacity to Leverage Additional Resources (20%). Value for Money is weighted more heavily than Desirability, Viability and Capacity to Leverage Additional Resources, to stress the importance of financing projects with tangible, identifiable results. The criteria related to Feasibility are simple yes/no answers that will determine whether the project is eligible for direct financing by FONERWA or whether the project will be competing for financing to conduct a feasibility study and further proposal development.

**All PDs will be ranked** by the review team according to their scores, shortlisted based on available financial resources and forwarded to the FONERWA Investment Committee for review. The review team will also provide an assessment of whether the minimum technical appraisal requirements have been met (at least 60/100). The Investment Committee will conduct a brief audit of the technical appraisal prepared by the review team, and then conduct a **Strategic Appraisal** of the shortlisted PDs. The Strategic Appraisal will be an in-depth review of the project’s desirability and a prioritisation of the PDs based on the knowledge of the technical committee members. The Investment Committee will then determine the ranking for projects forwarded to the Board of Directors for approval.

If the project is considered to have met the minimum technical appraisal requirements, then the Investment Committee will forward the PD to the Board of Directors for final decision. For projects with a total cost exceeding US$10mn, the Board of Directors will only be able to provide project financing if the project applicant has conducted a feasibility study. If a feasibility study has not yet been conducted, then the Board of Directors will determine whether to grant the project applicant financing to conduct a feasibility study and grant further proposal development support. If the total project cost does not exceed US$10mn, then the Board of Directors will determine whether to provide financing for the project regardless of whether a feasibility study has been conducted.

If the Technical Committee does not feel that the project meets the minimum technical appraisal requirements, then the project will be returned to the promoter for more information and/or clarification. If a project has already had a feasibility study conducted, and the technical committee still does not feel that the project meets the minimum technical appraisal criteria, then the project is NOT eligible for resubmission.

**WHEN WILL I FIND OUT THE RESULT OF THE ASSESSMENT?**

Prior to PD submission to the FONERWA Board of Directors, assessment of the PD will require a maximum of 1 month (21 working days) following receipt. The Board of Directors will then have the final decision on all PDs. The results of the board of Directors meeting will be available within 10 working days of each quarterly meeting. The Secretariat will provide you with dates of quarterly meetings.

**HOW CAN I GET HELP WITH MY FULL PROPOSAL?**

**Do not hesitate to contact FONERWA’s office if you have any questions**. Providing advice and support for proposal development is one of the primary responsibilities of FONERWA.

Email: info@fonerwa.org

and copy: application@fonerwa.org

**WHO CAN I CONTACT IF I AM DISSATISFIED WITH THE PROCESS?**

If you have suggestions to improve the PD appraisal process, or if you would like to challenge the results of the assessment, email FONERWA:

Email:info@fonerwa.org

**Email title: FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE FONERWA Board of Directors**

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| **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.*) |

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| **Name / Title of the Project** |  “From Waste to Revenue: Transformation of Solid Waste into Made-in-Rwanda Ecological Products” |
| **Geographical scope of project (please provide details the project site from District to Village)** | The project will be implemented in Gasabo District, Jabana Sector, Akamatamu Cell ( Near the Nduba Dumping Site) |
| **Project Summary**  *(In 75 words or less please summarise what your project intends to achieve and how)** Describe relevance of the project to the needs of beneficiaries and the key stakeholders. (People are key to climate change mitigation, resilience and adaptation etc.)
* Mention how the project will benefit women, youth, the poor, and contribute to gender equality and social inclusion, directly or indirectly, short-term and long-term.
 | This innovation project intends to contribute to the social protection of 500 women and youth by empowering them to “transform solid waste into useful made-in-Rwanda ecological products”. The project contributes to improving quality of life and women’s and youth’s livelihoods through environmental education, waste management and climate change mitigation with action-learning for equitable, effective and sustainable environment management. Expected outcomes are aligned with the National Strategy for Climate Change and Low Carbon Development.  |
| **Anticipated Start Date**  *(DD/MM/YYYY*) |  1st October 2020 |
| **Project Duration** (*in months*) |  12 moths |
| **Funding Requested** (*RWF*) |  RWF 186,144,000 |
| **Name of Lead Organisation** |  Watoto Vision on Africa |
| **Type of Organisation**, *which best describes the Lead Organisation*(please *select only one box*) | [ ]  Government Institution  |
|  | [x]  Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)  |
|  | [ ]  Private Sector Enterprise |
|  | [ ]  Academic Institution |
|  | [ ]  Other (*please specify*) |
| **Partner Institutions** |  Gasabo District |
| **Full Office Physical Address** |  Remera – Kisementi- Rukiri I – Gasabo DistrictKG 218 Street, House No. 14 |
| **Website Address** *(if applicable)* |  [www.watotovision.org](http://www.watotovision.org) |
| **Contact Person** (*the person, should be the legal representative who will have ultimate responsibility and be accountable for delivering this project*) | **Name:** **RUKABU Benson Position: Executive Director** **Institution: Watoto Vision on Africa** **Email:** **watotovision.info@gmail.com****Tel: +250 – 788307167/788689455** |
| **Is this a resubmission of an earlier submitted PD** (*if so please provide details*) | **NO** |

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| **For Internal Purposes Only:***To be Completed by the Fund Manager* |
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| Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |  | PD Code: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Date Comments Sent: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | PPD Code:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| Feasibility Study? (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 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.) |

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| **SECTION 1: INFORMATION ABOUT THE APPLICANT** |
| **Q 1.1** | **What** is the Lead organisation's total number of full-time employees? Include the organization structure |
| WATOTO VISION ON AFRICA is governed by statute that sets down all the organizational affairs. The Board of Directors safe-guards the assets of the organization, carries out fund raising and works out the policies and regulations of the organization. The Board of Directors oversees the organization. The day to day management of the organization is conducted by management team led by the Executive Director.Governing body of WATOTO VISION ON AFRICA consists of 5 active and highly experienced and prominent members of the Rwanda community, having long years of experience in the development field with national and international exposures and experience in working with international and donor organizations.WATOTO VISION ON AFRICA currently has 14 technical staff at managerial positions from various technical backgrounds.The Executive Director is responsible for the facilitation of organizational growth as a team leader and participates in programs and other activities within the organization. He is instrumental in policy advocacy and liaison; agency policy and strategy change management and head the project quality development cell.  |
| **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*)? Fill the table below.  |
| WATOTO VISION ON AFRICA has a strong track record and reputation of successfully managing similar projects as the present one. The list below provides a summary of selected projects directly managed by the organization to date.

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| **Project title** | **Project interventions**  | **Total beneficiaries/households served and period of execution** |
| Project of land consolidation initiative and environmental protection through environmental education and radical terracing and tree plantation  | Climate change mitigation through land consolidation | 240 households in Gicumbi District, Muko Sector, funded by WFP and MINALOC |
| Project of land consolidation initiative and environmental protection by radical terracing and tree plantation  | Climate change mitigation through land consolidation and terraces | 5470 households in Gakenke District, Janja, Minazi and Busengo Sectors, Funded by WFP and MINALOC |
| Projects of environmental education in rural areas by construction of improved stoves  | Improved clean cooking stoves and sustainable energies | 250 households in Gatsibo, Gitoki Sector District, funded by UK Embassy  |
| Project of environmental education into schools  | Environment Education into schools | 5 schools in Bugesera district, funded by CHAMP- Belgium and UNESCO |
| Project waste management through briquettes and natural fertilizer production in Gasabo District | Waste Management and production of Briquettes for energy provision | Gasabo, funded by Belgium Technical Cooperation, 2013 – 15 |
| Solid Waste Management and transformation | Waste management and livelihood | 50 teen mothers of Rulindo and Kayonza districts 2019 funded by British High commission (BHC) Kigali Office |
| Skills Development through Transformation of Solid waste into Made in Rwanda Hand crafts  | Skills development and environmental protection | 600 women and youth in Gasabo district funded by Rwanda Academy of Languages and Culture (RALC) ongoing |

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| **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).  |
| 1. Executive Director and Project Coordinator
2. Program Manager and Project M&E
3. Environment and Waste Management Specialist
 |
| **Q 1.4** | **Lead Organisational Finances. Provide a copy of these** from the most recent (3 years) audited annual accounts (income and expenditure statement & balance sheet in FRW, as well as the main sources of funding) as an attachment to this PD. |
| The most recent (3 years) audited annual accounts (income and expenditure statement & balance sheet in FRW, as well as the main sources of funding) are attached to PD.  |
| **SECTION 2: INFORMATION ABOUT THE PROJECT** |
| **Q 2.1** | **Why** is the project needed (*clearly state the problem this project will address and the evidence base for its justification. Where possible, refer to national, District and/or sectoral/sub-sectoral strategies.*)? Refer also to the National priorities on climate change and Sustainable development. |
| According to a rapid assessment carried out by Watoto Vision on Africa in 2019, approximately 450 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) gets dumped in the Nduba dumping site everyday– that’s 13,500 tons every week or 162,000 tonnes every year.[[1]](#footnote-1) This dumping site is a stain on a booming capital city with a major development plan of decentralization for vision 2050, aiming to establish new businesses, shopping and leisure districts, as well as skyscrapers, green spaces and an adequate public transport system On top of not looking nice, municipal solid waste comes along with a host of environmental problems – especially if it ends up in landfills and dumping sites. Plastic, as we all know can take a thousand years to decompose. This is plenty of time for it to accumulate in waterways, oceans, the stomachs of fish and eventually on our plates. Decomposing waste releases carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide (to name but a few), which all contribute to global warming and air pollution. A huge range of toxic chemicals leaches into the ground soil harming local flora and fauna as well as humans and easily ending up in nearby water.Solid waste management is the biggest environmental issue in Rwanda, highly dependent on landfilling as the main disposal method in managing this continuous increase of solid waste generation annually. The problems associated with these are complex due to various factors such as the amount and composition of waste generated, rapid expansion of urban areas; it is not surprising that the amount of land available is becoming scarce. Thus, constructing new landfills is challenging, as with the land scarcity, other possible option for developing landfills would somehow be within the near vicinity of other household areas[[2]](#footnote-2). A current typical solid waste management system in Rwanda is characterized with improper collection services such as low collection coverage, irregular collection services, unsustainable disposal of waste without air and water pollution control (including open dumping, open burning), consequences of illegal dumping (e.g. breeding of flies and vermin), and scavenging activities. Accurate and well-established information of solid waste management and recycling in Rwanda is unfortunately low at 2- 12%[[3]](#footnote-3), substantial progress has been made by the government, local authorities, and private organizations to establish more comprehensive solid waste management system, source separation and recycling strategies, awareness campaigns and sensitization. However, various issues remain unresolved despite the on-going efforts as we face lack of public participation and commitment, lack of civic responsibility sense in managing solid waste, public perception towards solid waste as a local municipality problem, undermining the issues in solid waste management, and ineffective education. Other sources indicate that waste recycling rates are low in Kigali city. REMA’s environmental outlook report indicates that only about 2% of waste is recycled.[[4]](#footnote-4) More recent studies suggest that the recycling rate is closer to 10-12%.[[5]](#footnote-5) Regardless, these are significantly below government targets which have sought to achieve a recycling rate amongst non-organic solid waste of 30% by 2019/2020 and 40% by 2029/30.[[6]](#footnote-6) According to Jerry-Can Ltd[[7]](#footnote-7), Gasabo district is the biggest in the City of Kigali and has a lot of busy trading complexes that produce much solid waste, Few quantitative assessments of the total amount of waste generated exist but reputable sources put it at between 500-800 tons per day. The composition of the waste generated in Gasabo shows that organics dominate (~70%). Accounting for population growth and changing economic profiles, it is possible that waste generation rates could increase by 63% over the next ten years, from approximately 800 tons being generated per day to approximately 1,300 tons per day by 2030.Addressing these challenges provides the justification for these project activities. It is also intended to lay the ground and align with global ***(SDGs)*** and regional commitments ***(EAC Vision 2050)*** endorsed by the Government of Rwanda (GoR) as well as integrate recent strategic orientations as enshrined in the ***NST1(2017-2024)*** and ***Vision 2050*** aspirations. Investing in improved urban solid waste management systems has positive effects on various SDGs and other global agendas. It is strongly connected to health, but also to poverty, as solid waste management’s informal sector self-employment collection and recycling provides sustainable livelihoods to many urban poor. This project specifically contributes to the global agenda to “make cities and human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable”[[8]](#footnote-8) through efforts to “reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management” (Target 11.6 of the SDGs). This is in line with the Government of Rwanda’s aspiration to “develop waste management systems in cities, towns and rural areas” as described in the National Strategy for Transformation (NST1), Priority Area 5 “Moving Towards a Modern Rwandan Household”.[[9]](#footnote-9) The project activities shall equally contribute to NST1 Priority Area 1 aimed to “create 1,500,000 (over 214,000 annually) decent and productive jobs for economic development”[[10]](#footnote-10) through supporting and empowering youth and women to create business through entrepreneurship and access to finance. This priority aligns with the global goal to “promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all” (SDG 8). The East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050 emphasizes “job creation initiatives to provide for current and future needs of the bulging youth population” among other aspirations as a solution to the current problems of unemployment problem. This project intervention, however small they can be, is WVA’ attempts to contribute to above-mentioned EAC Vision’s aspiration. The context status with this project goes in the light of **Agenda 21** which calls for re-orientation of education (informal and formal) towards sustainable development. Rwanda is committed to fulfill its international obligations and to protect its environment. The article 40 of Rwandan Constitution deals with the “***Right and duty to clean and healthy environment and duty to protect it***” (Constitution, art.40).This project implementation will devise an integrated approach to solid waste management which shall mobilize all public and private stakeholders and shall consider the relevant financial, technical and organizational inputs. Through a clear demarcation of roles (Who does What Where and When approach) WVA shall establish transformative partnerships with the public institutions such as the City of Kigali and Districts holding the regulating, monitoring, promoting and operating functions in the waste management. WVA shall engage private business and other stakeholders in the solid waste management who will provide inputs into the project implementation, monitoring and learning phases. Engagement with the latter will also aim at encouraging them to finance and operate similar initiatives on waste management and if possible lobby for cost sharing and/or cost recovery in the waste management operations. A detailed methodology for the implementation of this project will be developed in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.  |
| **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 that suggest climate change resilience, including gender sensitive indicators within a log-frame matrix*. *In addition, make a note of the expected impacts on employment and poverty reduction, on women and youth, as well knowledge and technological transfer*.)? |
| **General objective:** The project will contribute in promoting environmental education and climate change mitigation by empowering approximately 500 women and youth communities in Jabana sector to mitigate the environment risks such as wastes pilling up in Kigali city and to improve their livelihoods within 12 months of the project. **Specific objectives:**This project shall specifically contribute to: 1. Government’s efforts to reduce the amount of solid waste into the landfill and in the communities in Rwanda through 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) solid waste management approach.
2. The Government’s Green Growth and Climate Resilience’s Strategic Objective to ensure Social Protection, Improved Health and Disaster Risk Reduction that reduces vulnerability to climate change impacts by improving the livelihoods for people with specific needs, particularly women and youth through income generating activities to be initiated around waste transformation into productive materials (from waste to revenue).
3. The protection of environment in Kigali City through climate resilience activities benefiting women and youth in targeted communities.

**Expected Results** In pursuing the aforementioned objectives this project intends to achieve the following results: 1. Result 1: 10% reduction in solid waste into the landfill and in the communities in Gasabo District reduced by 2021.
2. Result 2: Improved livelihoods and reduced vulnerability to climate change impacts for 500 women and youth by 2021, through waste transformation into ecological and economical products.
3. Result 3: Increased environmental protection in Kigali City through climate resilience actions led by women and youth by 2021”
 |
| **Q 2.3** | **How** will the project objectives be achieved (*include a detailed Work Plan in the project management template highlighting key deliverables and activities and responsibilities. Clearly describe the approach and methodology to be followed and the sequence of activities planned.*)) ? |
| **Objective 1:** Contribute to the Government’s efforts to reduce the amount of solid waste into the landfill and in the communities in Rwanda through 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) solid waste management approach. In order to reduce the amount of solid waste into the landfill and in the communities in Rwanda, this project shall influence implementation of the solid waste management built on the waste management hierarchy that gives priority to the waste reduction. Through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) model, the project shall endeavor to eliminate waste in the manufacturing and households, providing a waste collection service to the target communities and then converting the waste into ecological materials while recycling materials that would otherwise go to waste.Key activities under this objective include:1.1. Identification and training of 500 women and youth dubbed “Waste Management Community mobilizers” in Gasabo district1.2. Distribution of Eco-friendly buckets/bins to identified model public places for solid waste separation1.3. Waste generation and Collection 1.4. Separation at Source1.5. Waste transfer and transport at the processing site1.6. Monitoring activitiesThe identification of the most vulnerable women and youth beneficiaries and the rapid assessment of their needs will be done in close collaboration with the District and sector officials (in charge of social affairs and environment protection) using the 1st and 2nd categories of Ubudehe and involving the existing cooperatives collecting waste within the target communities in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure complementarity among this project and other pre-established initiatives. For their safety and health, these women and youth shall be equipped with gloves, protective masks and boots to protect them from injuries and respiratory diseases while manipulating garbage. Due to the resource constraints, the project shall focus on waste separation in the public places (collection sites, transit dumping sites, markets, industrial settings, schools, etc.) while lobbying and influencing for the waste separation at the household levels.  **Objective 2**: Improving the livelihoods for people with specific needs, particularly women and youth through income generating activities to be initiated around waste transformation into productive materials (from waste to revenue). In order to address the improper waste management mostly resulting into bad odour, methane gas explosions, risks of garbage landslides and groundwater pollution and with the intent to promote women and youth’s resilience and enhancing their graduation from poverty and extreme poverty and in the effort to reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts, the project shall create jobs for 500 women and youth in Gasabo District who will be involved in the waste management process. Grouped into waste management community mobilizers, women and youth shall be responsible for distribution of Eco – friendly products to the identified communities on a subsidized price in order to limit the imports of plastic packaging. Key activities under this objective include:2.1. Waste processing and transformation; 2.2. Production of ecological, economical and high-quality revenue products from solid waste; 2.3. Distribution and marketing of Eco – friendly products; 2.4. Cash collection and cash management; 2.5. Maintenance and repairs of the production units. 2.6. Monitoring activitiesIn terms of methodology and the sequence of activities planned under this objective, waste processing and transformation will follow a three-tiered process consisting in (i) sorting of usable pieces as collected from source (collection sites, transit dumping sites, markets, industrial settings, schools, etc.), (ii) transformation of these usable pieces/materials into final products and (iii) distribution and selling of these products. Watoto Vision on Africa (WVA) has a recycling site in Jabana Sector, Akamatamu Cell where this project will be implemented, community mobilizers will be identified and these will be engaged in solid waste collection, sorting at source, transportation and transformation. Key activities in the transformation process include waste generation which encompasses activities in which materials are identified as no longer being of value (in their current value) and are either thrown away or gathered together for disposal. Waste generation is, at present, an activity that is not very controllable. Key raw materials to be collected include bottles, fabrics, plastic materials, wooden materials, glass materials, paper-based materials among others which will be processed at the recycling site to produce ecological products like necklaces, carry bags, plastic tiles, home-made carpets ***(full list in below table and their prices).*** The next line of actions includes waste handling, sorting, storage and processing at source. This functional element involves a series of activities associated with the management of waste until they are placed in storage containers for collection. Handling also encompasses the movement of loaded containers to the point of collection. Sorting of waste components is an important stage in handling and storage of solid waste at the source. The next activity is “collection” and the functional element of collection includes not only the gathering of solid wastes and recyclable materials, but also the transport of these materials to the transformation site. The transformation process involves treating the collected waste through intersected and crosscutting phases including grinding, crushing, cutting, gluing, painting, fixing, mixing, shaping, tracing, smoothing and colour-dying among others. The transformation team decides on the phases to embrace next depending on the desired ecological products. **Objective 3:** The protection of environment in Kigali City through climate resilience activities benefiting women and youth in targeted communities.  This objective shall focus on influencing the Rwandan community’s and Gasabo District residents’ knowledge, attitudes and practices around environment protection as well as better waste management as a critical climate change adaptation and mitigation strategy. Using all available information, education and communication platforms and channels, the project shall engage and motivate the target population in the promotion of the 3R model. Women and youth-led awareness raising and motivation campaigns targeting peers shall be used as effective behavior change methodologies, using lectures and testimonies centered around themes such as consumption patterns and a sustainable development; natural source of products; recycling and reuse including use of recycled waste bins; littering and indiscriminate dumping of refuse on open spaces, footpaths, streets and into drainage channels or water bodies; environmental degradation and its effects on human health among many others. Activities shall include but not limited to:3.1. Public awareness and information/motivation campaigns on selected themes under environment protection; 3.2. Community mobilization for behavior change towards environment protection and waste management; 3.3. On-site demo on environment protection and waste management;3.4. Awareness raising workshops, exhibitions, lectures, street plays. 3.5. Monitoring activities. The activities above will contribute to the promotion of waste separation at the household and community levels, involving existing waste collection companies as well as sanitation and hygiene stakeholders actively contributing to the waste transformation. It is anticipated that these later will continue the public awareness on waste separation and transformation even after the completion of the project.  |
| **Q 2.4** | **How** does the project address cross-cutting issues such as gender and youth? Refer to the below guiding questions:How will the project interventions benefit and empower women and youth (and households in vulnerable situations) and lead to their social, economic and political / leadership empowerment/ what in terms of environment management and green technology for climate change adaptation? will be the positive impact on those groups? Highlight any potential risk on women and youth or other groups as a result of project interventions, and how you would you mitigate such risks. (*do-no-harm and leave-no-one-behind).*  |
| Some Rwandans still maintain patriarchal views which place men in a position of authority with regards to decision-making, and allocation of resources, while predisposing girls and women to play the subservient roles in the community with little decision-making power. Additional gender issues include those around shifting gender roles that may cause discord within households, for instance men who are frustrated by their inability to fulfil their traditional gender role as the family providers because of limited economic opportunities and a perception among men that gender awareness initiatives were about women taking over the role of men to become heads of household. In addition, young girls are generally perceived as being at higher risk of sexual violence and sexual exploitation, especially because sex can be used as a commodity in exchange for goods, services, money, food or other basic necessities. Though there are many income-generating opportunities, women and girls are more bound to their responsibilities in the household which limits their participation.  To address these gender-related challenges and ensure that no one is left behind, the project is built on the deliberate intent to ensure that the benefits of gender equality for both men, women, girls and boys are highlighted during the identification of project beneficiaries, community mobilisation and sensitization activities and other conducted under this project. The entire project is also built on the premise that women and youth (particularly young girls) are disproportionately impacted by the climate change and poor environment management. Therefore, the project shall focus on providing alternative source of income to the most marginalized women and young girls, generating employment for them and empowering them to overcome gender stereotypes and challenge the unpaid care work. As the project targets both women and men, the project activities will inspire positive gender norms among them. To ensure equal participation in safe environment (do no harm), the project team will regularly discuss with women and men about the most convenient time to carry out activities targeting them, and the detailed implementation plans will be adapted accordingly in every quarterly planning and reviews. The project will also support establishment of women’s support groups and provide space to address gender inequalities. In addition, the project will ensure that national procedures for dealing with suspected physical abuse and sexual exploitation (PSEA) are known by all project stakeholders and every staff and supplier will sign a code of conduct obligating him/her to maintain acceptable behaviours towards the stakeholders that the project works with. The project will disaggregate program data by age and gender in order to monitor the extent to which men, women, boys and girls are participating in the project and how various project activities affect beneficiaries of both sexes differently, and the project team will use these data to inform quarterly plans and day-to-day activities. |
| **Q 2.5** | **Who** are the stakeholders affected by the problem, and who are the stakeholders influential in solving the problem? – Be gender-sensitive.  How have they been incorporated and involved in project design and delivery?  |
| The stakeholders affected by the issues addressed by this project are women and youth communities in Akamatamu Cell, Jabana Sector in Gasabo district. Therefore, this project intends to reach 500 women and youth within this sector. During the design of this project, in line with WVA’s beneficiary engagement procedures, WVA used and shall continue to use participatory and holistic approaches for stakeholder engagement and feedbacks mechanisms to ensure active participation of all key stakeholders in the review of the project activities. In this regard, WVA has contacted these stakeholders and shall continue to conduct other joint planning sessions for this project with the representatives of the various groups of beneficiaries to agree on responsibilities of their members during the implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with girls, boys, women, men from beneficiaries as well as key informant interviews with the waste collection recycling companies,[[11]](#footnote-11) government institutions[[12]](#footnote-12) and other key stakeholders involved in the waste management[[13]](#footnote-13) were conducted in order to understand their contribution to the project delivery. The results of these consultations informed the current project design, including the objectives and results included in this application. Specifically, the project implementation methodology described above has been designed as an outcome to rich inputs from the various aforementioned stakeholders. As the waste management in Kigali City is not one man’s island, WVA will continue to engage the existing waste management stakeholders in the implementation of the project. Key among these include the companies like COPED, COOCEN, UBUMWE and AGRUNI among others that are responsible for collection, transportation and management of solid waste in Kigali and disposing them at Nduba dumpsite. The project will complement their efforts in collecting, sorting, recycling and converting the waste into energy (briquettes) by sorting the waste that can be recycled to produce ecological, economical and high-quality revenue products. The key areas of overlap and complementarity in the waste management will include separation at source, waste transfer and transport to the processing site where WVA will be the sole responsible for waste processing and transformation.WVA and Stakeholders will establish a steering committee and each institution will be represented by one person. During the project kick-off meeting which will take place in the first 3 months of the project implementation, the District/Sector authorities and representatives of boys, girls and women will be informed of the project activities, expected outputs and objectives as well as their roles, including their responsibilities to inform other beneficiaries about the project.  |
| **Q 2.6** | **How** will the benefits of the project be sustained after FONERWA funding comes to an end? Refer to the below guiding questions* To what extent are project results (outcomes and impacts if any) likely to continue after the project?
* Is stakeholder’s engagement likely to continue, be scaled up, replicated or institutionalized after FONERWA funding ceases?
* What funding mechanisms are in place to sustain intervention results after FONERWA funding closure?
 |
| As mentioned above, WVA’s approach provides spaces for beneficiaries and other stakeholders to set and champion project objectives/results and deliver the desired change in their locality. In line with this aspiration, WVA shall promote women and youth’s leadership through building their capacity to take over the project returns after the completion of the project. WVA shall accompany them, in their leadership, through coaching, mentorship and capacity enhancement strategies. Through quarterly reviews, WVA shall use the stakeholder engagement and feedback mechanisms to understand the key activities beneficiaries would be able to carry on by themselves after the completion of the project. Stakeholders’ pledges for ownership of the project returns shall be collected, documented for stakeholders’ accountability. The implementation of this project will continue to take into account these pledges and related accountability standards jointly set out by WVA and FONERWA. In addition, on the course of the project implementation, WVA shall undertake strong advocacy for adaptation, scaling up, replication and/or institutionalization of the project results in the Sector and District development plans. Other key drivers for scalability and replicability of this project include; **(1)** ***Strong partnership with other Government institutions responsible for environment and natural resource management, climate change and climate resilience among others; (2) Government policy that promote made-in-Rwanda products (3) Rising prices of imported materials and (4) Increasing demand for locally produced materials that women and youth in the project produce.*** For posterity, WVA shall strive to build capacity of the project beneficiaries to receive and manage savings and funding from other stakeholders (District and partners). By so doing, WVA’s resolve for strong women and youth groups involved in waste management and production of ecological materials will be achieved. WVA’s sustainable livelihoods program is hinged on its commitment to ensure that everyone has opportunity to meet their livelihood needs, now and in future. With the FONERWA support, women and young people from Jabana Sector of Gasabo District will secure their livelihoods, increase waste management value chains and market systems for made-in-Rwanda products with high yield and compatible with the ecosystem. These women and youth shall take advantage of the increased value chains and market availability to increase their income, even after FONERWA’s funding closure.  |
| **Q 2.7** | **What** is the scope for income generation (IGA) from the project, and who would participate and benefit from that? How will women and youth and/ or the poor benefit from IGA?  |
| Through income generating activities to be initiated around waste transformation into productive materials (from waste to revenue), women and youth groups in the project shall generate the following estimated revenues (RWF/Year) some of which they will consider as savings for the groups accessible for loans to the group members only. The total IGA value amounts to RWF 167,404,320 (***Tale Below)*** This amount is derived from the calculation of sales from made in Rwanda products from solid wastes, manure and waste collection services made by creating jobs for vulnerable 100 women, 50 Girls and 50 boys in waste separation and cleaning, 100 poor boys and 150 poor women in waste transformation and hand craft making, 20 poor boys and 10 poor girls in distributing finished products, Jobs will be created for vulnerable 5 girls and 5 boys in marketing finished handcrafts and Jobs will be created for 7 girls and 3 young men in selling handcrafts at the exhibition center.We have secured a stand in the RDB show room where these cooperative will show case these products. The beneficiaries will be involved in day to day activities (transportation to markets, show rooms, exhibitions.**Income From Sales of Eco – Transformed Materials**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Items** | **UNIT** | **Qty / Month** | **UNIT Price RWF** | **TP/Month RWF** | **TP/Year RWF** |
| Hand Bags | Pieces |  120  |  7,500  |  900,000  |  10,800,000  |
| Necklaces | Pieces |  100  |  4,000  |  400,000  |  4,800,000  |
| T-shirts | Pieces |  150  |  12,000  |  1,800,000  |  21,600,000  |
| Laptop bags | Pieces |  40  |  12,000  |  480,000  |  5,760,000  |
| Key holders | Pieces |  200  |  2,500  |  500,000  |  6,000,000  |
| Homemade carpets | Pieces |  35  |  25,000  |  875,000  |  10,500,000  |
| Plastic Tiles | Sqm |  100  |  8,000  |  800,000  |  9,600,000  |
| Packaging materials | Pieces |  750  |  1,000  |  750,000  |  9,000,000  |
| Ornaments | Pieces |  100  |  8,000  |  800,000  |  9,600,000  |
| Lamp holders | Pieces |  100  |  12,000  |  1,200,000  |  14,400,000  |
| Flower verse | Pieces |  55  |  15,000  |  830,360  |  9,964,320  |
| Toys/dolls | Pieces |  250  |  1,800  |  450,000  |  5,400,000  |
| Ceramics | Pieces |  70  |  12,000  |  840,000  |  10,080,000  |
| Eco waste bins | Pieces |  150  |  5,000  |  750,000  |  9,000,000  |
| Wall Hangings | Pieces |  50  |  20,000  |  1,000,000  |  12,000,000  |
| Manure | Kg |  1,500  |  800  |  1,200,000  |  14,400,000  |
| Cups | Pieces |  75  |  5,000  |  375,000  |  4,500,000  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |  **13,950,360**  | **167,404,320** |

 |
| **Q 2.8** | **Preparation:** Has a feasibility or pre-feasibility study been conducted (*If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD*)?  |
| There is no feasibility or pre-feasibility study conducted, however, the design of this project has drawn from WVA’s past experience in designing similar projects.  |
| **Q 2.9** | **Preparation:** Are there any outstanding regulatory or legal requirements that need to be met before the project can proceed (*access to land, planning consent, use of new technologies*)? |
|  There is no outstanding regulatory or legal requirements. |
| **Q 2.10** | **Preparation:** Has any environmental and social screening/study been conducted for the project (*If yes, then please attach a copy to this PD*)?Has the project got a certificate of Environmental Impact Assessment clearance from RDB (If yes, then please attach a copy)?  |
|  No environmental and social screening study needed for the project but design draws learning from the most recent similar projects implemented by WVA Environmental, Social and Climate change screening will be designed by Watoto Vision as stated in Q2.16 |
| **Q 2.11** | **How** will the performance of the project be monitored and evaluated (*both during and after the project*)?Have you formulated age, sex , disaggregated indicators? |
| Quality monitoring will be undertaken by WVA’s Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) Officer. The team will conduct monthly monitoring visits to assess the progress against the project targets. Data collection tools, including quality benchmark checklists, output trackers, feedback forms, routine program data collection forms, and computerized management information systems will be agreed upon with the project staff during the first two months of the project implementation and will be used by the MEAL Officer to assess the implementation quality and status. The outcome of the project will be evaluated against the baseline data which will be collected, stored, analysed and documented through the baseline assessment scheduled in the first month of the project implementation. Since little is known about the project outputs,[[14]](#footnote-14) the MEAL Officer will conduct quantitative and qualitative baselines to confirm the starting points and end-line surveys to assess the extent to which the project has met the planned objectives. The MEAL Officer will analyse the data collected during monitoring and evaluation activities by comparing the planned targets with actual progress, identifying divergences and formulating recommendations thereof. The MEAL Officer will then discuss with the project team about how to address them and will check if the recommendations have been addressed during the following monitoring visits. Learningand review workshops will be organised on quarterly basis to share lessons and good practices with key project stakeholders, including the project beneficiaries, and collect recommendations to improve the next implementation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  M&E Activity | Responsible person | Timeframe | Budget |
| Baseline survey | MEAL Officer | 1st quarter | RWF 8,500,000 |
| Monitoring visits | MEAL Officer  | Monthly | RWF 1,800,000 |
| Quarterly Learning and Review workshop | Program Manager/Project Coordinator | Quarterly | RWF 1,285,000 |
| Annual Learning and Review workshop | MEAL Officer | Annual | RWF 2,570,000 |
| Final Learning Workshop | Program Manager/Project Coordinator | Annual | RWF 3,530,000 |
| End-Line monitoring | MEAL Officer | Final | RWF 600,000 |

 |
| **Q 2.12** | **How** will you involve the beneficiaries and other stakeholders, including equal participation of women and youth in monitoring and evaluation? |
|  Similar to the project design, WVA shall use the stakeholder engagement and feedbacks mechanisms to ensure active participation of all key stakeholders in the aforementioned MEAL activities. Specifically, the MEAL Officer shall clearly communicate to beneficiaries and stakeholders all the monitoring and feedback mechanisms for them to use to report any progress and/or regression in the project implementation. On a regular basis (weekly, bi-weekly, monthly), the MEAL officer shall undertake telephone calls to beneficiaries to check on the project implementation. Focus group discussions (FGDs) with girls, boys, women, men from beneficiaries as well as key informant interviews (KI) with District and sector level authorities and other stakeholders involved in the waste management shall be conducted in order to understand the progress towards the project objectives.  The MEAL officer shall also organize monthly meetings with the project beneficiaries and will record and address any concerns about this project. All the complaints shall be gathered and reported to the Program Manager and the WVA Management for management response. The Program Manager shall make improvement plans with the implementation team and shall report on the progress towards addressing them during monthly project management meetings.  |
| **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)?* |
| This project contributes to FONERWA’s Output 2.4 entitled “*number of people supported to cope with effects of climate change*” as the intended changes will help improve the beneficiaries’ livelihoods through small-scale climate sensitive income generating activities.  |
| **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.**  |
| This project has no other potentially overlapping projects supporting the waste management phases, particularly the waste separation at the household level and sorting at source. A few companies exist to handle recycling, the majority of which center around paper and plastics. One paper treatment and recycling plant, Trust Industries, transforms paper waste into toilet paper. Several plastic recycling organizations exist, the majority of whom turn a combination of high density and low-density plastics into furniture, household objects and industrial agriculture materials. At present, there is no domestic recycling facility for polyethylene terephthalate (PET) bottles, meaning that the majority of these bottles – estimated to be 100,000 bottles on a daily basis – are crushed and sold onto recyclers in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and, until recently, China.This project will therefore set the tone for other stakeholders who would be interested in undertaking waste separation activities in future.  |
| **Q 2.15** | **Lesson Learnin**g: 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*) |
| As indicated in the M&E Section above, learning and review workshops will be organized on quarterly basis to share lessons and good practices with key project stakeholders (including the project beneficiaries) and collect recommendations to improve the next implementation. Developed in user-friendly formats, the lessons learnt shall also be disseminated through emails and other online platforms (websites, newsletters, etc.) and through social media (twitter, facebook and instagram accounts for WVA and stakeholders.  |
| **Q 2.15** | **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? |
|

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  Risk description  | Category (political, operational, financial, environmental)  | Risk level (low, medium high) | Mitigation |
| Competition from other waste management companies/businesses | Operational  | Medium | Establish and pursue the project’s niche.  |
| Women and youth hesitant to handle waste and preferring to give more time for other activities. | Operational | Medium | Intensive mobilization sessions within the targeted communities |
| Seasonal changes in weatherpattern affecting waste management and production of ecological material  | Environmental | High | Monitor weather changes and timely inform beneficiariesDevelop project contingency and Recovery plans.  |

 |
| **Q 2.16** | **Environmental and social Risk Management:** What specific environmental and social 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? What, if any, are potential negative effects on women? Will the project risk increase domestic violence or sexual harassment of women and girls? Are there any risks of child labour? Please provide Environmental and Social Management Plan detailing how the mentioned risks will be addressed. If there is a risk of resettlement of people, please provide how they will be mitigated. (if there is a need of RAP ‘Resettlement Action Plan’ specify how this will be developed) . |
| The interventions in this project pose no environmental and social risks to the environment, people or institutions affected by this project. However, the project identifies potential social and environment risks and highlights actions to mitigate them. 1. **Environmental and Social assessment**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Impacts/ Risks** | **Mitigation Measures** | **Responsibility (who will do it)** | **Cost (USD or Rwf) or resources** |
|  | Adverse impact to habitats and/or ecosystems  | Regular monitoring of waste and waste management equipment to detect and repair leaks.  | WVA designated staff | Time allocation |
|  | Hazardous waste transportation.  | Use appropriate protocols to prevent or minimize spills, releases, and exposures to WVA staff and volunteers and the public. Use waste containers designated for off-site shipment that are secured and labeled with the contents and associated hazards, Properly load waste containers on the transport vehicles before leaving the site. | WVA designated staff | Staff salary, containers |
|  | Hazardous storage  | Use storage in closed containers away from direct sunlight, wind and rain; Use of secondary containments and the provision of adequate ventilation where volatile wastes are stored. | WVA designated staff | Staff salary, Waste containers |
|  | Adverse health impact on WVA staff and volunteers and the public at processing site. | on-site or off-site biological, chemical or physical treatment of the waste material to render it non-hazardous prior to final disposal; Treatment or disposal at permitted facilities specially designed to receive the waste. | WVA designated staff | Staff salary Treatment chemicals |
| 6 | Health issues to Community Mobilizers who will sorting transporting and processing of wastes | Personal Protective equipment’s like groves, masks, helmets, boots and jackets will be provided to mitigate the risks of health issues | Watoto vision on Africa will buy these equipment and they will be given to the community mobilizers and these have been put in the project budget | Budget Provided in the project budget |

1. **Climate Vulnerability Assessment for the Project**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Project Title: “From Waste to Revenue: Transformation of Solid Waste into Made-in-Rwanda Ecological Products” |  |
| Area: | Sector : Jabana District: GasaboProvince : CoK |  |
| # | Incidences of Extreme climate Events and impact on the Project performance | Likelihood of occurrence during the period (year) | Impact on the project | Management measures (for identified climate risks) |
| H  | M  | L  | H  | M  | L  |
| 1  | Floods  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Due to the existing heavy rains happening today floods may occur but we have put up drainage systems that will direct rain water to the rain water filtration hole/reservoir  |
| 2  | Drought  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N/A |
| 3  | Landslides  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Due to heavy rain fall landslides may occur but walls around the site have been built with concrete and canals have been left to allow water to drainage system  |
| 4  | Earthquakes  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N/A |
| 5 | Volcanic Activities |  |  |  |  |  |  | N/A |
| 6 | Disease, epidemics and pest outbreaks |  |  |  |  |  |  | Epidemics may occur given the current COVID – 19 corona virus but mitigations have been put in place where Health measures have been put in place like washing places and sanitizers/ soaps/ masks/ groves and awareness campaign  |
| 7 | Involuntary displacement  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N/A |

 |
| **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 this project is RWF **230,060,000** and 100% of the budget is capital (non-recurring) expenditure.  |
| **Q 3.2** | **What** is the total amount requested from FONERWA (RWF; *provide financing needs for each year of the project*)? Note. The project budget should be gender sensitive.  |
| The amount requested from FONERWA is RWF **186,144,000** |
| **Q 3.3** | **List** all other sources of funding. Note on the status of other funding sources (*i.e. Whether the money has been approved or is awaiting authorisation*) |
| WVA has its own contribution to the project equivalent to RWF 43,916,000 including existing infrastructure, Furniture, salaries etc… |
| **Q 3.4** | **Value Addition from FONERWA:** Explain why the project cannot be fully financed by other sources than FONERWA?  |
| No other donor in and outside country is interested to invest this project. Only FONERWA invests in projects that have the potential for transformative change and that align with Rwanda’s commitment to building a strong green economy.  |
| **Q 3.5** | **What** non-financial support is needed to implement the project? What is the best way for FONERWA to deliver this support? |
|  WVA shall need FONERWA’s technical expertise in waste management and climate change and this support could be delivered through trainings and customized events.  |
| **Q 3.6** |  **Value for Money (Economy):** 1. Do you follow or have experience with Government of Rwanda procurement rules?
2. If yes, are you prepared to follow those rules for the execution of your program?
3. Do you have an internal procurement manual?

If so, please attach it as an annex. Note: NGOs and Private Sector Entities, you are requested to follow FONERWA procurement procedures and guidelines developed specifically for Non-Governmental organizations and private sectors. 1. Briefly describe how the required inputs have been identified and how the procurement procedures will be used to ensure they are obtained cost effectively.
2. 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)
 |
| Value for Money (VfM) in our program is about maximizing the impact of each coin spent to improve poor people’s lives. The purpose of the VfM drive is to develop a better understanding (and better articulation) of costs and results so that we can make more informed, evidence-based choices. This is a process of continuous improvement. VfM doesn’t mean we only do the cheapest things, but we make sure that we are getting the desired quality at the lowest price. At watoto Vision on Africa We don’t just do the easiest things to measure, but the agenda does mean we have to get better at measuring. Increased transparency and accountability in our operations helps to drive the VfM agenda and all staff are prepared to explain their VfM decisions publicly. All staff make VfM considerations central in deciding what we do, how we implement and how we learn lessonsAt Watoto we follow government procurement procedures since implement most of the government projects, we have also internal procurement manual **(See annex)** that give us capacity to do our financial transactions. WVA shall follow FONERWA procurement procedures and guidelines developed specifically for Non-Governmental organizations and private sectors. A number of inputs have been identified through a detailed analysis of project activities and these include: * Financial inputs RWF **186,144,000**
* Technical inputs
 |
| **Q 3.7** | **Value for Money (Efficiency):**1. Briefly explain how the provision and operation of project inputs produce the expected outputs
2. 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)?
 |
| The project’s overriding theme and focus is imparting skills and knowledge into the community about waste management and the resultant environmental and economic benefits. The key inputs include identification and training of at least 500 women and youth, community-wide supply of eco-friendly waste bins, sorting and separation of waste at source (points of waste disposal), collection and aggregation of sorted waste into viable quantities for processing and production of a range of high-quality eco-products. The sought funding (in addition to Watoto VA contribution) will facilitate the mobilization of resources and deliver on the outlined training program for participating women and youth up to eventual transformation of waste into high quality products. Management support and monitoring will ensure that the project activities are implemented to the letter in order to achieve the outlined project outputs. Most intensive training is for output 1 and 2; training will cover social development, sustainable waste management and environmental protection.**The Net Present Value (NPV)** for the project over the project duration is **RWF 175, 785,677**. NPV for the project is positive, making it viable. Net Present value for this entire project turns positive the 4th year of the project duration, which implies that mid-way of the project duration, the economic benefits of undertaking the project will outweigh the project costs. Whilst the project outputs, that is, the eventual economic benefit value of the produced eco-products has been conservatively estimated for prudence, we envisage, that the number of women and youth employed will exceed 500 persons, resulting in further volume of products produced, further improving the NPV position of the project. Growth in economic benefit has been estimated at 10% year on year. The project’s net present value is further reinforced by the known positive correlation between human consumption and waste disposal. This means, that with rising incomes from the sale of eco-friendly products, consumption will increase at household level and consequently the volume of waste, which will continue to form the very raw materials for the eco products. Sustainability of this project is hinged on this reality and also on the fact that this waste management model can be replicated in other parts of Kigali City, making this a desirable project.**The benefit cost ratio for this project is 1.47 times.** The commercial value of eco products produced from collected waste over the project duration significantly exceeds the underlying project cost. Costs in subsequent years, that is from year 2 of the project will largely be operational and these will be funded from the realized commercial value of the products, hence possible to continue beyond the project duration sustainably.  |
| **Q 3.8** | **Value for Money (Effectiveness):** How does your project demonstrate effectiveness? - How will it show the outputs meet the project objectives? - Which indicators will you measure to demonstrate effectiveness?**Economics of scale**: project outreach in terms of numbers, gender, age and economic status of targeted beneficiary population (x number of people, x number of households, of which x % are poor, x % are female-headed households; orphan-led households/ households in vulnerable situations regarded climate change impacts); |
|   The three project outputs shall contribute to the achievement of the following objectives: 1. Reducing the amount of solid waste into the landfill and in the communities in Rwanda through 3R (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) solid waste management approach.
2. Improving the livelihoods for people with specific needs, particularly women and youth through income generating activities to be initiated around waste transformation into productive materials (from waste to revenue).  Vulnerable 100 women, 50 Female youth and 50 male youth in waste separation and cleaning, 100 poor boys and 150 poor women in waste transformation and hand craft making, 20 poor youth males and 10 poor youth females in distributing finished products, Jobs will be created for vulnerable 5 female youth and 5 youth males in marketing finished handcrafts and Jobs will be created for 7 youth females and 3 young men in selling handcrafts at the exhibition center.
3. Protection of environment in Kigali City through climate resilience activities benefiting women and youth in targeted communities.
 |

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

**Annex 1: Budget/Log frame/work plan/CBA**

**Annex 2: Audited Report**

**Annex 3: Internal Procedural Manual**

**Annex 4: Proposed Key Project Staff CVs**

**Annex 5: Recommendations/Agreements of similar Projects/accomplished/ongoing**

**Annex 6: RGB Legal Certificate**

1. *WVA (2019) Rapid assessment on solid waste management in Gasabo District* [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Idem* [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *idem* [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *REMA, State of the Environment and Outlook Report 2017, 2017, pp 55* [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. *Kabera et al., Systems Analysis of Municipal Solid Waste Management and Recycling System in East Africa: Benchmarking performance in Kigali City, Rwanda., 2019, pp 1* [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *Republic of Rwanda, Ministry of Infrastructure, National Sanitation Policy Implementation Strategy, 2016, pp 32* [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *“Assessing waste management services in Kigali” done by the jerry- can ltd financed by International Growth Centre (IGC) in 2019;*  *www.theigc.org › 2019/11 › Rajashekar-et-al-2019-paper and*

[*https://plana.earth/academy/from-waste-to-revenue-upcycling-in-rwanda/*](https://plana.earth/academy/from-waste-to-revenue-upcycling-in-rwanda/) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *United Nations (2015) Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (2017) 7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017-2024.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. *Idem* [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. *Like AGRUNI schools in Jabana, like Bweramvura Primary and secondary school, VTC Nyacyonga, Alliance Academy, Jabana Senior secondary school.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. *including the City of Kigali - Public Health and Environmental regulation and Nduba Landfill managers among others, Gasabo District, REMA, RURA and Sector officials (such as the Sector administrator and hygiene officer)* [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. *such as Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC),*  [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. *For instance, there is only a few literatures on the quantities of solid waste generated in the City of Kigali including REMA outlook report (State of the Environment and Outlook Report 2017).*  [↑](#footnote-ref-14)