

PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Kagera Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Project (Kagera TAMP)

OVERALL GOAL

Adoption of an integrated ecosystems approach for the management of land resources in the Kagera Basin will generate local, national and global benefits including: restoration of degraded lands, carbon sequestration, climate change mitigation and adaptation, agro-biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and improved agricultural production, leading to protection of international waters, increased food security and improved rural livelihoods.

RESULTS	INDICATORS (OVIS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	HYPOTHESES/CRITICAL ASSUMPTION AND RISKS
<p>OBJECTIVES</p> <p>The environmental objective is to address the causes of land degradation and restore ecosystem health and functions in the Kagera basin through the introduction of adapted agro-ecosystem management approaches.</p> <p>The development objective is to improve the livelihood opportunities, resilience and food security of rural communities (men, women, children) in the Kagera Basin through adoption of productive and sustainable resource management practices that are technically feasible and socio-economically viable.</p>	<p>Improved land use systems/ management practices for the range of agro-ecological zones in the basin being tested and adapted (by end year 3) for arable and pastoral systems including measures to reduce pressures on wetlands, riverbanks, forests, protected areas.</p> <p>Transformation of 43 700 ha. of land by year 3 and 100 000 ha. by year 5 towards productive and sustainable agricultural ecosystems.</p> <p>Potentially 6 percent of today's basin population (some 1 million people) aware of project activities in target communities, micro-catchments, agro-ecological units through demonstrations and outreach.</p>	<p>Without project information from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prior assessments of land degradation and impacts in the river basin; district development and economic reports. <p>SLaM interventions monitored by target districts and mapped by target communities- field surveys.</p> <p>Outreach assessed through polls (e.g. farmers associations, market places/schools).</p>	<p>Strong commitment to address land degradation within the context of sustainable development and poverty alleviation programmes in all four beneficiary countries.</p> <p>District offices commit staff and other necessary resources to TAMP implementation.</p> <p>Absence of serious environmental events (drought leading to food shortage, flooding), crop and livestock (pests and diseases) shocks in project countries.</p>



BURUNDI

RWANDA

UGANDA

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

	RESULTS	INDICATORS (OVIS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	HYPOTHESES/CRITICAL ASSUMPTION AND RISKS
OUTCOME	<p>1. Transboundary (TB) coordination, information sharing and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms operational and effective in promoting sustainable, productive agro-ecosystems and restoration of degraded lands.</p>	<p>Transboundary agro-ecosystem management programme (TAMP) to reverse land degradation implemented and monitored by 4 riverine countries in 21 districts, reviewed by national, regional PSCs, and project activities and achievements widely shared and available (year 5).</p> <p>Best practices for addressing TB land-related constraints through integrated ecosystems (inter-sectoral) approaches mainstreamed in planning and development processes: NAPs, and pilot actions implemented to address TB issues in 68 communities (year 3) and replicated in 21 districts (year 5).</p> <p>Regular Government budget allocations to transboundary coordination & collaboration in the Kagera Basin increased by 10 percent (year 5).</p>	<p>Reports and decisions of district, national, river basin policy and planning mechanisms.</p> <p>Project steering committee reports.</p> <p>Technical reports and project progress reports.</p> <p>Field surveys.</p> <p>National and district financial accounts.</p>	<p>Participating countries and institutions continue to prioritise project goal to mitigate the causes and negative impacts of land degradation and maintained inter-country and inter-sectoral processes for the river basin.</p> <p>National and district institutions and partners agree to mainstream sustainable land management into their programmes and activities by adopting integrated, inter-sectoral policies and approaches.</p> <p>Communication and exchange of information facilitated between district, national and river basin levels.</p> <p>Regional collaboration unhindered.</p>
	<p>1.1 A basin-wide coordination mechanism is established to facilitate trans-boundary dialogue, basin-level planning, policy harmonisation and coordination of national/sub-national actions.</p>	<p>Sustainable coordination mechanism for SLaM agreed upon among the 4 countries (eventually as part of wider NBI and EAC mechanisms) and reflected in memorandum of understanding.</p> <p>Recommendations to harmonise policies, laws and regulations and address TB issues in the river basin developed by an ad-hoc basin-wide task force with stakeholders (year 3) and mechanisms in place for their implementation in 21 districts (by year 5).</p> <p>Transboundary SLM action plans in development/ in place with budget allocations and institutional support.</p>	<p>Report on options for basin wide coordination of SLaM.</p> <p>National policies and action plans reflect regional collaboration.</p> <p>Reports of RPSC meetings.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p> <p>Relevant river basin/district reports reflecting collaboration across borders and among TAMP and partner projects (NBI-NELSAP, LVEMP, ...).</p>	<p>Good cooperation among national and local government and river basin institutions and among sectors (water, land, agriculture, environment, forestry, community development).</p> <p>Interest by existing river/lake basin processes to collaborate with land and agriculture sectors.</p>
	<p>1.2 An efficient basin-wide knowledge management system is established to support information requirements and decision-making processes at all levels.</p>	<p>TAMP knowledge management system established and functioning at all levels (year 2) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kagera environmental monitoring and information system (SLaM-IS) supported by GIS and RS tools (year 1-5); • Pilot district level GIS developed and operational – 1/country (by year 3); • Community information centres set up and servicing stakeholders in target communities (year 2). 	<p>SLaM-IS, pilot district GIS and community information centre outputs (regularly updated).</p> <p>Project M & E system.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p>	<p>Countries willing to collaborate in integrated information systems and sharing data on regional basis.</p> <p>Good communication, information exchange among countries and partner institutions.</p> <p>District offices commit staff and other resources to house / maintain pilot GISs (1/country).</p> <p>Local stakeholders willing to participate in community information centres.</p>
OUTPUTS	<p>1.3 Project monitoring and evaluation systems supporting TAMP implementation and decision making.</p>	<p>M & E system established and functioning.</p> <p>Project management and district partners trained in data collection and participatory M&E (by end year 1).</p>	<p>Regular M&E reports.</p> <p>Steering committee reports.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p> <p>Mid-term (year 3) and final (year 5) evaluation reports</p>	<p>Communication and exchange of information unhindered.</p>

RESULTS

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OUTCOME

2. Enabling policy, planning and legislative conditions are in place to support and facilitate the sustainable management of agro-ecosystems and the restoration of degraded land.

Priority policy, legal and transboundary issues identified and agreed at community (68), district (21) and river basin levels for SLaM (end year 2) and resulting in supporting policy decisions, regulatory mechanisms and community bye-laws for improved harmonization and application (year 5).
At least 2 policy recommendations per country developed that support national policy-decisions and regulatory mechanisms, and 1 per country that support bye-laws, etc. at district/ community level.

Action plan for the establishment of a supporting policy and legal framework for SLaM across the basin.
National and regional workshop reports.

Incentive mechanisms and regulatory actions exist.
National and local governments agree to shift focus from enforcement to provision of an enabling /supportive environment.

2.1 Sustainable management of land and agro-ecosystems (SLaM) mainstreamed in national development policies and programmes, enhancing synergy among sector strategies and across the river basin.

SLaM considerations/actions integrated in annual district development plans and budgets (21).
SLM practices/ approaches mainstreamed into river basin and national agriculture and NR sector action plans (e.g. biennial) and a set of results based indicators used to monitor how they contribute to NAPs (4) and NBSAPs (4) (by year 4-5).
Successful and diverse experiences of inter-sectoral processes and systems approaches for SLaM documented annually in 21 districts and the river basin reports and case studies/findings made available for decision making by PSC members (year 4-5).

District development plans.
National plans reflect SLaM considerations (NAPs, NBSAPs).
River basin reports (Kagera, Nile, LVEMP).

National and local governments and institutions and partners agree to:

- mainstream SLaM into their programmes and activities including NAP/ NBSAP implementation;
- adopt integrated and inter-sectoral policies and approaches;
- provide technical and financial support.

2.2 Regulatory actions developed and used to promote – or remove existing barriers to – sustainable land and agro-ecosystem management.

Locally adapted bye-laws developed and agreed at community level (24 cases/ country) (year 3) and implemented (year 5).
Best practices for effective policy and legal application/enforcement disseminated in the basin (year 2-5).

Compendium of byelaws and regulations.
Reports of stakeholder consultations.
Project progress reports.

Districts agree to/support stakeholder consultations to identify policy and legal constraints and opportunities.

2.3 A coherent strategic and planning framework developed and implemented (from river basin to district/provincial and community levels) to support SLM efforts by rural communities.

National and local government staff trained in land use planning (at least 42 at district level; 64 community level) (year 1-5).
Land use policy effectively applied/enforced in 68 communities by year 5.
Participatory strategies and action plans developed for SLaM in 21 basin districts (year 1-3):

- improved pasture and rangelands management (at least 15 areas; 7 500ha);
- transboundary livestock movements (5 borders) managed;
- conservation and sustainable use of wetlands (at least 9 areas; 6 000 ha);
- conservation and sustainable use of agro-biodiversity (68 communities);
- sustained energy supply (68 communities).

Reports of workshops.
Reviews of status and trends and opportunities/options for SLaM.
SLaM-IS maps, analyses and reports.
District and community action plans.
Project progress reports.

National and district level planning authorities recognize the benefits of SLM strategies.
District planners agree to improve implementation and monitoring of land use plans for SLaM.
Local government are willing to embrace SLM and to support improved management for common property resources.

OUTPUTS

	RESULTS	INDICATORS (OVIS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	HYPOTHESES/CRITICAL ASSUMPTION AND RISKS
OUTCOME	<p>3. Capacity and knowledge are enhanced at all levels for the promotion of – and technical support for – sustainable management of land and agro-ecosystems in the basin.</p>	<p>Trained technical staff and policy makers in 21 districts – supporting SLaM planning and implementation and using project information resources in their district and communities (year 5).</p> <p>Community members/local decision makers sensitized on SLaM techniques for pastoral, arable, mixed systems and their on- and off-site impacts and benefits (year 1–5).</p> <p>FFS members trained and adopting SLM and promoting upscaling on community territory.</p> <p>Training materials on best practices / approaches widely available and SLM demonstrations in place.</p>	<p>Project progress reports.</p> <p>Reports of staff and other stakeholder training workshops.</p> <p>Targets being monitored by the project and districts.</p>	<p>Local institutions and partners willing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to mainstream SLaM into their programmes and activities; • to upgrade the capacity of their staff in sustainable land management; • persons trained available for follow up support.
OUTPUTS	<p>3.1 Methods and approaches to promote the adoption of SLM practices and agro-ecosystems (pastoral and cropping) are identified, developed and validated through participatory action-research.</p>	<p>Demonstration sites (68) and FFS study plots (136) identified and agreed upon (end year 1), established (end year 2) and FFS study plots scaled-up x 3 (year 4-5).</p> <p>Training materials developed and used in training in 21 districts.</p> <p>Advocacy and training materials disseminated and used in 21 districts and 68 communities (year 3), available from community information centres and districts as and when required in the basin (year 5).</p>	<p>Documentary, educational & training material produced (video films technical and advocacy leaflets, maps, etc.).</p> <p>Training reports.</p> <p>Project progress and technical reports.</p>	<p>Local governments agree to participatory extension approaches.</p>
	<p>3.2 The quality of services provided to rural communities enhanced, particularly through intersectoral approaches that build on local knowledge and innovations for improved agro-ecosystems management.</p>	<p>FFS facilitators/extensionists (150); district staff (4 x 21), community leaders (150) and partner NGO staff (42) trained in PLAR /FFS approaches (year 2+) and best practices for SLaM.</p> <p>Target communities (68) benefiting from improved access to service providers competent in SLaM (planning; intersectoral/ systems approaches) and SLM support.</p> <p>300 technical staff and 200–250 policy makers (15/districts) trained to support SLaM planning and implementation and using project information resources in their district and communities (year 5).</p> <p>120 000 community members/local decision makers sensitized on SLaM techniques for pastoral, arable, mixed systems and their on- and off-site impacts and benefits (year 1–5).</p>	<p>Field surveys and interviews.</p> <p>Training workshop reports.</p> <p>District and community reports.</p> <p>Project progress reports.</p> <p>District polls to assess outreach from SLM demonstrations, information centres, radio, education materials, etc).</p>	<p>Service providers interested and available to support the programme and to benefit from targeted training.</p>

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OUTCOME

4. Improved land and agro-ecosystem management practices are implemented and benefiting land users for the range of agro-ecosystems in the basin.

SLM practices implemented by pilot communities (68 by year 3; 200 by year 5) in demonstrations and farmer plots on 45 000 ha of land (by year 5) with:

- Effective control of soil erosion (no new visual signs) in all target sites;
- 4 target micro-catchments (year 5) identified and sediment loads monitored (subject to sites where SLM can be applied on a significant catchment area and hydrological monitoring can be supported by partner NBI-NELSAP and LVEMP projects);
- 30 percent increase in vegetation cover (above and below ground biomass) on 23 000 ha arable and 7 500 ha pasture lands where alternatives to slash and burn are applied (year 5);
- 20 percent increase in soil carbon stores on farmer study plots and arable and pasture lands (year 5) inferred on 30 500 ha of land where SLM is practiced;
- 10 percent increase in production (crop; livestock; other goods) by trained farmers/ herders contributing to livelihoods (income; food security; reduced vulnerability)

SLaM-IS data (RS/GIS) including field monitoring of target areas.

Sample surveys of land degradation, agro-ecosystems analysis and agro-biodiversity in target areas by FFS and technical staff will include LADA-local visual indicators of:

- soil properties, erosion and soil C sampling;
- vegetation/litter cover/bare soil/ extent and burning;
- water resources and drought;
- inter and intra-species and habitat diversity;
- land productivity under different land use types (inputs/ yields/ other NR products e.g fuel).

Household surveys in target communities /districts (360 sample households/ FFS members and controls; analysis of land degradation, poverty; health; food security, vulnerability inter-relations).

Involvement of local stakeholders and communities unrestricted.

District planning and development offices and mainstream agriculture and environment programmes supporting TAMP activities (financial and technical) as outlined in co-financing plan.

Absence of civil strife, major refugee movements or serious environmental events (drought leading to food shortage, flooding), crop and livestock (pests and diseases) shocks in project countries.

OUTPUTS

4.1 Participatory land management plans are developed and implemented in targeted communities, micro-catchments and wider land units.

100 participatory land use plans and action plans developed (year 2) and being implemented (year 2-4) and replicated x 2 (year 5):

- community action plans (68);
- micro-catchments (46);
- pasture/ range areas (15);
- target wetlands (10);
- riverbanks (1 000 km).

Capacity built for implementation and monitoring of community action plans (year 1-5) in 136 communities.

Community / district land use plans and management reports.

Technical reports.

GIS / RS outputs.

Project progress reports.

A set of agreed indicators for monitoring SLM action plans:

- reduced degradation (burning, erosion, etc.);
- improved vegetation cover, soil, water and range quality, resilience to drought;
- enhanced crop and livestock productivity and livelihoods;
- increased awareness, information, expertise and institutional support for SLM.

Communities and districts agree to develop and implement improved action plans for SLaM and integrate them with other planning processes.

4.2 Improved land use and agro-ecosystem management practices are successfully adopted by farmers and herders in targeted communities and replicated in other areas.

136 communities implementing SLaM (year 5).

Wide adoption of improved agricultural systems/management practices including biodiversity conservation by members of 72 farmer/herder groups (year 3) and replicated x 3 (year 5).

1 800 farmers trained and adopting / upscaling SLM through FFS approaches (year 3) and a further 1 800 farmers (by year 5).

Local-level indicators of benefits of SLaM (income, household food security, reduced risk) confirmed by all target farmer groups and a sample 10 percent of the target population (100 000 persons) (by year 5).

Training reports.

FFS records.

GIS / RS maps, analyses and reports.

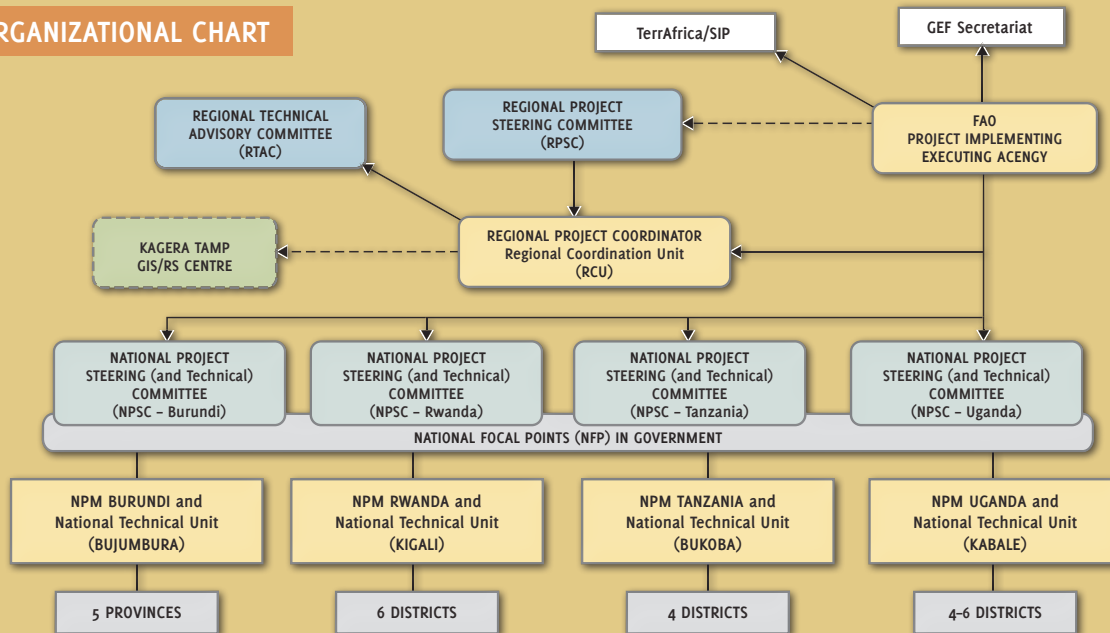
Project progress reports.

Farmers available to participate in training and interested in applying SLaM.

	RESULTS	INDICATORS (OVIS)	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	HYPOTHESES/CRITICAL ASSUMPTION AND RISKS
OUTPUTS	4.3 Market opportunities and other incentive/benefit sharing mechanisms for the provision of environmental services identified, demonstrated and promoted among land users.	Incentive and benefit sharing mechanisms (monetary; non-monetary) identified and supporting adoption of SLaM and biodiversity conservation, including payments for environmental services (PES), products added-value and marketing in 34 communities (year 1-5). Incentive/ support mechanisms reaching vulnerable groups (tenant farmers, youth, HIV/AIDS widows/orphans; female headed households) 15 percent of target population (year 5).	Technical Reports. Reviews and records of incentive/benefit sharing measures and options and SLM investments. Local surveys on poverty, health, income, vulnerability etc. Project progress reports.	Incentives (e.g. competitions, access to grants etc) encourage farmers to implement SLaM. District agriculture programmes and NGOs support diversification and marketing. PES (including carbon offset credits) available to Kagera farmers. Lack of major price fluctuations (inputs/ products), inflation, market failures.
	5. Project management.	Execution of project activities and delivery of outputs in accordance with workplan and budget. Regional PSC and TAC operational. Backstopping by FAO and by Government institutions.	Project steering committee reports. Technical reports and project progress reports.	Project management effective and unrestricted. Security remains in the region.
OUTPUTS	5.1 Project management structures operational and effective.	Regional project coordinator and national project managers recruited and execution of activities and delivery of outputs in accordance with workplan and budget. Regional PSC and TAC operational and providing guidance and decision making. Backstopping provided by FAO Lead technical unit and project task force and by Government institutions. Constructive recommendations by mid term evaluation to address key problems identified.	Technical reports and project progress reports. Project steering committee reports. Reports of visits and meetings by FAO and Government. Report of midterm evaluation.	FAO backstopping and in country project staff remain in place for project duration. Project technical, financial and personnel management well coordinated.

SLaM-IS (environmental monitoring and information system for sustainable land and agro-ecosystems management).

PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



<http://www.fao.org/nr/kagera>