

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

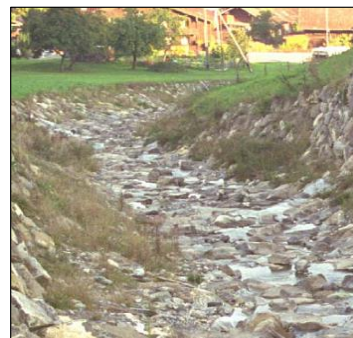
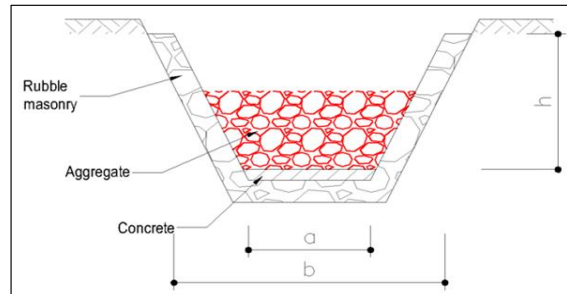
Action 1.K

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Name | Raising the water level in the river |
| Action target | Water filtration, Biodiversity, Flood mitigation |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K03



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|--|--------------------|---|
| K03 : recharge partially the river bed over 25 cm with different grain size aggregates | 54 600 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit the drainage of the wetland - Favor overflow over the concrete channel and the river beds - Reduce the water quantity and velocity downstream - Favor aquatic environment in the wetland |
| Comments | | | |
| Maintenance need | To be defined according to the management monitoring report | | |
| Management monitoring | <p>The work will be the subject of a technical file of the works carried out with the plans of the built installations. A follow-up of the profile of the restored banks and the minor bed will be carried out 6 months after the end of the work and then the year that follows. The frequency will be adapted according to the possible disorders observed and the results of this follow-up.</p> <p>On the basis of the technical file, the following will be identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible movements, departures or contributions of blocks; - All possible traces of erosion, scouring on the resumed zones as well as on the transition zones and the zones peripheral to the development not impacted by the works. <p>All the elements of this follow-up will be recorded in a report. In conclusion, recommendations will be made on possible rework, the frequency of monitoring, and on future developments.</p> | | |

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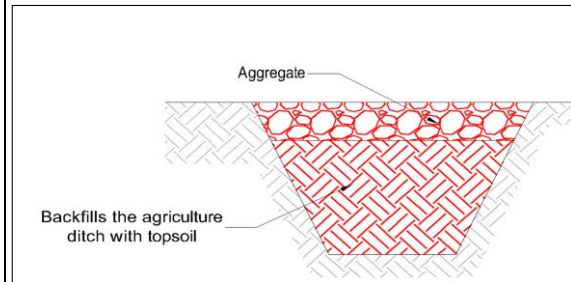
Action sheet

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| Action 5.G | Name | Blocking of surface and subsurface drains |
| | Action target | Water filtration, Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K01 - K03 - K04 - K05 - K07



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| K01: backfill the agricultural drains with approximately 3 600 m ³ | 16 400 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit the lowering of the groundwater - Increase the residence time of the water in the wetland - Homogenise the wetland ground - Enhance the storage capacity of the wetland - Reduce the water quantity and velocity downstream |
| K03: backfill the agricultural drains with approximately 36 000 m ³ | 162 100 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | |
| K04: backfill the agricultural drains with approximately 4 500 m ³ | 25 800 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | |
| K05: backfill the agricultural drains with approximately 2 600 m ³ | 11 800 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| K07: backfill the agricultural drains with approximately 12 000 m ³ | 53 500 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Comments | |
|-----------------|--|

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|-------------------------|----------|
| Maintenance need | No needs |
|-------------------------|----------|

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|------------------------------|----------|
| Management monitoring | No needs |
|------------------------------|----------|

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

**Action
6.K**

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Name | Planting of native plant species adapted to the wetland environment |
| Action target | Biodiversity |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K01 - K03 - K04 - K06 - K07



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|---|--|----------------------|--|
| K01 Surface : 43 600 m ² | 152 600 US Dollar | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <p>This action aims at recovering a herbaceous cover on all these surfaces, composed of a characteristic flora of wetlands and typical of Rwandan wetlands. For that, the first step consists in a preparation of the ground, with a decompacting of the ground in place on the first 15 centimeters in order to reactivate the seed bank and to support the rooting. The second step consists of planting with native species typical of local wetlands, such as Indian pennywort (<i>Centella asiatica</i>), Urugaga (<i>Cyperus dives</i>), Urukanganga/Epiphytic flatsedge (<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>), Carolina dichondra (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), Ubwungu/Heartleaf drymary (<i>Drymaria cordata</i>), Urufunzo/Papyrus (<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>), Umuberanya/Southern Cattail (<i>Typha domingensis</i>), Carex mildbraediana, Urukirakenja/Joined flatsedge (<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>), Umujangaja/winged sedge (<i>Cyperus denudatus</i>), Carolina dichondra (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), Urujenone (<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i>), Gutwikumwe/Floating pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>), Ubusuna/Common rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), Urukembagufa/Cut grass (<i>Leersia hexandra</i>), Ikirogora (<i>Brillantaisia cicatricosa</i>), Umuzigangore (<i>Ludwigia abyssinica</i>), Igorogonzo/Watersmart weed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>), Igorogonzo/Watersmart weed (<i>Persicaria pulchra</i>), Urutaretare/ (<i>Pycnus macrostachys</i>).</p> <p>The plantings will aim to adapt the location of the species according to their need for water and the water conditions of the soil, in order to favour their development. The seedlings must come from a local source, which is necessary both ecologically and economically: ecologically, because the plants present in a given territory necessarily have the appropriate genetics for that land and are therefore adapted to local conditions, and economically, because local actors are more in demand than foreign suppliers.</p> <p>The planting will take place in December, once the rainy season is over. The clods will be installed in a hole made with a tiller, a planter or a pickaxe and carefully positioned in the hole thus made. Before planting, the plants will be soaked in water before installation and then packed in the soil. The plants in cups will be distributed by spots at a rate of 2 plants per m². All plants supplied by the landscaper shall be of the species and variety requested, free of wounds and pest attacks. They shall be separated by destination compartment and by species to facilitate distribution and verification. The plants must be replanted as soon as possible after delivery.</p> |
| K03 Surface : 115 600 m ² | 404 600 US Dollar | 3 - Long-term 2050 | |
| K04 Surface : 42 400 m ² | 148 400 US Dollar | 2 - Medium-term 2035 | |
| K06 Surface : 25 300 m ² | 88 600 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| K07 Surface : 60 200 m ² | 210 700 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Comments | | | |
| Maintenance need | Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season. | | |
| Management monitoring | Monitoring the evolution of the vegetation twice a year, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30). | | |

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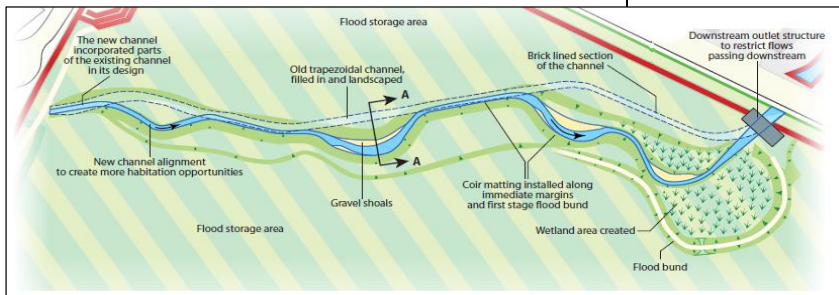
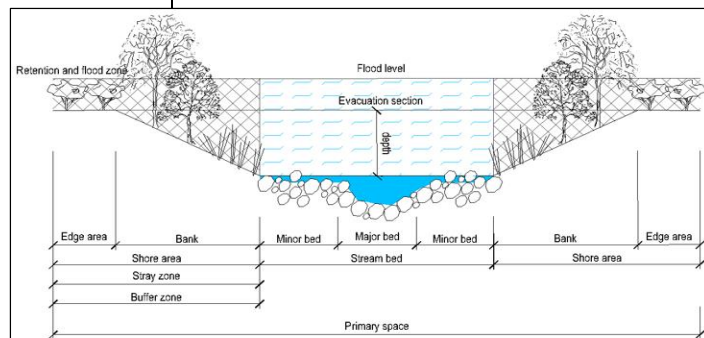
Action 7.G

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Name | Re-profiling of the river with the creation of meanders and banks with different levels |
| Action target | Water filtration, Biodiversity |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K03 - K06 - K07





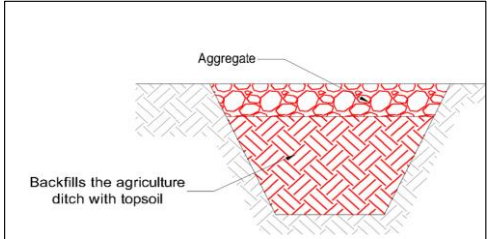
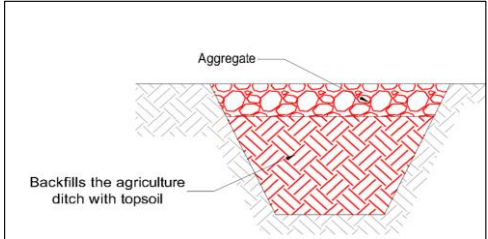
Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|---|--|---------------------|--|
| K03 : Creation of meander and banks along 1 800 m | 346 900 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | - Improve the water quality and decrease the water quantity flowing downstream (slowing the flow) - Improve the biodiversity - Promote recreational area |
| K06 : Creation of meander and banks along 480 m | 132 000 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| K07 : Creation of meander and banks along 640 m | 169 200 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Comments | | | |
| Maintenance need | To be defined according to the management monitoring report | | |
| Management monitoring | The work will be the subject of a technical file of the works carried out with the plans of the built installations. A follow-up of the profile of the restored banks and the minor bed will be carried out 6 months after the end of the work and then the year that follows. The frequency will be adapted according to the possible disorders observed and the results of this follow-up. On the basis of the technical file, the following will be identified - Possible movements, departures or contributions of blocks; - All possible traces of erosion, scouring on the resumed zones as well as on the transition zones and the zones peripheral to the development not impacted by the works. All the elements of this follow-up will be recorded in a report. In conclusion, recommendations will be made on possible rework, the frequency of monitoring, and on future developments. | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

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|---|----------------------------|---|---|--|
| Action 8.K | Name | Filling of the old minor bed of the watercourse | | |
| | Action target | Water filtration, Biodiversity | | |
| | Wetland | Gikondo | | |
| Location (map) K03 - K06 -K07 | | Photos / examples | | |
|  | |  | | |
|  | |  | | |
| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives | |
| K03 : filling the watercourse with aggregates of different diameter | 61 700 USD | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recover a space favorable for planting - Development of natural habitats | |
| K06: filling the watercourse with aggregates of different diameter | 30 400 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | | |
| K07: filling the watercourse with aggregates of different diameter | 71 200 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | | |
| Comments | | | | |
| Maintenance need | No needs | | | |
| Management monitoring | No needs | | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

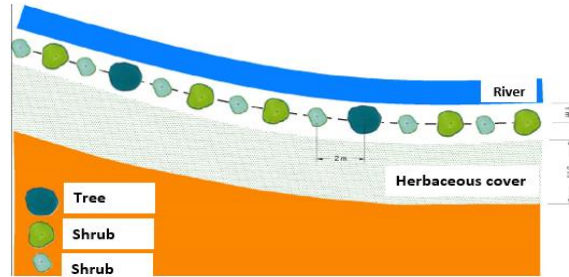
**Action
9.K**

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Name | Planting the banks with native plant species |
| Action target | Biodiversity |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K03 - K06 - K07



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| <p>K03</p> <p>Surface : 45 000 m²</p> | <p>157 500 US Dollar</p> | <p>3 - Long-term 2050</p> | <p>This action aims at recovering a herbaceous cover composed of a flora characteristic of wetlands and typical of Rwandan wetlands on all the banks and edges of the main rivers. To do this, the first step consists of soil preparation, with decompaction of the soil in place on the first 15 centimeters to reactivate the seed bank and promote rooting. The second step consists of planting native species typical of local wetlands, matching the water requirements of these species with the water conditions of the soil or the frequency of overflowing of the stream (depending on the stream levels). The species planted could be : Indian pennywort (<i>Centella asiatica</i>), Urugaga (<i>Cyperus dives</i>), Urukanganga/Epiphytic flatsedge (<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>), Carolina dichondra (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), Ubwungu/Heartleaf drymary (<i>Drymaria cordata</i>), Urufunzo/Papyrus (<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>), Umuberanya/Southern Cattail (<i>Typha domingensis</i>), Carex mildbraediana, Urukirakenja/Joined flatsedge (<i>Cyperus articulatus</i>), Umujangaja/winged sedge (<i>Cyperus denudatus</i>), Carolina dichondra (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), Urujenone (<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i>), Gutwikumwe/Floating pennywort (<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>), Ubusuna/Common rush (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), Urukembagufa/Cut grass (<i>Leersia hexandra</i>), Ikirogora (<i>Brillantaisia cicatricosa</i>), Umuzigangore (<i>Ludwigia abyssinica</i>), Igorogonzo/Watersmart weed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>), Igorogonzo/Watersmart weed (<i>Persicaria pulchra</i>), Urutaretare/ (<i>Pycurus macrostachys</i>).</p> <p>In addition, on the banks, it will be possible to plant shrub or tree species, adapted to wetlands, in order to form a ripisylve along the stream. This will stabilize the banks and strengthen the ecological corridor. This riparian buffer will be created on one side of the stream only, in order to maintain sufficient light and facilitate stream maintenance.</p> <p>The plants must come from a local source, which is necessary both ecologically and economically: ecologically, because the plants present in a given territory necessarily have the appropriate genetics for that land</p> |
| <p>K06</p> <p>Surface : 12 000 m²</p> | <p>42 000 US Dollar</p> | <p>1 - Short-term 2025</p> | |

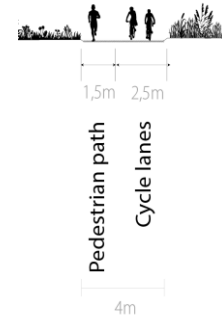
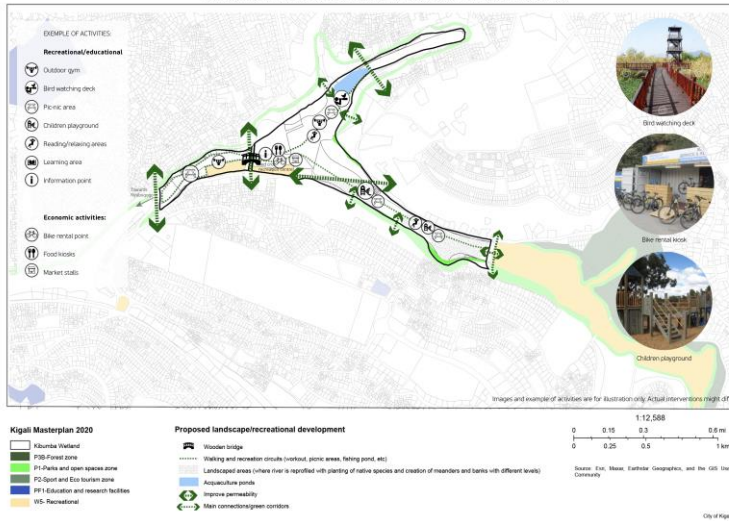
| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|
| <p>K07</p> <p>Surface : 30 000 m²</p> | <p>105 000 US Dollar</p> | <p>1 - Short-term 2025</p> | <p>and are therefore adapted to local conditions, and economically, because local actors are more in demand than foreign suppliers.</p> <p>The planting will take place in December, once the rainy season is over.</p> <p>For the herbaceous species, the clods will be installed in a hole made with a rototiller, a planter or a pickaxe and carefully positioned in the hole thus made. Before being planted, the plants will be soaked in water before being installed, then tamped into the soil. The plants in the cups will be distributed in patches at a rate of 2 plants per m².</p> <p>For trees and shrubs, plants shall be placed in a hole at least 40 cm deep and staked.</p> <p>All plants supplied by the landscaper must be of the species and variety requested, free of wounds and pest attacks. They shall be separated by destination compartment and species for ease of distribution and verification. Plants shall be replanted as soon as possible after delivery.</p> |
| <p>Comments</p> | | | |
| <p>Maintenance need</p> | <p>Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season. Maintenance of the rypisilve every year : removal of dead wood, pruning as needed, ...</p> | | |
| <p>Management monitoring</p> | <p>Monitoring the evolution of the vegetation twice a year, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30).</p> | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

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|------------------------|---------------|--|
| Action 17.K | Name | Possible development of recreational activities: Creation of pedestrian/cycling circuits |
| | Action target | Landscape / Recreational activities |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

KIBUMBA WALKING AND RECREATION CIRCUITS



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---|----------------------|---|
| KIBUMBA WETLAND CENTRE | | | |
| Package 1: Creation of walking/cycling circuits - Pedestrian/cycling circuits 4m wide (4km linear) - Benches every 500m (8x) - Solar light poles every 20m (200x) - Planting of native species (4km linear) - Interpretation trail (natural habitat awareness signage) | USD 950 000,00 RWF 969 788 500,00 | 1 - Short-term 2025 | To create an attractive walking/cycling circuit that promotes awareness of natural habitats and an active lifestyle. Economic activities managed by private operators are included in the programme in order to contribute to the sustainability and durability of investments. |
| Package 2 : Economic activities (attracting private actors) - Playgrounds (3x) - Bike rental kiosk - Picnic tables (10x) - Food kiosks (3x) - Toilets - Visitor information kiosk | USD 400 000,00 RWF 408 332 000,00 | 2 - Medium-term 2035 | |
| Package 3 : Boosting attractiveness and quality of spaces - Water activities - Bird watching deck - Outdoor gym circuits (3x) - Landscaped areas (1000m2 planted with native species) | USD 200 000,00 RWF 204 166 000,00 | 3 - Long-term 2050 | |
| Comments | See detailed plan provided in annex | | |
| Maintenance need | Annual for equipments and infrastructures and quarterly for green spaces with nature evolution | | |
| Management monitoring | Involvement of private operators for the day-to-day management of certain facilities (restaurant/cafe, bike rental kiosk, etc). Involvement of public players (site cleanliness, waste collection and management, etc.), to manage and enforce contracts, ensure coordination for the management of the site (internal regulations) and ensure security of the site | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Action 11.K | Name | Riprap at the outlet of urban discharge |
| | Action target | Flood control / Water filtration |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K08 - K09



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|--|---------------------|--|
| K08 Number of riprap : 1 Volume : 50 m3 | 2 250 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | This action consists of placing boulders just at the outlet of the urban drains, in order to break the incoming flow and improve the diffusion of water towards the downstream wetland and other hydraulic outlets. These riprap will be made of stones of size between 200 and 1000 mm, depending on the flow of water arriving and the speed of flow, so that they can ensure their anti-erosion role. For each riprap, it will be used stones of different dimensions so that the small stones occupy the empty spaces between the larger stones. They will be placed one on top of the other, so as to form a homogeneous entity and in phase with the width of the drains. The installation of the riprap will take place in dry periods, outside of rainy periods. |
| K09 Number of riprap : 4 Volume : 200 m3 | 9 000 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Maintenance need | / | | |
| Management monitoring | Visual inspection of riprap twice a year and removal of any waste or plant debris that may be present. | | |

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Action sheet

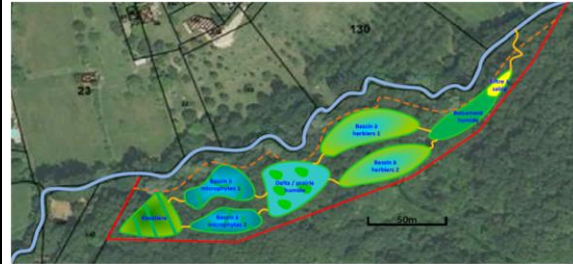
**Action
12.K**

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Name | Creation of a constructed wetland - buffer zone |
| Action target | Biodiversity and Water Quality |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K08 - K09



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|---|---|---------------------|--|
| K08 Surface : 1 000 m ² | 18 500 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | The design approach of the buffer wetland leaves an important part to the study of the contributing watershed in order to know precisely the characteristics of the incoming effluents and of the contributing watershed (flow rate, surface of the watershed, quality, frequency of feeding...). This ecological engineering project is based on different components such as hydraulics, purification, wetlands ecology and plant engineering. |
| K09 Total surface : 5 100 m ² | 94 350 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | In summary, the creation of a wetland buffer zone is carried out in 3 stages - Feasibility study to identify the environmental issues and take them into account in the design: topographic surveys, soil studies, hydraulic studies of the watershed... - Design study including: execution plans of the wetland buffer zone compartments, ecological engineering design, hydraulic sizing of the works and integration of educational supports... - Works and follow-up of the construction site requiring the intervention of qualified partners for the realization of the civil engineering (earthworks to create the various compartments, the overflows...), ecological engineering (choice of materials, planting of the vegetable species...) and a qualified site manager. A safety margin of 0.30m (minimum difference between the highest water level and the top of the compartment crest) is provided for during periods of maximum compartment filling. To achieve this objective, overflows will be installed at the top of the compartment crest. |
| Comments | - The wetland buffer cannot be effective if it collects untreated wastewater. - Maximum depth of the compartments fixed at 1,20m | | |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Maintenance need</p> | <p>Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season</p> <p>A wetland buffer reproduces, on a smaller scale, mechanisms that occur naturally in the natural environment. The evolution of the habitats and the sustainability of the objectives targeted by the wetland buffer (purification, biodiversity, education, etc.) are directly linked to the quality of its management from the moment it is put in water.</p> <p>The management of the buffer wetland leads to be vigilant on the following hydraulic phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of hydraulic plugs at the level of the hydraulic structures that can lead to overflows (loading of the system) and a reduction in the residence time. - Reduction of the residence time and the treatment capacity of the system by short-circuits and filling of the volume of the basins. - Risk of invasive plants or plant dieback. <p>A management plan also has the following objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste - Maintain a high level of biodiversity in the water compartments by applying a differentiated vegetation management method. - <u>To perpetuate the landscape quality of the site and its potential to welcome the public.</u> |
| <p>Management monitoring</p> | <p>Monitoring of the evolution of vegetation and hydraulics twice a year, during dry and rainy seasons, by an expert in ecological engineering, for 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30)</p> |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--|
| Action 13.K | Name | Re-profiling of the hydraulic outlets from the discharge |
| | Action target | Water filtration, Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K08 - K09



Photos / examples

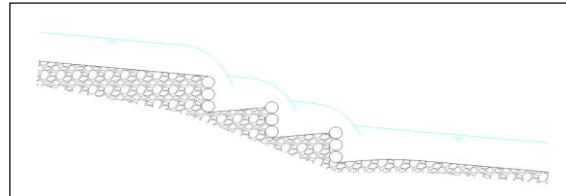


Abb. 2 a


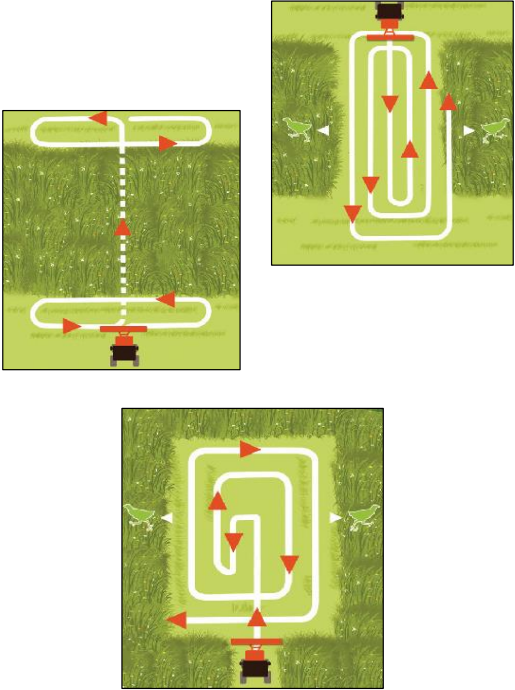


Abb. 2 b

| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---|---------------------|--|
| K08: Riprap at the outlet with creation of different river bed ground level over 206 m | 1 400 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limit erosion - enhance biodiversity with diversification of natural habitats |
| K09: Riprap at the outlet with creation of different river bed ground level over 50 m | 5 300 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Comments | | | |
| Maintenance need | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance of the outlets (prevent from solid waste accumulation): twice per year (including one before the rainy season) - Other Maintenance needs to be defined according to the management monitoring report | | |
| Management monitoring | <p>The work will be the subject of a technical file of the works carried out with the plans of the built installations. A follow-up of the profile of the restored banks and the minor bed will be carried out 6 months after the end of the work and then the year that follows. The frequency will be adapted according to the possible disorders observed and the results of this follow-up.</p> <p>On the basis of the technical file, the following will be identified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possible movements, departures or contributions of blocks; - All possible traces of erosion, scouring on the resumed zones as well as on the transition zones and the zones peripheral to the development not impacted by the works. <p>All the elements of this follow-up will be recorded in a report. In conclusion, recommendations will be made on possible rework, the frequency of monitoring, and on future developments</p> | | |

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Action sheet

| Action 14.K | Name | Differentiated management according to natural habitats | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | Action target | Biodiversity | | |
| | Wetland | Kibumba | | |
| Location (map) K05 | | Photos / examples | | |
|  | |  | | |
| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives | |
| K05 Surface : 8 500 m ² | 8 500 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | <p>Herbaceous habitats will be managed by annual mowing. Mowing will be mechanized or manual, in dry periods to facilitate access, promote reseeding and limit impacts on wildlife. They will be carried out at a minimum height of 10 cm, and centrifugal so as to push the fauna towards the refuge zones of the non mowed sectors (in accordance with the mowing principle illustrated in the diagrams above). The refuge zones, corresponding to the non mowed areas, will represent approximately 5% of the mowed surface.</p> <p>The speed of the self-propelled mowing machines will be moderate to allow time for insects and other fauna to move.</p> <p>Mowing residues will be systematically exported to limit soil eutrophication and the development of nitrophilic vegetation.</p> <p>For low herbaceous formations, management by grazing as an alternative to differentiated mowing may be considered, if there is an opportunity for a territorial agricultural project in the medium to long term. The necessary conditions are: sufficiently dry soil, a grazing period limited to about 3 months and a stocking rate limited to 0.5 to 0.8 LU per hectare. Eco-grazing can be implemented after an initial period of management by mowing to establish the cover.</p> <p>Chemical weeding and the use of phytosanitary products is prohibited.</p> <p>As for the shrub and tree environments, management consists of selective clearing and removal of the shoots of any invasive species by manual or mechanical removal of the feet (with export).</p> | |
| Comments | | | | |
| Maintenance need | / | | | |
| Management monitoring | Annual botanical monitoring, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30) to identify the development and evolution of plant formations, in order to adapt the objectives and methods of maintenance, in particular the frequency of mowing, and to perpetuate the most suitable hygrophilous formations. | | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

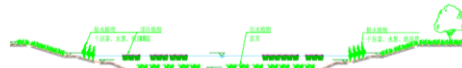
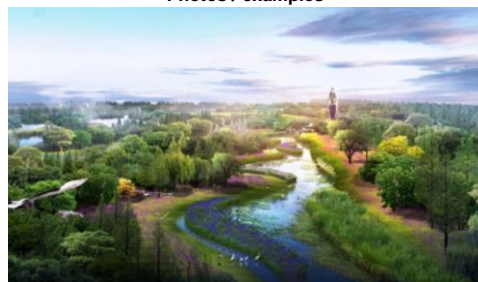
**Action
18-K**

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Name | Creation of a depression disconnected from the river |
| Action target | Biodiversity and Water Quality |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K01



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---|--------------------|---|
| K01 Surface : 40 000 m ² | 320 000 US Dollar | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <p>Before carrying out the earthworks, a design study phase will be necessary to refine the works to be carried out. These studies will make it possible to respect the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The arrival of water from urban drains must be accompanied by riprap to limit erosion in the depression; - The "project elevation" (longitudinal profile) must be determined on the basis of a good knowledge of the level of the river and of the water table (and its variations); - The slopes of the banks must be as low as possible; - The arm/depression can be materialized by multiple basins; - The recreation will not be uniform; - Excessive excavation may result in lowering of the water table (drainage). It can also cause a pollution of the water table by feeding with water of bad quality. <p>These earthworks will have for objective to respect the criteria specified above. The use of mechanical shovel, bulldozer is necessary. The work must be carried out in such a way as to limit the compaction of the land: use machines with good bearing capacity ("marsh" shovels), avoid driving with the machines on the talweg, decompact the soil at the end of the work... The period of execution of the work is largely conditioned by hydraulic constraints (low water). It is important to underline the importance of the quality of the company and the project management in this type of work.</p> <p>It is advisable to choose companies that have already carried out this type of work, and to provide for very regular monitoring of the site by an ecologist.</p> <p>A safety margin of 0.30 m (minimum difference between the highest water level and the top of the compartment crest) is</p> |
| Comments | - The depression cannot be effective if it collects untreated wastewater. - Maximum depth of the compartments fixed at 1,20m | | |
| Maintenance need | Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season The management of depression to be vigilant on the following hydraulic phenomena <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of hydraulic plugs at the level of hydraulic structures that can lead to overflows (loading of the system) and a reduction in residence time. - Reduction of the residence time and the treatment capacity of the system by short circuits and the filling of the volume of the basins. - Risk of invasive plants or plant dieback. A management plan also aims to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste - Maintain a high level of biodiversity in the water compartments by applying a differentiated vegetation management method. - Perpetuate the landscape quality of the site and its potential to welcome the public. | | |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Management monitoring | Monitoring of the evolution of vegetation and hydraulics twice a year, during dry and rainy seasons, by an expert in ecological engineering, for 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30) |
|------------------------------|---|

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

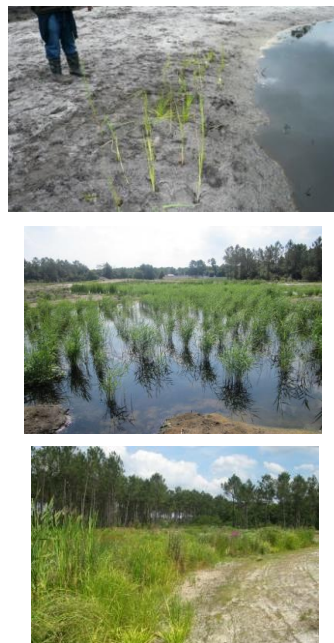
Action sheet

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Action 19-K | Name | Diversification of natural habitats typical of wetlands |
| | Action target | Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K01





Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---|--------------------|---|
| K01 Surface : 40 000 m ² | 160 000 US Dollar | 3 - Long-term 2050 | <p>This action aims at recovering a herbaceous cover composed of a flora characteristic of wetlands and typical of Rwandan wetlands on all the depressions up to the banks. To do this, the first step consists in preparing the soil, with decompacting the soil in place on the first 15 centimeters to reactivate the seed bank and promote rooting. The second step is to plant native species typical of local wetlands, matching the water needs of these species with the water conditions of the soil. Indeed, in order to accelerate the vegetation, it will be interesting to plant semi-aquatic and aquatic plants: sedges, reeds...In time, the planted plants will be more or less completed/replaced progressively by species spontaneously colonizing the site. The zones regularly in water will generally be well colonized by natural vegetation; it is thus little useful to sow them.</p> <p>This will involve proposing an adapted plant life with the following plant species: <i>Centella asiatica</i> (<i>Centella asiatica</i>), <i>Urugaga</i> (<i>Cyperus dives</i>), <i>Urukanganga/Cyperus latifolius</i> (<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>), <i>Carolina Dichondra</i> (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), <i>Ubwungu/ Drymaria cordata</i> (<i>Drymaria cordata</i>), <i>Urufunzo/Papyrus</i> (<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>), <i>Umuberanya/Southern cattail</i> (<i>Typha domingensis</i>), <i>Carex mildbraediana</i>, <i>Urukirakenja/Cyperus articulatus</i>, <i>Umujangaja/Cyperus denudatus</i>, <i>Dichondra Carolina</i> (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), <i>Urujenone</i> (<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i>), <i>Gutwikumwe/ Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>, <i>Ubusuna/ Common rush</i> (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), <i>Urukembagufa/ Cutting grass</i> (<i>Leersia hexandra</i>), <i>Ikirogora</i> (<i>Brillantaisia cicatricosa</i>), <i>Umuzigangore</i> (<i>Ludwigia abyssinica</i>), <i>Igorogonzo/Water weed</i> (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>).</p> |
| Comments | <p>"- Developments must be carried out outside of rainy periods to avoid soil compaction and degradation caused by erosion (uprooting of plantations, seeds washed away by runoff...) - It is imperative to carry out the revegetation as soon as the earthworks are completed at the favourable period in order to avoid the proliferation of invasive species and erosion by runoff</p> | | |
| Maintenance need | <p>"- Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season - Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste</p> | | |
| Management monitoring | <p>Monitoring the evolution of the vegetation twice a year, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30).</p> | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali


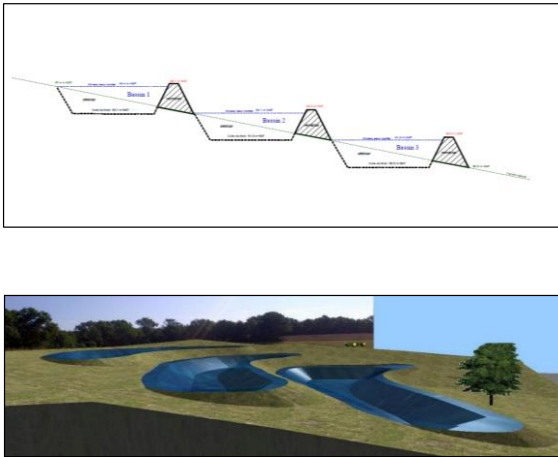
Action sheet

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Action 20-K | Name | Stream protection zone with a vegetated riparian buffer | |
| | Action target | Biodiversity and Water Quality | |
| | Wetland | Kibumba | |
| Location (map) K01-K03-K06-K07 | | Photos / examples | |
|  | |  | |
| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
| K03 Vegetated buffer strip of approximately 25m wide on each side of the watercourse, i.e. an area of approximately : 37 500m ² for a total of 750m | 140 600 US Dollar | 2 - Medium-term 2035 | <p>In order to limit the transfer of pollutants to the watercourse via runoff, vegetated buffer strips are positioned between agricultural plots and the watercourse network. In this action sheet, a vegetated buffer strip is defined as any vegetated surface that intercepts diffuse or concentrated surface runoff and therefore reduces the transfer of pollutants and/or sediments. These vegetated buffer strips are translated as grassy strips, permanent grasslands, fallow land, hedges, woods or copses.</p> <p>Their implementation requires :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tillage to level and decompact the land; - Revegetation, which is either seeding of grassland or planting of shrubs/trees; - A choice of local plant species. <p>This vegetated buffer strip, whose width will have to be refined according to the intercepted watershed, will also be a support for the migration of animal species.</p> |
| K06 Vegetated buffer strip of approximately 25m wide on each side of the watercourse, i.e. an area of approximately : 17 500m ² for a total of 390m | 65 600 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| K07 Vegetated buffer strip of approximately 25m wide on each side of the watercourse, i.e. an area of approximately : 32 500 m ² for a total of 650m | 121 900 US Dollar | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Comments | Developments must be carried out outside of rainy periods to avoid soil compaction and degradation caused by erosion (uprooting of plantations, seeds washed away by runoff...) | | |
| Maintenance need | Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season | | |
| Management monitoring | Monitoring the evolution of the vegetation twice a year, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30). | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| Action 21.K | Name | Natural weirs in cascade |
| | Action target | Flood control / Water filtration |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

| | |
|---|--|
| Location (map) K04 | Photos / examples |
|  |  |

| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---|----------------------|--|
| K04 A quarter of the surface was considered for this action Surface : 1,06 ha | 196 100 US Dollar | 2 - Medium-term 2035 | <p>This action consists of creating cascading water retention areas along the flow axis of the hydraulic outfalls.</p> <p>These retention areas will be in the form of basins, with a water surface area of less than 500 m² and a maximum depth of 1.5 m.</p> <p>Before carrying out the earthworks, a design study phase will be necessary to refine the works to be carried out.</p> <p>The basins will be positioned in such a way that the first basin is fed directly by the upstream water (arrival of water), then the others fed successively by overflow of the previous one. Once the water has passed into the last basin, the water will then be directed towards the wetland.</p> <p>Each basin will have a dike to maintain a water level before overflowing to the downstream basin to ensure their watertightness and the dikes will be anchored to the compact and impermeable substratum. They will therefore be made with waterproof materials (clay, etc.) and then recharged with a layer of topsoil to encourage vegetation.</p> <p>The basins will be positioned according to the topography of the sector, but it will be important that the banks are gently sloping (20%) to promote the development of a hygrophilic plant cover and the reception of fauna (amphibians, insects, ..).</p> <p>A safety margin of 0.30m (minimum difference between the highest water level and the top of the basins crest) will be provided for during periods of maximum basins filling. To achieve this objective, overflows will be installed at the top of the basins crest.</p> <p>The work will have to be carried out in dry periods and avoid rainy periods.</p> |
| Comments | The basins cannot be effective if it collects untreated wastewater. | | |
| Maintenance need | Cleaning of the ponds every 5 years, during the dry season. Removal of floating materials (waste, plant debris) in the ponds. It will also be necessary to be vigilant about the appearance of any invasive plant species or plant dieback. A management plan also aims at - Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste - Maintain a high level of biodiversity in the water compartments by applying a differentiated vegetation management method - To perpetuate the landscape quality of the site and its potential to welcome the public. | | |
| Management monitoring | Monitoring of the evolution of vegetation and hydraulics twice a year, during dry and rainy seasons, by an expert in ecological engineering, for 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30). | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

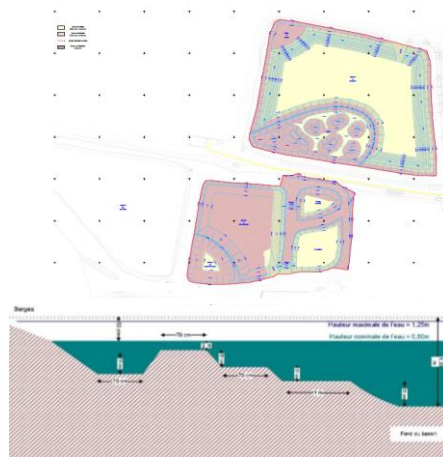
**Action
22-K**

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Name | Modify the banks of aquaculture ponds by creating levels |
| Action target | Biodiversity and Water Quality |
| Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K02



Photos / examples



Characteristics

Rough cost estimate

Priority

Objectives

K02
Surface : 22 000 m²

176 000 US Dollar

2 - Medium-term 2035

Before carrying out the earthworks, a design study phase will be necessary to refine the works to be carried out.

These earthworks will have for objective to model the banks of the ponds of aquaculture so as to improve their ecological potential and to ensure a flow of water of the first to the last compartment in a gravitational way.

After leveling of the banks, the installations will have to be compacted by layer of 30 cm in order to limit the effects of settlement in time. The bottoms and edges of the different elements will be adjusted.

The earthworks must be carried out during periods that are favourable for these works (periods without rainfall and without water in the basins) so that the site is practicable and the works can be carried out in due form. A top layer of topsoil, without compaction and to a thickness of approximately 0.20m, will be applied after these earthworks.

As shown on the above documents, the banks will be shaped in levels. The submerged banks will have a minimum slope of 1:3, except for localized constraints, in order to ensure their mechanical stability in the face of wave action, and to promote the maintenance and development of plants.

A safety margin of 0.30m (minimum difference between the highest water level and the top of the compartment crest) is provided for during periods of maximum compartment filling. To achieve this objective, overflows will be installed at the top of the compartment crest.

Comments

The ponds cannot be effective if it collects untreated wastewater.

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Maintenance need | <p>Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season</p> <p>The management of ponds to be vigilant on the following hydraulic phenomena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of hydraulic plugs at the level of hydraulic structures that can lead to overflows (loading of the system) and a reduction in residence time. - Reduction of the residence time and the treatment capacity of the system by short circuits and the filling of the volume of the basins. - Risk of invasive plants or plant dieback. <p>A management plan also aims to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste - Maintain a high level of biodiversity in the water compartments by applying a differentiated vegetation management method. - Perpetuate the landscape quality of the site and its potential to welcome the public. |
| Management monitoring | <p>Monitoring of the evolution of vegetation and hydraulics twice a year, during dry and rainy seasons, by an expert in ecological engineering, for 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30)</p> |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Action 23-K | Name | Diversification of natural habitats |
| | Action target | Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K02



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">K02</p> <p>Revegetation will occur only on the reshaped banks. Areas in water will not be planted. The total linear of banks to be planted is 1 500m, that is to say a total surface of 7 500m² for a planted strip of 5m width</p> | <p>37 500 US Dollar</p> | <p>2 - Medium-term 2035</p> | <p>This action aims to revegetate the banks of water bodies that have been previously reshaped. The work consists of planting native species typical of local wetlands, matching the water requirements of these species with the water conditions of the soil and the water level.</p> <p>It will be necessary to propose an adapted vegetation with the following plant species: <i>Centella asiatica</i> (<i>Centella asiatica</i>), <i>Urugaga</i> (<i>Cyperus dives</i>), <i>Urukanganga/Cyperus latifolius</i> (<i>Cyperus latifolius</i>), <i>Carolina Dichondra</i> (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), <i>Ubwungo/ Drymaria cordata</i> (<i>Drymaria cordata</i>), <i>Urufunzo/Papyrus</i> (<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>), <i>Umuberanya/Southern quest</i> (<i>Typha domingensis</i>), <i>Carex mildbraediana</i>, <i>Urukirakenja/Cyperus articulatus</i>, <i>Umujangaja/Cyperus denudatus</i>, <i>Dichondra Carolina</i> (<i>Dichondra micrantha</i>), <i>Urujenone</i> (<i>Enhydra fluctuans</i>), <i>Gutwikumwe/ Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>, <i>Ubusuna/ Common rush</i> (<i>Juncus effusus</i>), <i>Urukembagufa/ Cutting grass</i> (<i>Leersia hexandra</i>), <i>Ikirogora</i> (<i>Brillantaisia cicatricosa</i>), <i>Umuzigangore</i> (<i>Ludwigia abyssinica</i>), <i>Igorogonzo/Water weed</i> (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>), <i>Igorogonzo/Water weed</i> (<i>Persicaria pulchra</i>), <i>Urutaretare/ (Pycrus macrostachys)</i>.</p> <p>On the upper part of the banks, it will be possible to plant shrub or tree species, adapted to wetlands, in order to form a hedge or a riparian woodland.</p> <p>The plants will have to come from a local supply, which is necessary both ecologically and economically: ecologically, because the plants present in a given area necessarily have a genetics appropriate to that terrain and are therefore adapted to local conditions, and economically, because local actors are</p> |
| Comments | <p>"- Developments must be carried out outside of rainy periods to avoid soil compaction and degradation caused by erosion (uprooting of plantations, seeds washed away by runoff...)</p> <p>- It is imperative to carry out the revegetation as soon as the earthworks are completed at the favourable period in order to avoid the proliferation of invasive species and erosion by runoff</p> | | |
| Maintenance need | <p>"- Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season</p> <p>- Ensure the cutting of plants with export of green waste</p> | | |
| Management monitoring | <p>Monitoring the evolution of the vegetation twice a year, during the dry seasons, by botanical expert, over 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30).</p> | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

Action sheet

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---|
| Action 24.K | Name | Protection and conservation of typical wetland habitats |
| | Action target | Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) K05



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|---|--|----------------------------|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">K05</p> <p>Linear of fences : 400 ml</p> | <p>40 000 US Dollar</p> | <p>1 - Short-term 2025</p> | <p>This action aims to protect the wetlands of good plant quality and the most biologically sensitive (breeding grounds for heritage fauna, protected plant species, ...). For this, several solutions are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the installation of fences or wooden barriers, positioned all around the area of interest, in order to prohibit any pedestrian or vehicle access (except for maintenance). These protective elements must be well integrated into the landscape, so wooden elements are recommended. Awareness signs may also be installed. - the classification of the zone of interest in a protection zoning (reserves, protected areas, ..), allowing to limit the uses to those favorable to the maintenance of the fauna and the present flora. The classification in protection zoning induces administrative procedures but proves to be a very relevant tool to guarantee the durability of the area and the actions carried out, and to maintain quality habitats. <p>In addition, thorough biological monitoring must be carried out on these areas by experts in ecology or environmental associations. The objective of this monitoring is to identify the fauna and flora issues in these areas, to follow the evolution of the habitats and to propose and adapt the management modalities in order to enhance the environment. This monitoring must be carried out at all times of the year, with more frequent visits during the period of activity of the fauna and development of the flora, and carried out according to a precise protocol repeated over several years.</p> |
| Comments | | | |
| Maintenance need | / | | |
| Management monitoring | Annual verification of the state of deterioration of the fences. | | |

Feasibility study, baseline studies and detailed designs for wetland rehabilitation in the city of Kigali

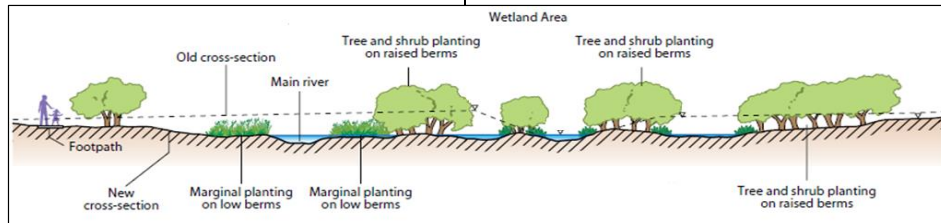
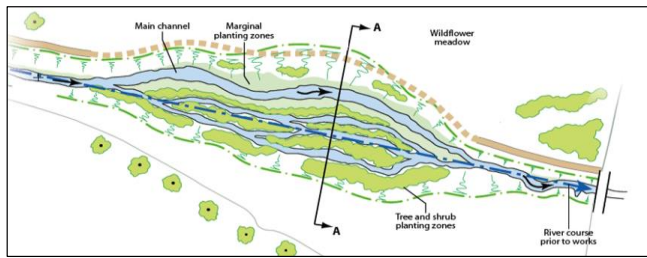
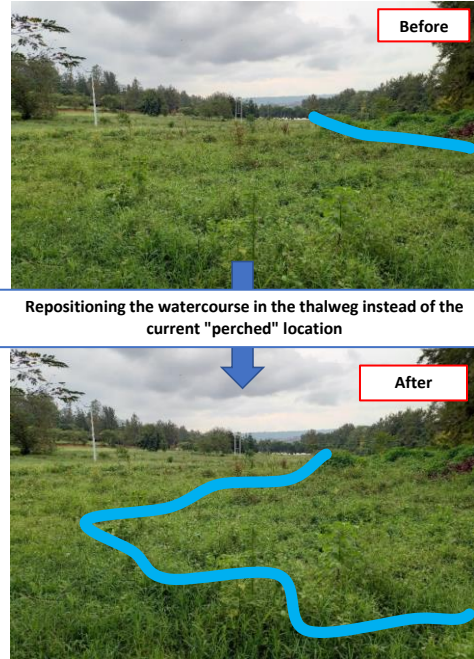
Action sheet

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| Action 25.K | Name | Diversion of the river into the original flow - creation of small delta |
| | Action target | Flood mitigation, Biodiversity |
| | Wetland | Kibumba |

Location (map) - K06 - K07



Photos / examples



| Characteristics | Rough cost estimate | Priority | Objectives |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|--|
| K06 Length of watercourse to be repositioned in the thalweg : 475 m | 23 800 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | <p>Before carrying out the earthworks, a design study phase will be necessary to refine the work to be carried out. These studies will make it possible to ensure that the water level is respected in order to create lentic and lotic zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The "project grade" (longitudinal profile) must be determined based on a good knowledge of the current slope of the river, the natural terrain and the water table (and its variations); - The recreation will not be uniform to create different flow facies. <p>The use of mechanical shovel, bulldozer is necessary. The work will have to be carried out in such a way as to limit soil compaction: use machines with good bearing capacity ("marsh" shovels), avoid driving with machines on the talweg, decompact the soil at the end of the work....</p> <p>The period of execution of the work is largely conditioned by the hydraulic constraints (low water). It is important to underline the importance of the quality of the company and the project management in this type of work.</p> <p>It is advisable to choose companies that have already carried out this type of work, and to provide for very regular monitoring of the site by an ecologist.</p> |
| K07 Length of watercourse to be repositioned in the thalweg : 900 m | 45 000 USD | 1 - Short-term 2025 | |
| Comments | Renvoi vers plans détaillés si besoin | | |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Maintenance need | <p>Annual management by mowing in August, before the rainy season</p> <p>The management of the new minor bed must be vigilant on the following hydraulic phenomena:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creation of hydraulic plugs at the level of the flows; - Departure of boulders positioned in the minor bed; - Presence of erosion of the banks and the bottom of the watercourse. <p>A management plan also aims to ensure the cutting of vegetation with export of green waste</p> |
| Management monitoring | <p>Monitoring of the evolution of vegetation and hydraulics twice a year, during dry and rainy seasons, by an expert in ecological engineering, for 30 years (n+1, n+2, n+3, n+5, n+7, n+10, n+15, n+20, n+25, n+30)</p> |