



ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.2/11
September 10, 2010

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Second Meeting
Bonn, September 15, 2010

PROPOSAL FOR UGANDA

I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US\$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:

1. Country Eligibility,
2. Project Eligibility,
3. Resource Availability, and
4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. Based on the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Adaptation Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

5. According to the paragraph 41 of the operational policies and guidelines, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat not less than seven weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

6. The following programme concept titled "An Integrated Approach to Building Climate Resilience in Uganda's Fragile Ecosystems" was submitted by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. This is the first submission of this proposal. It was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the 11th Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project concept, assigned to it the AFB/MIE/Water/2010/5, and filled in a review sheet.

7. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Adaptation Fund Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with the WFP and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the Project and Programme Committee of the Adaptation Fund.

8. The secretariat is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the summary of the programme, prepared by the secretariat, in Annex 1. The secretariat is also submitting to the Committee the technical review sheet and the responses provided by the WFP as confidential documents.

Programme Summary

Uganda – An Integrated Approach to Building Climate Resilience in Uganda’s Fragile Ecosystems. Implementing Entity: *WFP*. Executing Entity: *Ministry of Water and the Environment, UN Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, District and Local Government*

Programme execution cost: USD 1,471,400

Total Programme cost (execution included): 11,981,400 (1. 8,160,000; 2. 2,350,000)

WFP management fee: USD 1,078,326 (9%)

Total amount of financing requested: USD 13,059,726

Programme Background and Context: Currently, 88 percent of Ugandans live in rural areas where land and water resources are central to their livelihoods. Uganda contains three of the ecosystems identified by the IPCC as most vulnerable to climate change: drylands, water-basins, and mountain ranges. The current programme proposal seeks to assist vulnerable populations in adapting to impacts of climatic changes in two such fragile ecosystems: the drylands of eastern Karamoja and the Mount Elgon watershed. Karamoja, which is chronically food insecure, has a population of some 1 million people and is characterized by generally low rainfall distribution and reliability as well as poor soil fertility. It is the driest and poorest area of the country. Frequent landslides, due to erratic and heavy rains and high population densities, characterize the Mount Elgon watershed. Landslides, on virtually a yearly basis, affect some 490,000 out of the 1,330,000 people living in the Elgon area. The programme is part of a coordination among UN agencies that is innovative in an attempt to avoid duplication. The proposal addresses four priority areas: preparedness and response, watershed management, livelihoods, and knowledge management and capacity development. In Eastern Karamoja, the logic behind intervention is to increase the availability and analysis of scientific weather information related to drought, to increase water storage capacity, and to strengthen appropriate livelihood systems,. In Mount Elgon, the logic behind intervention is to increase the availability and analysis of scientific weather related to floods and landslides, to regulate water flow and reduce soil erosion, and to strengthen livelihood systems and ecosystem protection. In both ecosystems, the strengthening of local, district, and national government institutional capacity for climate change adaptation is also a primary objective. At the community level (where most of the programme is situated), FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, and WFP are the agencies delivering community training packages with FAO as the lead agency. FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, and WFP implement advocacy strategies with UNDP as the lead agency. FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, and WFP also implement adaptation activities with WFP as lead agency.

Project 1: Drought Risk Reduction in eastern Karamoja (USD 8,160,000)

Preparedness & Response (USD 1,500,000)

The expected outcomes for this priority area are the dissemination of greater climate-related information in targeted districts, the development of project monitoring surveys, improved community participation in targeted districts, increased risk awareness among targeted communities, and an 80% rate of targeted districts having integrated climate change into their development plans. The expected outputs of this priority area are an 80% rate of targeted districts that have functioning Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) that provide input into district decision making, the production of weather analysis reports, an 80% rate of targeted districts that receive appropriate information to prepare effective responses, and an 80% rate of targeted communities that have functioning contingency plans.

Watershed Management (USD 4,710,000)

The expected outcomes of this priority area are the support of communities' energy needs from sustainable sources, a reduction by 40% of communities' net consumption of firewood, and access for communities to sustainable water sources throughout dry season. The expected outputs include planted community woodlots in specified sites, 71,000 households receiving energy-saving mud stoves, and the construction of check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams and valley tanks.

Livelihoods (USD 1,600,000)

Expected outcomes of this priority area include an enhanced livelihood development, livelihood adaptation and diversification, improved financial instruments that facilitate development, and established financial and credit incentives for supporting adaptation practices. Other outcomes include increased dryland product availability, increased knowledge of dryland product production methods, increased capacity to market and trade dryland products and a reduced vulnerability to drought from land degradation and climate shocks. The expected outputs include community and technical training, resource management and livelihoods diversification, the establishment of home gardens with indigenous adaptable crops, the development of livelihood enterprise, and village savings and loan associations. Other outputs include the establishment of acacia nurseries, the raising of acacia seedlings, the distribution of aloe suckers for multiplication purposes, and the training of local producers on production and marketing, value addition and quality management aspects.

Knowledge Management and Capacity Development (USD 350,000)

Expected outcomes of this priority area include an enhanced community knowledge and capacity to deliver adaptation interventions, enhanced community level adaptive capacity, informing district level climate change adaptation capacity development, an enhanced district level adaptive capacity, formulation of government climate change adaptation programme and policy, and an enhanced national adaptive capacity. Expected outputs include an increased community participation in decision making processes for project execution, shared community success stories and lessons learned, regular updates between project managers and district level officers, the sharing, documentation and dissemination of project implementation and lessons learned, establishment of community resource centers, and inspections of project implementation by district level officers. Other outputs include regular updates from joint programme management team to various government departments and monitoring, lessons learned and reporting documentation shared with national government.

Project 2: Flooding and landslide resilience in Mount Elgon (USD 2,350,000)

Preparedness and Response (USD 600,000)

The expected outcomes of this priority area are the dissemination of greater climate-related information, the development of project monitoring surveys, improved community participation, increased risk awareness, and an 80% rate of targeted districts integrating climate change into development plans. The expected outputs are an 80% rate of targeted districts having functioning Automatic Weather Stations that provide input into district decision making, the production of weather analysis reports, an 80% rate of targeted districts having received appropriate information to prepare effective responses, and an 80% rate of targeted communities that have a functioning contingency plan.

Watershed management (USD 1,000,000)

The expected outcomes of this priority area are soil conservation, a reduced risk of flooding and landslides, and strengthened ecosystems. The expected outputs are the planting of forest seedlings and the development of flood and landslide infrastructure.

Livelihoods (USD 400,000)

The expected outcomes of this component are the strengthening of livelihood systems and ecosystems as well as the maintenance of the infrastructure for flood and landslide protection. The expected output is the strengthening of livelihoods around flood and landslide protection infrastructure.

Knowledge Management and Capacity Development (USD 350,000)

Expected outcomes of this priority area include an enhanced community knowledge and capacity to deliver adaptation interventions, enhanced community level adaptive capacity, informing district level climate change adaptation capacity development, an enhanced district level adaptive capacity, formulation of government climate change adaptation programme and policy, and an enhanced national adaptive capacity. Expected outputs include an increased community participation in decision making processes for project execution, shared community success stories and lessons learned, regular updates between project managers and district level officers, the sharing, documentation and dissemination of project implementation and lessons learned, establishment of community resource centers, and inspections of project implementation by district level officers. Other outputs include regular updates from joint programme management team to various government departments and monitoring, lessons learned and reporting documentation shared with national government.

Uganda Climate Change Adaptation Proposal to Adaptation Fund

PART I: PROGRAMME INFORMATION

PROGRAMME: **Regular**

COUNTRY: **Uganda**

TITLE OF PROGRAMME: **An Integrated Approach to Building Climate Resilience in Uganda's Fragile Ecosystems**

TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: **Multilateral Implementing Agency**

IMPLEMENTING ENTITY: **WFP**

EXECUTING ENTITIES: **Ministry of Water and the Environment, UN Agencies, NGOs, CBOs, District and Local Government**

AMOUNT OF FINANCING REQUESTED: **US\$13.05 million**

PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT:

The African Initiative on Climate Change (CIGI, 2007) has identified Uganda as one of the most vulnerable countries in the world to climatic change. The Ugandan economy and welfare of the population are intricately linked to the natural environment and, therefore, highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Currently, 88 percent of Ugandans live in rural areas where land and water resources are central to their livelihoods. Current average temperatures in Uganda are expected to increase by between 0.7°C and 1.5°C by 2020, and rainfall patterns are changing dramatically (Government of Uganda, 2009). This is already severely affecting livelihoods and the ability of populations to cope.

According to the State of Environment Report for Uganda, 2008, 'climate change is already affecting food security in the country through reduced production of major food crops as a result of increased occurrence of droughts, floods, and soil erosion through landslides' (NEMA, 2008: 82). Increased water stresses are likely to result in declining agricultural productivity, a reduction in yields from rain-fed agriculture, and loss of livestock. Conversely, flood events pose immediate danger to lives, livelihoods and property and have the potential to cause widespread crop damage. Temperature increases can lead to the emergence of new crop pests and crop and animal diseases which will also endanger food security by affecting yields. Already, climate change is adversely affecting the suitability of some areas to maintain livestock and grow food crops such as beans, cassava, maize and plantain (Oxfam, 2008).

Uganda contains three of the ecosystems identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as most vulnerable to climate change: drylands, water-basins and mountain ranges. *The current programme proposal, which is part of the United Nations Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda, seeks to assist vulnerable populations in adapting to the impacts of climatic changes in two such fragile ecosystems: the drylands of eastern Karamoja, the poorest and least productive part of the country, and the Mount Elgon watershed, which is characterized by relatively high agricultural productivity.*

Karamoja covers 27,000 square kilometres over which are spread some 1 million people. The region is chronically food insecure and is characterized by generally low rainfall distribution and reliability as well as poor soil fertility. Cyclical droughts and erratic rainfall have affected crop production and pasture for livestock, negatively impacting livelihoods. Karamoja is the driest and poorest area in the country. Some

districts register in the 60s on the Human Poverty Index, compared to the national average of 37.5. Literacy levels are as low as 12 percent, while malnutrition is at 10.6 percent (WFP/UNICEF, 2009).

Karamoja has experienced consecutive years of crop failure and low livestock productivity due to erratic weather conditions and below normal rainfall. From 2001, the weather patterns have been extreme and intense resulting in frequent extended dry spells (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009). The dry spells exert pressure on water availability, with average distance to water for livestock at four kilometres. Since 2007, the sub-region's livestock, which is an integral element of food security, has been decimated by diseases while staple crops such as sorghum have been affected by crop fungus. In addition, Karamoja suffers severe environmental degradation, poor infrastructure, poor health practices, poor sanitation conditions and high prevalence of diarrhoea and diseases such as malaria among children. The region also suffers conflict as a result of disputes over water, wood and livestock.

In the Mount Elgon watershed, frequent landslides are an emerging issue due to erratic and heavy rains and high population densities (NEMA, 2008). Inappropriate land use, including cultivation of steep slopes and lack of contour ploughing and terracing aggravate climate change impacts. The Mount Elgon ecosystem is increasingly vulnerable to variable rainfall patterns (FAO, 2010). A hazard, vulnerability and risk assessment report undertaken by the Uganda Red Cross Society indicated that some 490,000 out of the 1,330,000 people living in the six districts of the Elgon area are affected by landslides on virtually a yearly basis (Oxfam, 2007). In 2007, major parts of the Mount Elgon watershed experienced their heaviest rainfall in 35 years (One World, 2008). An estimated 50,000 households were affected, many people faced food insecurity due to the loss of their first and second season harvests, and water and sanitation facilities were severely impacted (NEMA, 2008). In Butaleja, in March 2010, floods submerged crop fields and vital infrastructure including roads, schools and houses (OCHA, 2010). In March 2010, following unusually heavy rains, landslides occurred in the Bududa district. Landslides buried three whole villages and caused numerous deaths. Hundreds of households were displaced, a number of primary schools were destroyed and the main health centre serving the area was severely damaged.

The focus of Adaptation Fund proposed support in these areas is on concrete adaptation activities which are of high priority in the Government's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2007). The proposed interventions are based on recent food security analysis (IPC, 2010) and vulnerability analysis (Oxfam, 2007). The climate change analysis is drawn from various sources including the CIGI report (2009), IPCC reports and the NAPA.

The approach of joint UN support in these areas is innovative in that it reflects the UN implementing agencies' determination to work effectively together, avoiding duplication, in accordance with UN reform and aid effectiveness frameworks, and recognizing the need for a truly integrated adaptation approach in the most fragile ecosystems of the country. The United Nations Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda, signed by agencies and the Government in May 2010, informs and reflects the Programme's stakeholders' understanding that responding to the impacts of climate change requires effective country partnership, including operational coordination.

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

A coordinated set of interventions from partnering United Nations agencies share synergistic goals and a common objective: to build climate resilience in Uganda's most fragile ecosystems, namely, eastern Karamoja and the Mount Elgon watershed. It represents the UN Joint Programme's initial effort to support the Government's climate change strategy as articulated in the 2007 NAPA and subsequent policy documents.

The proposal for Adaptation Fund support addresses four priority areas: preparedness and response, watershed management, livelihoods, and knowledge management and capacity development. The intervention logic and activities supporting these priorities are shown in the chart below.

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO BUILDING CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN UGANDA’S FRAGILE ECOSYSTEMS

ECOSYSTEM	HAZARD	PRIORITY AREA				
		Preparedness & Response	Watershed Management	Livelihoods	Knowledge Management & Capacity Development	
Eastern Karamoja	Drought	<i>Intervention logic: Increase the availability and analysis of scientific weather information related to drought</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Increase water storage capacity</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Strengthen (existing) appropriate livelihood systems</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Strengthening local, district and national government institutional capacity for climate change adaptation</i>	
		Activity	Activity	Activity		Activity
		Climate monitoring systems, Early warning systems	Check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams, valley tanks	Agro-pastoralist field schools		Local, district and national knowledge management and capacity development
		<i>Intervention logic: Build capacity to respond to drought warnings</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Protect the water cycle, by reducing the pace of deforestation</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Diversify into (new) appropriate livelihood activities</i>		
		Activity	Activity	Activity		
	Community-based planning	Community woodlots Energy-saving mud stoves	Dryland product intervention (e.g. promotion of gum Arabic)			
Mount Elgon	Floods and landslides	<i>Intervention logic: Increase the availability and analysis of scientific weather information related to floods and landslides</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Regulating water flow and reducing soil erosion</i>	<i>Intervention logic: Strengthened livelihoods systems and ecosystem protection</i>		
		Activity	Activity	Activity		
		Climate monitoring and analysis systems, Vulnerability and impact assessments, Early warning systems	Reforestation of steep inclines	Livelihoods strengthening (e.g. fisheries, tree inter-cropping)		
		<i>Intervention logic: Build capacity to respond to floods and landslides</i>	Flood and landslide protection infrastructure			
		Activity				
	Community-based planning					

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND FINANCING:

At consultations led by WFP among UN participating agencies in the run up to the establishment of the UN Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda, in May 2010, a joint analysis revealed the climate change-related activities currently under implementation across the country. The result of this analysis led

to a clear articulation of the appropriate areas and levels of focus among participating agencies indicating the roles and level of responsibility of each agency at the national, district and community levels:

- *At the community level, where most of this programme is situated*, FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO and WFP are the agencies delivering community training packages, with FAO as the lead agency (OCHA, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT and WHO are also part of the UN Joint Programme, but not a part of the programme proposed for Adaptation Fund support. See the section on implementation arrangements).
- FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WFP implement advocacy strategies, whose activity delivers community climate change sensitization campaigns in targeted areas, with UNDP as lead agency.
- FAO, UNDP, UNESCO and WFP also implement adaptation activities which include integrated watershed management, environmental protection, livelihood diversification and early warning systems, with WFP as lead agency. The bulk of the expenditure in the proposed programme for Adaptation Fund support would be on these physical interventions, as shown below.

1. Drought Risk Reduction in eastern Karamoja				
PRIORITY AREA	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUTS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	AMOUNT (US\$)
Preparedness & Response	1.1 Climate monitoring and analysis systems, Early warning systems	- 80% of targeted districts have functioning Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) that provide input into district decision making - Weather analysis reports produced - 80% of targeted districts receive appropriate information to prepare effective responses	- Greater climate-related information disseminated in targeted districts - Project monitoring surveys	1,500,000
	1.2 Community-based planning	- 80% of targeted communities have functioning contingency plans	- Improved community participation in targeted districts - Increased risk awareness among targeted communities - 80% of targeted districts have integrated climate change into their development plans	
Watershed management	1.3 Community woodlot development	- 9km ² of community woodlots planted in specified sites	- Communities' energy needs are supported from sustainable sources	4,710,000
	1.4 Energy-saving mud stoves	- 71000 households receive energy-saving mud stoves	- Communities' net consumption of firewood reduced by 40%	
	1.5 Check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams, and valley tanks	- Check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams and valley tanks constructed to have capacity to control 60,000 m ³ water	- Communities have access to sustainable water sources throughout dry season	
Livelihoods	1.6 Agro-pastoralist field schools and livelihoods	- Community and technical training - Resource management and livelihoods diversification -	- Enhanced livelihood development - Livelihood adaptation and diversification - Improved financial instruments	1,600,000

	enhancement	3000 home gardens with indigenous adaptable crops established - Livelihood enterprise development - Village savings and loan associations	facilitate livelihoods development - Established financial and credit incentives for supporting adaptation practices	
	1.7 Drylands products intervention	- 171 acacia nurseries established (for gum Arabic production) - 600,000 acacia seedlings raised (for gum Arabic production) - 12,500 aloe suckers distributed for multiplication purposes - 500 local producers trained on production and marketing, value addition and quality management aspects	- Increased dryland product availability - Increased knowledge of dryland product production methods - Increased capacity to market and trade dryland products - Reduced vulnerability to drought from land degradation and climate shocks	
Knowledge Management & Capacity Development	1.8 Community level knowledge management and capacity development	- Increasing community participation in decision making processes for project execution - Communities share success stories and lessons learned	- Enhanced community knowledge and capacity to deliver adaptation interventions - Enhanced community level adaptive capacity	350,000
	1.9 District level knowledge management and capacity development	- Regular updates between project managers and district level officers - Project implementation information and lessons learned shared, documented and disseminated from communities to district to national level - Community resource centres established - Project implementation inspections by district level officers	- Informs district level climate change adaptation capacity development - Enhanced district level adaptive capacity	
	1.10 National level knowledge management and capacity development	- Regular updates from joint programme management team (on which government sits) to various government departments - Monitoring, lessons learned and reporting documentation shared with national government	- Informs government climate change adaptation programme and policy formulation - Enhanced national adaptive capacity	
2. Flooding and landslide resilience in Mount Elgon				
PRIORITY AREA	ACTIVITY	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUT	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	COST US\$
Preparedness & Response	2.1 Climate monitoring and analysis systems Vulnerability and impact	- 80% of targeted districts have functioning Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) that provide input into district decision making	- Greater climate-related information disseminated - Project monitoring surveys	600,000

	assessment, Early warning systems,	- Weather analysis reports produced - 80% of targeted districts receive appropriate information to prepare effective responses		
	2.2 Community- based planning	- 80% of targeted communities have functioning contingency plan	- Improved community participation - Increased risk awareness - 80% of targeted districts have integrated climate change into development plans	
Watershed management	2.3 Reforestation of steep inclines	- 2km ² of forest seedlings planted	- Soil conservation - Reduced risk of flooding and landslides - Strengthened ecosystem	1,000,000
	2.4 Flood and landslide protection infrastructure	- Flood and landslide infrastructure has capacity to control 20,000m ³ water	- Reduced risk of flooding and landslides - Soil conservation	
Livelihoods	2.5 Livelihoods strengthening	- Livelihoods strengthened around flood and landslide protection infrastructure (e.g. fisheries, tree inter- cropping)	- Strengthened livelihoods systems - Strengthened ecosystems - Flood and landslide protection infrastructure maintained	400,000
Knowledge Management & Capacity Development	2.6 Community level knowledge management and capacity development	- Increasing community participation in decision making processes for project execution - Communities share success stories and lessons learned	- Enhanced community knowledge and capacity to deliver adaptation interventions - Enhanced community level adaptive capacity	350,000
	2.7 District level knowledge management and capacity development	- Regular updates between project managers and district level officers - Project implementation information and lessons learned shared, documented and disseminated from communities to district to national level - Project implementation inspections by district level officers	- Informs district level climate change adaptation capacity development - Enhanced district level adaptive capacity	
	2.8 National level knowledge management and capacity development	- Updates from joint programme management team on implementation to national government counterpart - Monitoring, lessons learned and reporting documentation shared with national government	- Informs government climate change adaptation programme and policy formulation - Enhanced national adaptive capacity	
3. Total				10,510,000
4. Programme Execution Cost				1,471,400
5. Total Programme Cost				11,981,400
6. Programme				1,078,326

Cycle Management Fee charged by Implementing Agency (If applicable)				
7. Amount of Financing Requested				13,059,726

PROJECTED CALENDAR:

MILESTONES	EXPECTED DATES
Start of Programme Implementation	April 2011
Start of 1.1 Climate monitoring and analysis systems, Early warning systems	April 2011
Start of 1.2 Community-based planning	April 2011
Start of 1.3 Community woodlot development	April 2011
Start of 1.4 Energy-saving mud stoves	April 2011
Start of 1.5 Check dams, surface dams, valley tanks	October 2011
Start of 1.6 Agro-pastoralist field schools	April 2011
Start of 1.7 Dryland products intervention	April 2011
Start of 1.8 Community level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Start of 1.9 District level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Start of 1.10 National level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Start of 2.1 Climate monitoring systems, Vulnerability and impact assessment, Early warning systems	April 2011
Start of 2.2 Community-based planning	April 2011
Start of 2.3 Reforestation of steep inclines	April 2011
Start of 2.4 Flood and landslide protection infrastructure	July 2011
Start of 2.5 Livelihoods strengthening	April 2011
Start of 2.6 Community level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Start of 2.7 District level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Start of 2.8 National level knowledge management and capacity development	April 2011
Mid-term Review (if planned)	February 2013
Programme Closing	December 2014
Terminal Evaluation	February 2015

PART II: PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience.

EASTERN KARAMOJA: Components 1.1 to 1.10

The programme in eastern Karamoja aims to reduce the risks and vulnerability posed by climate change and variability on socioeconomic development in the eastern regions of Karamoja. The project aims to accomplish this through using climate monitoring and analysis systems, early warning systems and community-based planning processes to create awareness and build knowledge and local capacity to predict, plan and respond to drought. The second theme of the programme in eastern Karamoja addresses watershed management through water cycle protection and water storage enhancement interventions. The third theme addresses livelihoods, with the intervention logic that strengthening existing livelihoods and diversifying sources of income generate resilience against climatic shocks. Cross-cutting capacity development of stakeholders at the community and district levels will underpin the project with a view to making climate resilience sustainable.

Preparedness & Response: Climate monitoring systems, early warning systems, and community-based planning

Climate information is directly linked to climate-related vulnerability. Climate monitoring and analysis systems provide scientific weather information which can enable the prediction of drought. The project aims to ensure that 80 percent of targeted districts have functioning Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) that will provide input into community and district decision making. Familiarity with this information builds capacity for planners and decision makers in vulnerable communities and contributes to climate resilience. Similarly, early warning systems provide communities with information that will enable them to be better prepared to respond to potential climate-related shocks. The early warning systems component of the project proposes that targeted districts receive appropriate climate-related information to be able to prepare effective response plans. An outcome of this activity is the use of project monitoring surveys that can inform and prepare stakeholders on appropriate response measures. Community-based participation builds climate resilience in targeted districts and communities by improving their capacity to respond to drought warnings. To ensure sustainable community level capacity development on preparedness, the project also proposes the utilisation of resource centres, as is consistent with the Government's 2007 NAPA implementation plan, to provide communities with facilities and materials to prepare for the onset of climatic shocks.

Watershed Management: Water harvesting infrastructure, community woodlot development and mud stoves, and

The construction of check dams, surface or "charco" dams, and valley tanks contribute to climate resilience by improving water storage capacity and thereby reducing vulnerability to drought. The project proposes to construct check dams, surface dams and water tanks to hold 60,000 cubic metres of water in specified areas by project completion. Community woodlot development provides climate resilience by protecting the water cycle and reducing the pace of deforestation, thereby reducing communities' vulnerability to climate-related drought. The project proposes the planting of nine square kilometres of community woodlots in specified sites to achieve this outcome. Energy saving mud stoves also build climate resilience by helping to protect the water cycle and reduce the pace of deforestation. The project proposes that 71,000 households receive energy saving mud stoves by the project completion.

Livelihoods: Agro-pastoralist field schools, livelihoods enhancement and dryland products intervention

Agro-pastoralist field schools promote soil, land, livestock and pasture management in response to climate change impacts. Such interventions strengthen livelihood systems, building resilience to climatic shocks. The project proposes community and technical training, resource management and livelihoods diversification. To achieve diversification, it proposes establishing 3000 home gardens with at least five varieties of indigenous adaptable crops. An enhanced availability of financial mechanisms such as the wider use of village savings and loan associations will facilitate livelihoods development. The project

aims to develop financial and credit incentives to develop livelihoods enterprise and support adaptation practices.

The development of the production, distribution, trading and marketing of drylands products for productive uses builds resilience by enabling targeted communities to diversify into new and sustainable livelihood activities, developing their means of income and purchasing power. The project proposes a comprehensive approach to enable communities in these fragile ecosystems to utilise dryland products such as Aloe Vera and gum Arabic, sourced from acacia trees, to gain new sources of income. This process will involve training farmers on nursery establishment, raising acacia seedlings, distributing aloe suckers for multiplication purposes, and facilitating the sustainable development of these activities through community awareness and training. The proposed intervention also provides training on marketing and trading practices in order to ensure that the assets become productive.

Knowledge Management & Capacity Development: Community, district and national level knowledge management and capacity development

Community, district and national level knowledge management and capacity development addresses the critical questions of sustainability and local ownership. In order for the overall programme to have long lasting adaptation impacts, the programme must forge strong links between different levels of Government supervision and learning. Activities at the community level will involve events, training and workshops involving strong community participation with district and national officers. Clear guidelines and publications demonstrating success stories and lessons learned will be shared and disseminated to capture information and build capacity. Regular updates must occur between project managers and district level officers. Project implementation information and lessons learned will be shared, documented and disseminated from communities to the district and national levels. And project implementation inspections by district level officers are proposed. Ultimately, the programme must be defined by local, district level and national ownership.

MOUNT ELGON WATERSHED: Components 2.1 to 2.8

The programme in the Mount Elgon watershed aims to build the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate-related shocks. Communities in this area are vulnerable because of rainfall variability and fragile ecosystems, causing a risk of landslides and flooding. Vulnerability in this context can be reduced by improved preparedness and response capacity based on the use of improved climate and weather forecasting and flood and landslide protection infrastructure. Reforestation along the steep inclines of Mount Elgon reduces soil erosion and the threat of rapid water run-off. Constructing flood and landslide relief dams regulate water flow and therefore mitigate the risks that these hazards pose. Supplementary livelihoods interventions can help provide new forms of income, strengthen ecosystems and incentivise the maintenance of protection infrastructure.

Preparedness & Response: Climate monitoring and analysis systems, vulnerability and impact assessments, early warning systems, and community-based planning

Climate monitoring and analysis systems, weather data analysis and early warning systems all serve the purpose of providing communities with climate-related information that can enable them to be better prepared to respond to the onset of floods and landslides. This programme proposes that 80 percent of targeted districts have functioning Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) that provide input into district decision making in order to enable them to prepare effective responses to the onset of floods and landslides. Community-based participation builds climate resilience in targeted districts and communities by improving their capacity to respond to floods and landslides. Specifically, this activity involves communities' preparation of contingency plans. The project proposes that 80 percent of communities have functioning and effective contingency plans for responding to climate change impacts. To ensure sustainable community level capacity development on preparedness, the project also proposes the

utilisation of resource centres, as is consistent with the Government's 2007 NAPA implementation plan, to provide communities with facilities and materials to prepare for the onset of climatic shocks.

Watershed Management: Reforestation and flood and landslide protection infrastructure

The intervention logic for the two watershed management components is to regulate the water flow and reduce soil erosion on Mount Elgon. Reforestation on steep inclines prevents soil erosion and reduces the pace and therefore danger of water run-off. This component will build resilience for vulnerable communities living on and around the slopes of Mount Elgon. The project proposes planting 2 square kilometres of seedlings to achieve this outcome. The construction of flood and landslide protection infrastructure in specified areas will build resilience by controlling potential floodwater and preventing landslides from impacting vulnerable communities. The proposed infrastructure intends to control some 20,000 cubic metres of water.

Livelihoods: Livelihoods strengthening

Supporting new livelihoods development can diversify people's means of income and generate greater resiliency. Such activities can also help to strengthen fragile ecosystems. Proposed livelihoods development activities initiated around the flood and landslide protection infrastructure, such as implementing small-scale fisheries or inter-cropping with productive trees, also incentivise communities to maintain their protective infrastructure and thereby sustain climate resilience.

Knowledge Management & Capacity Development: Community, district and national level knowledge management and capacity development

Community, district and national level knowledge management and capacity development addresses the critical questions of sustainability and local ownership. In order for the overall programme to have long lasting adaptation impacts, the programme must forge strong links between different levels of Government supervision and learning. Activities at the community level will involve events, training and workshops involving strong community participation with district and national officers. Clear guidelines and publications demonstrating success stories and lessons learned will be shared and disseminated to capture information and build capacity. Regular updates must occur between project managers and district level officers. Project implementation information and lessons learned will be shared, documented and disseminated from communities to the district national levels. In order for this programme to have long lasting adaptation impacts it ultimately has to have enhanced local, district level and national capacity and ownership.

B. Describe how the programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities.

Increasing the quality and quantity of climate-related information, as well as enhancing communities' awareness and understanding of climate information that assesses and predicts future climate-related shocks builds their capacity to prepare for and respond to potential hazards. And community-based planning also facilitates the decision making and response options for vulnerable communities.

Watershed management approaches focus on protecting the water cycle and reducing the pace of deforestation. Reforestation provides environmental benefits by countering soil erosion or water surface evaporation, both of which can threaten food security. Planting community woodlots can help communities generate economic and social benefits by providing nearby wood for fuel consumption and supply. This can prevent excessive deforestation and allows people to avoid time-consuming and potentially hazardous excursions into the bush, with obvious indirect economic and social benefits. Among these woodlots productive species can be grown whose products can be sold, generating new forms of income, or consumed, which with their high-nutrient content can help to combat malnourishment and improve cognitive capacity for young children, presenting other economic and social benefits.

The use of energy-saving mud stoves also protects the water cycle and provides strong social, economic and environmental benefits for communities using them. Such low technology tools save communities time, money and natural resources.

Increasing water harvesting and storage capacity by developing harvesting infrastructure like check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams or valley tanks improves access to water with clear social, economic and environmental benefits. Water is an essential resource for communities' survival in a fragile dryland ecosystem such as eastern Karamoja. But water security offers economic and environmental benefits as well. Greater access to water will allow communities to diversify their income. It will also allow them to breed healthier and greater numbers of cattle – a key means of income generation. Greater income and cattle numbers will directly reduce the social risks associated with cattle rustling. Communities lose cattle numbers either through disease, which can be climate related, or because their livelihoods base is so reduced that they have no other option but to sell livestock (cheaply), a coping strategy of last resort to pastoralists.

In Mount Elgon, the objective of watershed management is the same but in this context reforestation protects vulnerable populations by reducing soil erosion and slowing water run-off. Flood and landslide protection infrastructure protects vulnerable populations from these hazards but can also productively utilise floodwater, generating economic as well as environmental benefits.

Livelihood strengthening interventions help to diversify people's incomes, strengthen ecosystems and incentivise communities to maintain flood and landslide protection infrastructure. These activities generate economic and environmental benefits.

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project.

To illustrate the current costs of responding to acute levels of vulnerability, it is helpful to examine one recent response to drought in Karamoja. WFP's 2009 Emergency Operation in Uganda provided emergency assistance to communities affected by the 2009 drought in Karamoja. For WFP this constituted an investment of over US\$95 million to feed some 970,000 people. Government, other UN agencies and NGOs also contributed significant resources to the 2009 Karamoja emergency. Karamoja's continued state of chronic food insecurity means that investments are required each year to keep people alive. There is an urgent and real need to end this 'negative cycle' of recurrent shocks and resulting loss of natural assets by developing different modes of response.

Appropriately designed resilience building activities which lead to new or stronger livelihoods and reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks have the potential to transform the prevailing poverty dynamic. Enhanced preparedness, watershed management and livelihoods interventions in Karamoja can enable the mainly pastoralist communities to make small but longer term economic and social gains that can reduce their reliance on external aid. On Mount Elgon, unless adaptation is implemented, increasingly frequent emergency operations such as that of 2010 will be required. Preventing disasters before they occur costs far less than responding to disasters afterwards. And in addition to the economic costs of landslides and flooding, the environmental costs are substantial and lives are lost – an enormous social impact.

D. Describe how the project is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments where they exist.

The programme is in line with the Government of Uganda's 2010-2015 National Development Plan (NDP), specifically Objectives 1: Increasing household incomes and promoting equity; 5: Promoting science, technology, innovation and ICT to enhance competitiveness; and 8: Promoting sustainable population and the use of environmental and natural resources. The project supports the NDP climate change objective to "develop national capacity for coordination and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the country."

The programme supports Uganda's Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP), which addresses the Karamoja region, and makes explicit the Government's intention to change the prevailing development dynamic across the region. The programme supports the PRDP's Strategic Objective 2: Rebuilding and empowering communities, and Strategic Objective 3: Revitalization of the economy. Also under the PRDP, the Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS) has provided guidance for the project's resilience-building interventions in the region.

The programme's objectives address those described in the Government of Uganda's 2007 NAPA. The programme's project components promote many of the NAPA's nine priority issues: indigenous water resource management, forestry, weather and climate information systems, infrastructure, land and land use, knowledge documentation and awareness creation; policy and legislation and health.

The programme is also consistent with the Government of Uganda's endorsement of the Hyogo Framework which seeks to achieve 'substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries' (UNISDR, 2005). It is also consistent with the Government of Uganda's 2010 National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction, which, guided by the Hyogo framework, aims to enhance national and local capacity for disaster risk reduction.

Finally, the programme supports Millennium Development Goals 1, 7 and 8. The programme is also consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Output 2.2.2: Government and civil society institutions, and vulnerable communities' capacity for climate change mitigation and adaptation, disaster preparedness and climate change response strengthened.

E. Describe how the project meets relevant national technical standards.

The programme will ensure that the national standards for infrastructure construction will be respected and consistently applied. National construction norms as well as environmental impact assessments will be applied.

The programme will be consistent with all national and environmental safeguards and standards, including those established by Uganda's National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), as well as regulations administered by the District Environmental Officer. As a WFP supported programme, all programme activities will be in keeping with national and United Nations standards.

The specific location and design of infrastructure will be determined during the development of the full programme document and will also take into account national and United Nations environmental safeguards, policies and procedures.

F. Describe if there is any duplication of project with other funding sources, if any.

This programme presents an opportunity for implementing partners to establish appropriate priority areas for integrated, effective responses to climate change impacts from the outset. But it also reflects partners'

flexibility in developing new responses orientated towards the outcome of climate change adaptation. In this context, agencies are designing new project components and addressing new geographic areas.

Nevertheless, it is important to acknowledge that coordination on the multiple areas of focus for climate change adaptation activities presents challenges, and mechanisms have been established to clarify and better coordinate the activities underway. These will be further described in the full programme document. For now, Uganda's Ministry of Water and the Environment has informed stakeholders of ongoing projects and other proposals that focus on the impacts of climate change, and is comfortable that the proposed programme components are coherent and complementary.

The Government and UNDP are proposing two projects for funding that focus on sustainable charcoal use in Uganda's dryland areas and ecosystem management in the country's eastern and western highlands. This adaptation programme will avoid duplication in thematic focus and geographic areas, should the funding be mobilised. It is understood that these proposed projects would have a mitigation objective rather than an adaptation focus.

The Government and World Bank project Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2) addresses water access and livelihoods assets in parts of Karamoja. This programme will ensure that there is no duplication on intervention activities and geographic sites with those areas already being addressed under NUSAF2 in the Karamoja region.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

The proposed activities constitute an essential basis for future response measures in the regions covered and will contribute to enhancing overall adaptive capacity for a long time to come. Therefore, a number of tools are proposed to capture what will be learned.

Essential learning and knowledge management components are included under the first priority area, including climate monitoring systems, early warning systems and community-based planning.

The fourth priority area focuses explicitly on ensuring that knowledge and capacity is developed at the community, district and national levels, by capturing, documenting and disseminating lessons learned across all the areas of intervention. Mechanisms will ensure this includes regular updates between project managers and government district officers as well as project site inspections by district officers.

Project outputs and processes will also be captured via the *Promis* database, a tool for storing information during project implementation. And information and learning will be disseminated to the Northern Uganda Data Centre (NUDC), a Unit within the Office of the Prime Minister of Uganda (OPM), and the Ministry of Water and The Environment's Climate Change Unit.

Project implementing partners will provide progress reports that will document information regarding the challenges and lessons learned in project implementation. The information contained in these reports will inform district officers' future decision-making. At the national level, there will be regular communication on implementation progress and suggestions for adaptive programme management between the Joint Programme Management Team and national government counterparts. The Government is a key participant on the Joint Programme Management Team (see section on implementation arrangements).

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation.

This programme proposal has been informed by the consultative process developed in the run up to the establishment of the UN Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda. Consultations with Government, UN agencies and civil society have been regular and substantive in the development of the Joint Programme, which was signed in May 2010. Consultations to develop the UN Joint Programme were initiated in January 2010 and included participation from Government and participating UN agencies. The concept was agreed and endorsed by the UN Country Team. Consultations with Oxfam, the chair of the Climate Action Network for Uganda (CAN-U), have also informed project preparation. This planning process led to consultations with CAN-U. Consultations with the African Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA) also informed the development of the Programme proposal. Further District and community-level consultations will be carried out during the development of the full project proposal.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

The effects of climate variability are strongly evident across the most vulnerable parts of Uganda. The country's urgent need for effective adaptation interventions to build resilience to climatic changes and variability were effectively articulated in the Government's 2007 NAPA. Given the extremity of weather events affecting the country since 2007, the Government has expressed renewed interest in addressing these concerns.

The proposed approach for support to eastern Karamoja and the Mount Elgon regions will, for the first time, recognize these areas as critical ecosystems which require an integrated, holistic set of interventions in order to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resiliency. The proposed approach also recognizes that these areas require cash-based interventions. With cash, communities can deliver the interventions and are able to invest in other productive asset-building activities which further strengthen their long-term resilience.

In eastern Karamoja and the Mount Elgon region, investment in local infrastructure is required to increase the quality and availability of scientific weather information for communities to predict and respond to critical events. These tools and systems constitute critical components in community level climate change adaptation capacity development

In eastern Karamoja the water cycle is critical to vulnerable population's food security, health and livelihoods. Investments are necessary to ensure that local water cycles are better protected by reducing the pace of deforestation. This can be achieved by planting community woodlots and distributing energy-saving mud stoves. Also in eastern Karamoja, adaptation to climatic change requires increasing water storage capacity by investments in check dams, surface dams, sub-surface dams and valley tanks.

In Mount Elgon, resources are required to plant trees that contribute to soil conservation and reduce the pace of water run-off, ensuring communities are less vulnerable to extreme or variable rainfall. Investment in the construction of landslide and flood protection infrastructure is needed to regulate water flow, protecting vulnerable communities from these increasingly hazardous weather-related impacts.

In eastern Karamoja, fragile livelihoods systems can be supplemented through concrete adaptation interventions such as the development of the production, trading and marketing of dryland products. Investment in gum Arabic product development and marketing can achieve significant economic gains for

poor communities in these dryland areas, and can directly build resilience to the onset of climate-related shocks by providing people with new forms of income and greater purchasing power.

Cross-cutting capacity development activities at the community, district and national levels will underpin all these interventions. The capacity for greater ownership across these three tiers can only be developed through sound planning and investments on the part of the stakeholders themselves.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Adaptation Fund support is expected to constitute the initial source of support for the implementation of a UN Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda. The implementation and execution arrangements for such support will be the same as they will be for the Joint Programme as a whole.

The Joint Programme is led by the Government of Uganda and brings Government together with a range of UN agencies acting in concert. In addition to WFP, the Programme includes FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNCDF, UN-HABITAT, UNFPA, OCHA, WHO. The first five of these organizations will be sub-implementing agencies which will receive support from the Adaptation Fund through WFP as the implementing entity for the proposed Adaptation Fund programme.

The Joint Programme will be led by a Steering Committee and coordinated by a Joint Programme Management Team. A Coordination Unit will coordinate and monitor the Programme. *Working closely with UNDP, through its programme component on knowledge management and capacity building at different levels, the Coordination Unit will pay special attention to ensuring practical linkages and synergies of activities carried out by different agencies on the ground.*

The Steering Committee is Chaired by the Government of Uganda and the UN Resident Representative. It is joined by heads of UN agencies. The Management Team will make recommendations to the Steering Committee and ensure implementation, oversight and monitoring of Joint Programme activities. The Management Team will meet monthly and be comprised of a technical representative of each of the participating agencies, a member of the Government's Climate Change Unit in the Ministry of Water Resources and Environment, and other members of Government Departments at different levels as stipulated in the UN Joint Programme on Climate Change in Uganda. WFP will coordinate Management Team meetings and provide the Coordinator and support staff.

The Management Team will be responsible for ensuring that the stated programme objectives and components are delivered, and that resources are allocated and disbursed in an efficient and effective manner as will be detailed in the Programme Document. The financial management and accountability for the programme resources allocated from the Adaptation Fund will be the responsibility of WFP, through the Coordination Unit. The unit will also be responsible for undertaking the monitoring of the programme and reporting.

Key responsibilities of the Management Team include the following:

- Develop work plans and budgets
- Coordinate implementation of activities at the agency level

- Ensure effective implementation, monitoring and reporting of Joint Programme activities at the agency and funding entity levels
- Maintain constant dialogue with relevant Government ministries, departments and agencies, and NGOs
- Advocate for the Joint Programme
- Facilitate resource mobilization
- Contribute to and review consolidated Joint Programme progress, donor and other reports
- Ensure that the Joint Programme maintains linkages with relevant existing working groups including: the Karamoja Working Group (KWG); the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development (KIDDP), Technical Working Group; the Natural Resources Sector Working Group; the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Platform; the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Working Group; and the Climate Action Network for Uganda (CAN-U).

The Climate Change Unit in the Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment will be a key supervising and coordinating entity for the programme. The Unit will have close links and support from the programme coordination unit as well as with the UNDP capacity building and knowledge support function (the specific mechanisms for collaboration will be developed during the full programme development phase). Together their function is to mainstream climate change into the government planning processes and support the Government's inter-sectoral climate change team in its supervisory and advocacy role.

The bulk of the activities (roughly 75 percent) proposed for support from the Adaptation Fund will be implemented by WFP and FAO, through their field offices in Karamoja and the Mt. Elgon region. Most of these activities will be executed by NGOs, community based organizations, and local government agencies. All activities will be executed in accordance with the policies and procedures (fiduciary, procurement, environmental safeguards, etc) of the responsible UN agencies. Of special importance is that WFP (and all other) activities will be executed using cash support to communities. (See the rationale for this in section I).

WFP, through the Coordination Unit, will prepare an Annual Work Plan that incorporates project activities and results to be delivered through it. The Plan will define the execution time frame for each activity and the responsible parties for its implementation. Sub-implementing agencies will also prepare annual work plans.

Measures for financial and program/project risk management and for monitoring, reporting and evaluation will be detailed in the program document.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT

<p>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</p> <p>HON. JESCA ERIYO, MINISTER OF STATE FOR ENVIRONMENT, MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Date: (Month, day, year)</p> <p>29TH JULY, 2010</p>
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MINISTRY OF WATER & ENVIRONMENT
P. O. Box 20026
KAMPALA - UGANDA

(2007 National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA); Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (2007-2010); National Development Plan (2010-2015)) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, understands that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

Implementing Entity Coordinator:

Mr Stanlake Samkange WFP Country Director



Date: July 29 2010

Tel: +256 (0)312 24 2440

Email: stanlake.samkange@wfp.org

Project Contact Person: Harry Johnstone

Tel: +256 (0)312 24 2406

Email: harry.johnstone@wfp.org



UGANDA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

April – August 2010

Defining attributes of Crisis Areas in Phase 3, 4 or 5

Population in Phase (Include # High Risk)
 0 – 100,000 101,000 – 500,000 >500,000

Depth
 Percent population in respective phase

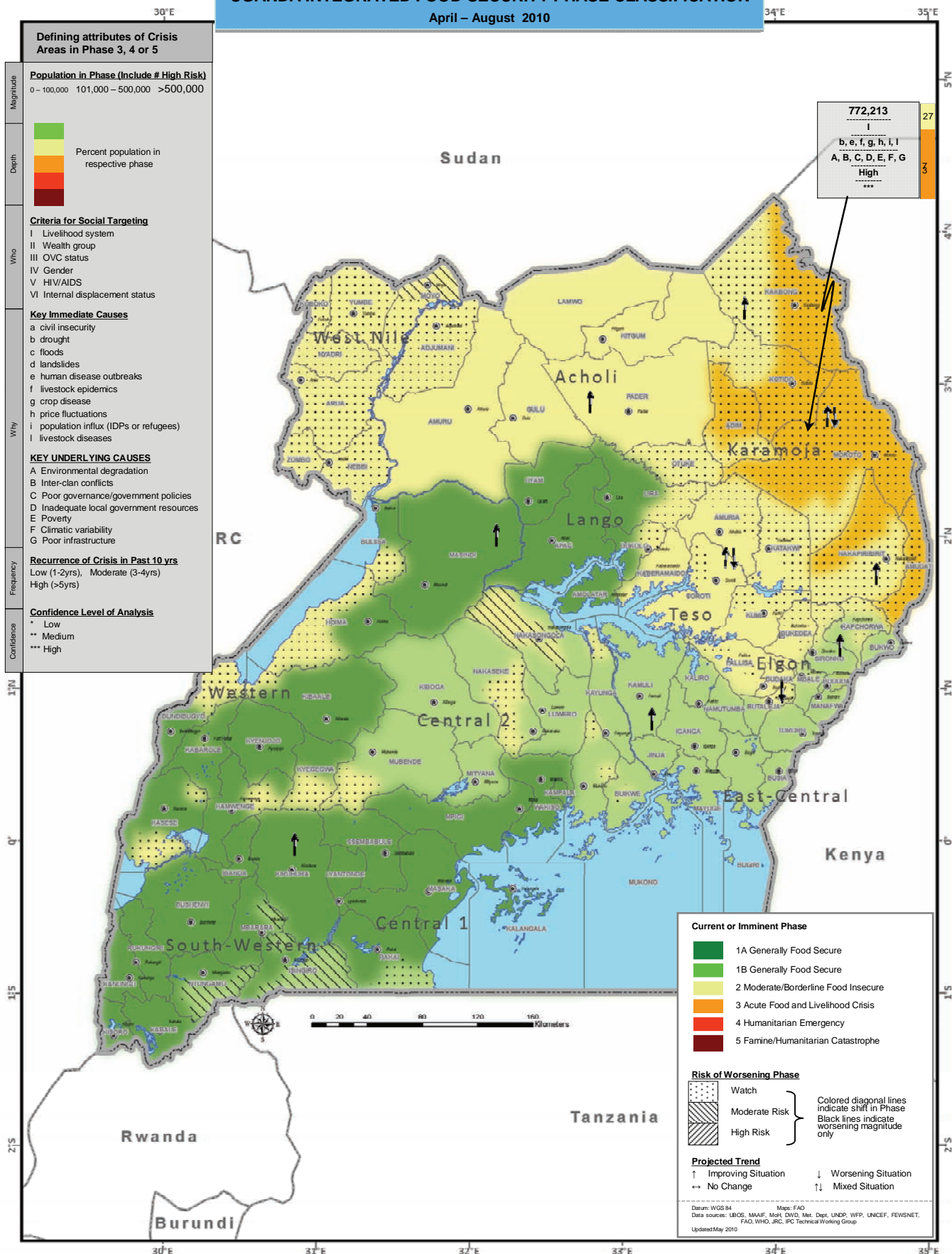
Who
Criteria for Social Targeting
 I Livelihood system
 II Wealth group
 III OVC status
 IV Gender
 V HIV/AIDS
 VI Internal displacement status

Why
Key Immediate Causes
 a civil insecurity
 b drought
 c floods
 d landslides
 e human disease outbreaks
 f livestock epidemics
 g crop disease
 h price fluctuations
 i population influx (IDPs or refugees)
 l livestock diseases

KEY UNDERLYING CAUSES
 A Environmental degradation
 B Inter-clan conflicts
 C Poor governance/government policies
 D Inadequate local government resources
 E Poverty
 F Climatic variability
 G Poor infrastructure

Recurrence of Crisis in Past 10 yrs
 Low (1-2yrs), Moderate (3-4yrs)
 High (>5yrs)

Confidence Level of Analysis
 * Low
 ** Medium
 *** High



Current or Imminent Phase

- 1A Generally Food Secure
- 1B Generally Food Secure
- 2 Moderate/Borderline Food Insecure
- 3 Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis
- 4 Humanitarian Emergency
- 5 Famine/Humanitarian Catastrophe

Risk of Worsening Phase

- Watch
- Moderate Risk
- High Risk

Colored diagonal lines indicate shift in Phase
 Black lines indicate worsening magnitude only

Projected Trend

- ↑ Improving Situation
- ↔ No Change
- ↓ Worsening Situation
- ↕ Mixed Situation

Data: WGS 84 Map: FAO
 Data sources: LEOS, MAAIF, Mott MacDonald, Met. Dept, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FEWSNET, FAO, WHO, JRC, IPC Technical Working Group
 Updated: May 2010

