



## ADAPTATION FUND

### **REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND**

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

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## ADAPTATION FUND

# PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL TO THE ADAPTATION FUND

## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Project/Programme Category: Regular  
Country/ies: UGANDA  
Title of Project/Programme: STRENGTHENING CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION OF SMALL TOWNS AND PERI-URBAN COMMUNITIES WITHIN MEDIUM RIVER CATCHMENTS IN UGANDA  
Type of Implementing Entity: Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE)  
Implementing Entity: AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP  
Executing Entity/ies: MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT  
Amount of Financing Requested: 2,249,000 U.S DOLLARS

### 1. Project / Programme Background and Context:

*Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic social, development and environmental context in which the project would operate.*

#### 1.1 Project area context

Uganda is a landlocked country occupying an area of 241,550.7km<sup>2</sup> of which 43,941km<sup>2</sup> is covered by open water bodies and swamps. Out of the country's total land area, approximately 80% area is arable. The largest water bodies in Uganda are Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, and Albert. Lake Victoria is the second largest freshwater lake in the world and accounts for about 80 percent of Uganda's water resources. In addition to the fresh water resources, rainfall is the most important source of water resources in Uganda with mean annual rainfall estimated at 1,180mm. However precipitation levels vary widely due to the country's topography. For instance, precipitation varies from 750 mm/yr in the Karamoja pastoral dry areas in the northeast to 1,500 mm/yr in the high rainfall areas on the shores of Lake Victoria, around the highlands of Mount Elgon in the east, the Ruwenzori Mountains in the southwest as well as Masindi in the west and Gulu in the northern Uganda. The seasonal and spatial variability of precipitation remains a major challenge to agricultural production and human well-being in the humid and semi-arid regions of the country. Livelihoods of communities in such areas are inextricably linked to water resources. About 71% of Uganda's population depends on subsistence agriculture dominated by crops and livestock farming, fisheries and forestry. Furthermore, about 68% of households derive their livelihoods<sup>1</sup> from agriculture albeit high variations in precipitation across the country.

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<sup>1</sup>UNDP/NEMA/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, Uganda (2009) Enhancing the Contribution of Weather, Climate and Climate Change to Growth, Employment and Prosperity.

Therefore, water availability and/or scarcity remains such a huge challenge that consequently engenders human population migration into neighboring districts, potentially sparking ethnic conflicts that lead to disruption of agricultural production and community development initiatives/activities.

Climate change affects water availability, contributes to water scarcities aggravating the water related problems especially on water supply systems and related ecosystems of Kyenjojo-Katoke, Bundibugyo and Kapchorwa districts within the Atari, Aswa and Tokwe River catchments in Uganda. In these areas, vulnerable groups including women are disproportionately impacted by deficiencies in water supply. Water collection remains the primary role of women and girls, who walk long distances to fetch water. According to the Uganda Water and Sanitation Sub-sector Gender Strategy, about 55% of women and girls' time is spent travelling to collect water daily<sup>2</sup>. Climate change is a threat to the livelihoods of such vulnerable members of the community stemming from its impacts on the country's freshwater resources and socio-economic activities that are dependent on these resources. The human population of Uganda has grown significantly over the past decade from 24.2 million in 2002 to about 45.2 million in 2016 and is further projected to grow to about 103 million by 2050<sup>3</sup>. Based on the projected population growth, the total renewable water resources of the country per capita is expected to drop to 1072 m<sup>3</sup>/year by 2030, on the brink of a regime of water scarcity especially in arid and semi-arid regions<sup>4</sup>. Such water deficit poses a threat to community livelihoods especially those in small towns and peri-urban areas that depend on adequate supply of water resources for household, sanitation and other domestic needs, a situation compounded by climate change.

Under climate change, rapid population growth coupled with migration to urban centers, and increased economic activities will exert additional stress on already overstretched physical resources and facilities including water, land and waste management infrastructure and eventually increase vulnerability to climate change effects.

## **1.2 Climate Vulnerability and Resilience**

In recent times, Uganda has experienced heavy rainfalls that led to flash floods, which resulted in increased pollution of unsafe water sources leading to the outbreak of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and cholera in certain parts of the country. In addition, climate change will not only exacerbate water scarcity problems in semi-arid areas but also impair water quality. Prolonged droughts have also been recorded to affect groundwater levels leading to drying up of boreholes and reduced lake levels that cause impede water services provision in urban areas<sup>5</sup>. Reduced water availability causes severe water stress to communities particularly the most vulnerable such as women and girls that are traditionally responsible for collecting water and

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<sup>2</sup> Uganda Water and Sanitation Sub-sector Gender Strategy (WSGSIII), May 2017

<sup>3</sup> Bashaasha B., Thomas, T. S., Waithaka M., Kyotalimye M. (2012) East African Agriculture and Climate Change: A Comprehensive Analysis, Uganda

<sup>4</sup> Lukas Ruettinger and Dennis Taenzler (2011) Water Crisis and Climate Change in Uganda, A Policy Brief. Initiative for Peace Building

<sup>5</sup> Government of Uganda (2017) Strategic Water Supply and Sanitation: Funding proposal to the AfDB.

managing the homes. Women and girls in Uganda bear (i.e. most vulnerable to) the impacts of inadequate, deficient or inappropriate water and sanitation services as well as limited access to safe water.

Furthermore, a large proportion of small towns and peri-urban communities have limited access to adequate and resilient sanitation facilities. The most common type of sanitary facilities being used at household level is the ordinary pit latrine (77.8%) and Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines (20.8%)<sup>6</sup>. Therefore, it is inevitable that floods events pose are likely to increase pollution of sources of drinking water, with the potential danger of outbreaks of water borne diseases. Water and sanitation related diseases are among the top ten killer diseases in Uganda.<sup>7</sup> The poor are the most affected by these disease outbreaks.

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) with funding support from the African Development Bank under the Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project (STWSSP), has planned to undertake water supply interventions by utilizing main surface water sources from Lakes Victoria and Kyoga and River Nile for peri-urban areas affected by inadequate supply of water. The main areas of focus include Kyenjojo-Katooke (Kyenjojo District), Nakasongola (Nakasongola District), Kayunga-Busana (Kayunga District), Kamuli (Kamuli District), Kapchorwa (Kapchorwa District), Dokolo (Dokolo District), Bundibugyo (Bundibugyo District) and Buikwe (Buikwe District) with respective water sources (rivers and lakes) (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1: Proposed Water and Sanitation Service provision of the Ministry of Water and Environment.

<b><i>Proposed Town WSS</i></b>	<b><i>Water Source</i></b>
Kyenjojo-Katoke	R. Aswa*
Nakasongola	L. Kyoga
Kayunga-Busana	R. Nile
Kamuli	R. Nile
Kapchorwa	R. Atari*
Dokolo	L. Kyoga
Bundibugyo	R. Tokwe*
Buikwe	L. Victoria

Although five (5) towns will abstract water from large water bodies (L. Victoria, L. Kyoga and R. Nile), the remaining three (3) will need abstraction for water supply from medium sized rivers (Aswa, Atari and Tokwe) to strengthen the resilience of communities to climate change. Although the Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM) of the MWE, through regional / decentralized Water Management Zones (WMZs), has prioritized catchment management interventions based on major water basins/bodies in

<sup>6</sup> WSDf-C Regional Sanitation and Socio-economic baseline survey report 2013.

<sup>7</sup> "Intestinal worms, diarrhea and asthma topped the list of the most prevalent diseases in Kampala city between 2006 and 2009. Kampala City Council's health division says these diseases jointly contribute to more than 80 per cent of the disease burden in the city" (By Lirri of the Monitor Publications, 6 April 2010", Contemporary Issues and Challenges Related To Water, Health And Environment In Uganda.

the country, efforts to abstract water supply from small to medium water surface water sources have largely remained low. As such, local communities in catchments within the L. Victoria, L. Kyoga and R. Nile basins are largely dependent on climate resilient interventions undertaken by mandated/responsible area Authorities / regional WMZ. However, the communities in small towns and peri-urban areas in catchments within small to medium water basins continue to face climate change impacts due to limited capacity to undertake appropriate adaptation actions. It is against this background that this proposal seeks to capacitate and support local communities with climate resilient water supply systems in order to ably undertake climate change adaptation actions in Aswa, Atari and Tokwe river catchments. Such support would not only contribute to ensuring sustainable but also reliable water sources for Kyenjojo-Katoke, Bundibugyo & Kapchorwa piped water supply systems.

### **1.3 Description of the project sites/catchments**

#### **1.3.1 River Atari in Awoja Catchment**

River Atari is the water source for the proposed Kapchorwa water supply system and is one of the rivers that feed into Lake Kyoga. The Atari catchment is located in Kyoga basin in the eastern part of Uganda and originates from the ranges of Mt. Elgon. The most common uses of the river include provision of water for domestic purposes such as washing, cooking, bathing and watering animals. It is also used for economic activities such as brick making and irrigation of gardens in the immediate vicinity of the river.

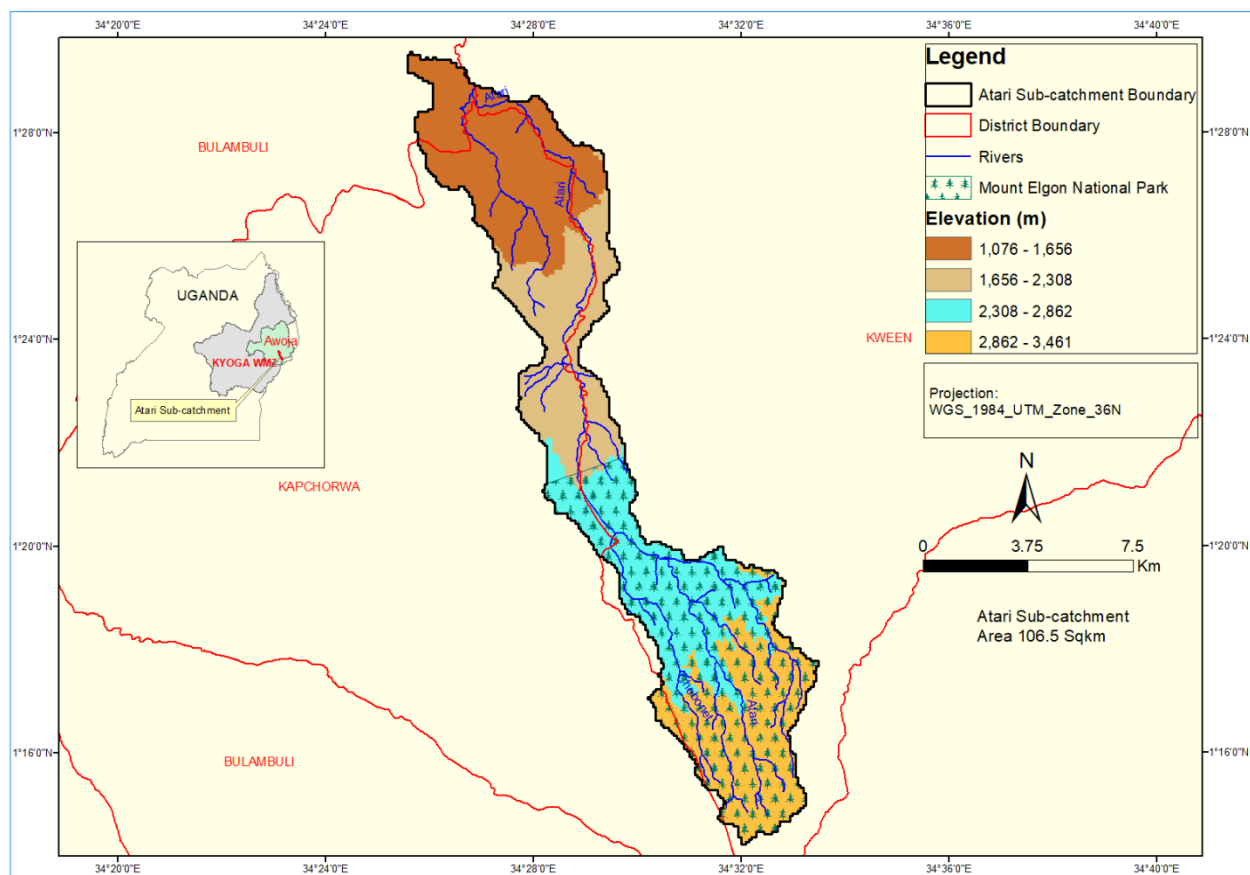
The catchment population is rapidly growing and is projected to reach about 4 million people by 2035. The Atari catchment is characterized by rain-fed agriculture, livestock farming especially cattle-keeping, undulating mountain ranges besides lowland plains with wetlands, open shrubs with grassland and small herbaceous fields with sparse trees. As a result of the increasing population pressure and needs for improved livelihood, the catchment is being encroached upon for habitation, subsistence farming, livestock keeping and harvesting of eco-system goods such as fuel wood, timber, and reeds for art and crafts.

During the rainy seasons, the region receives heavy rainfall; this coupled with the hilly terrain has led to massive landslides and devastating floods in the low-lying areas of the catchment. The R. Atari bank catchments have been degraded culminating into river siltation and flooding. For the past years, as land use change around the River Atari catchment has progressed towards agriculture, there has been an increase in sediment levels in the river. The increase in sediment level has threatened the ecosystem biodiversity, stability and quality of water in R. Atari.

The Atari sub-catchment covers an area of 106.5 Km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1) with reference to a river gauging station on Mbale-Moroto road. The sub-catchment is located in the eastern part of Uganda, at the foothills of Mount Elgon and contains Chebonet river as the major tributary of the Atari river. The sub-catchment falls in Awoja catchment (inset

of Figure 1) with an extensive area of about 11,000 Km<sup>2</sup> in the Kyoga Water Management Zone (KWMZ). Administratively, the sub-catchment covers small parts of three districts, namely; Kween, Kapchorwa and Bulambuli with the largest part falling in Kween and Kapchorwa Districts.

The topography of the sub-catchment (Figure 1) is generally hilly, ranging from 1,076m in the north west to 3,461m in the south east with an average of 2,240m. The sub-catchment experiences two rainfall seasons (March-May and September-December). The annual rainfall in the sub-catchment ranges from 708 to 1873 mm with an average of 1062 mm. The upstream part of the sub-catchment is dominated by the Mount Elgon National Park (Figure 1) that covers 53 Km<sup>2</sup>, representing 50% of the sub-catchment area. The downstream part of the sub-catchment is dominated by subsistence agriculture with elements of cultivation up to the river banks along most reaches of the river. Given the hilly nature of the sub-catchment characterised by high slopes, the land use in the area becomes a critical factor affecting soil erosion in the sub-catchment.



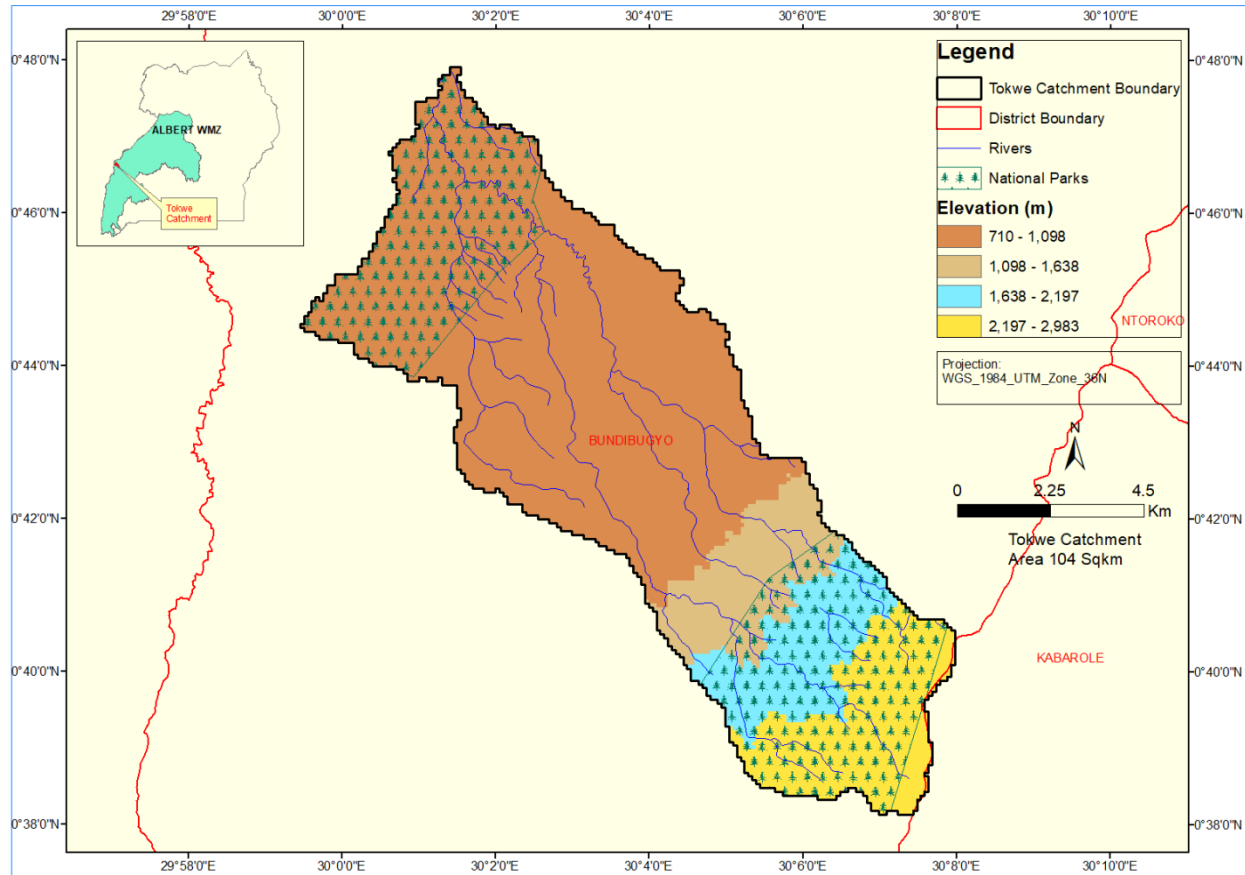
**Figure 1: Atari Sub-catchment Map**

### **1.3.2 Tokwe River in Tokwe catchment**

Tokwe river originates from Rwenzori mountain ranges in Bundibugyo district and is the main source of water for Bundibugyo town. The river is faced with challenges of siltation due to numerous landslides and erosion/collapsing river banks and flash floods. The melting of ice caps on Rwenzori Mountains has accelerated the erosive power of river Tokwe. Such erosive power and associated siltation downstream, compounded by the intensive cultivation along the river course, have enabled the river to factually block its original course at various points resulting into heavy and destructive floods.

The communities living by the river and its vicinity experience floods during both rainy and dry seasons. In rainy seasons, surface run-off and glacial melt from Rwenzori Mountains cause the river to overflow its banks with potential to sweep away bridges, crops and even settlements downstream. Usually the floods are so strong causing massive soil erosion and sand deposition on the banks. In dry seasons the flow in the river can be seen low during the mornings but often in the middle of some days the river swells and flows over the banks. Flooding of the river during dry seasons is attributed to the melting of glaciers from the Rwenzori Mountains (UNAPA, 2007). These floods have claimed lives and continue to affect livelihoods of the communities that depend on the river for domestic uses besides other income generating activities. The floods are also a threat to infrastructure such as the Fort Portal - Bundibugyo road, schools and human settlements in the Tokwe valley.

The Tokwe catchment is located in the western part of Uganda and is drained by the Tokwe River. The catchment covers an area of 104 Km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2) with reference to the catchment outlet. The catchment falls in the Albert Water Management Zone (AWMZ) and administratively, it falls entirely in Bundibugyo district (Figure 2). The topography of the catchment (Figure 2) ranges from 710 to 2,983 m with an average of 1,220 m.



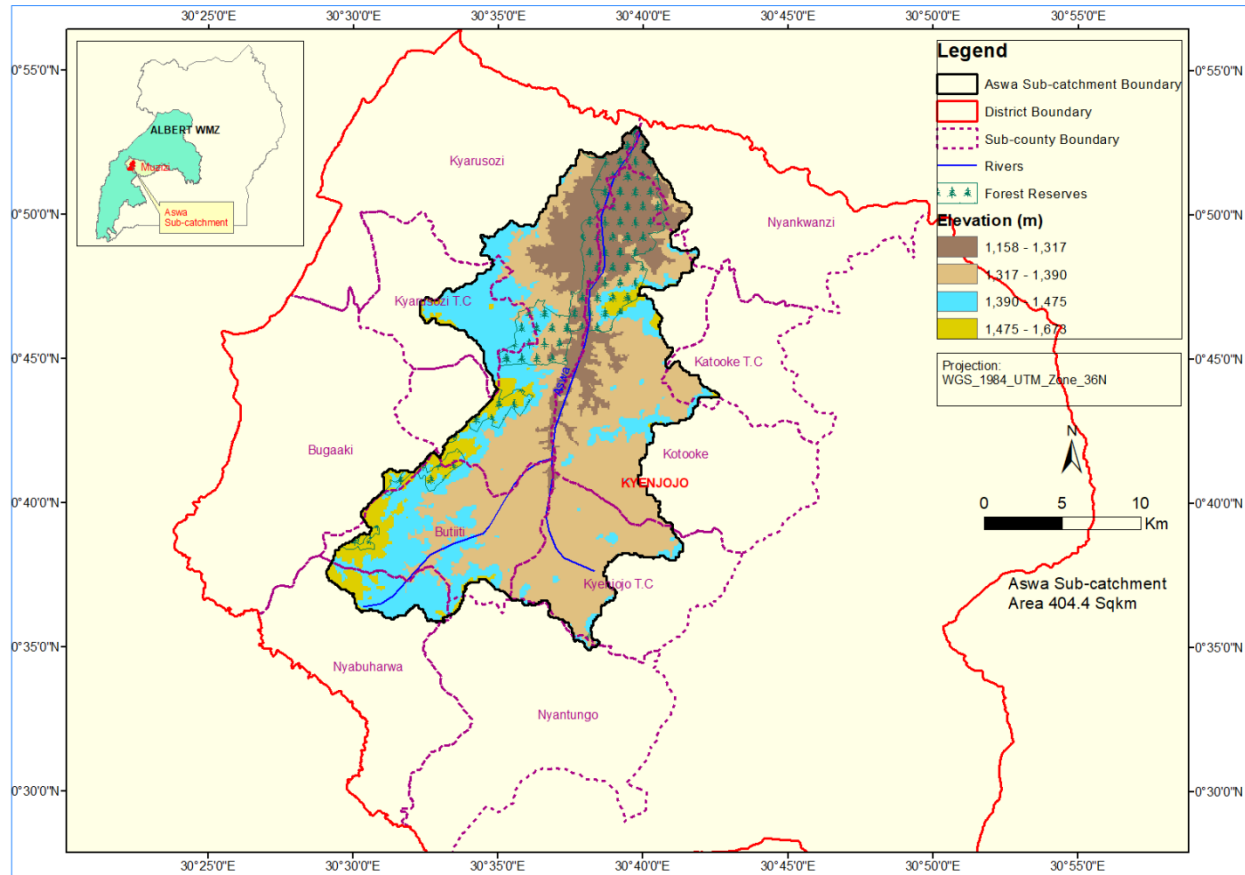
**Figure 2: Tokwe Catchment Map**

### 1.3.3 River Aswa in Muzizi Catchment

River Aswa is located in Kyenjojo district in south western Uganda and drains in Lake Albert. The related challenges for the sub catchment for this river include high rates of soil loss and loss of vegetation cover especially along the banks.

The Aswa sub-catchment is located in the western part of Uganda and is drained by the Aswa River, a tributary to the downstream part of River Muzizi. The sub-catchment covers an area of 404.4 Km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 2) with reference to just before the point of confluence of River Aswa and River Muzizi. The sub-catchment falls in Muzizi catchment (inset of Figure 2) with an extensive area of about 3,681 Km<sup>2</sup> in the Albert Water Management Zone (AWMZ). Administratively, the sub-catchment falls entirely in Kyenjojo district (Figure 2) and covers parts of 10 sub-counties (Bugaaki, Butiiti, Katooke T.C, Kotooke, Kyarusenzi, Kyarusenzi T.C, Kyenjojo T.C, Nyabuharwa, Nyankwanzi and Nyantungo).

The topography of the sub-catchment (Figure 2) is generally hilly, ranging from 1,158m to 1,678m with an average of 1,371m. The annual rainfall in the sub-catchment ranges from 1300 to 1660 mm with an average of 1480 mm.



**Figure 3: Aswa Sub-Catchment Map**

### 1.3.4 Targeted Towns

The project will implement interventions in the small towns described in subsequent sections. These include:

**(i) Kyenjojo - Katooke TWSS:** The water supply area of the proposed water supply and sanitation scheme covers the Town councils of Katooke, Kyenjojo and Butunduzi in Kyenjojo District. The current population in the water supply area is 22,792 people. The proposed water supply area includes the entire Town councils of Katooke, Kyenjojo and Butunduzi, in addition, the water supply and sanitation scheme will serve other trading centres along the pipeline route that include Nyakiisi, Munjeru, Mwikoona, Nyamwandara, Kaiganga, Rwamukora (Along the Katooke-Kyenjojo route) and Kyanayiti, Kihuura and Matiri (Along the Kyenjojo-Butunduzi pipeline route). The proposed water supply system is designed to serve approximately 59,281 people by 2037. The system is based on abstraction of water from **R. Aswa** via a water treatment plant with a water production capacity of 2,360m<sup>3</sup>/d. The total length of the transmission main is 79km and a total of 113km of distribution pipelines. The total water storage is 750m<sup>3</sup>.

**(ii) Bundibugyo TWSS:** Bundibugyo Town Council is located in Bundibugyo District approximately 356km west of Kampala City. It is approximately 35km west of Fort Portal town. The town had a population of approximately 30,000 people in 2015. The town has

a piped water supply system that is not sufficient. The proposed water supply area includes the entire Bundibugyo Town Council and the surrounding villages. The proposed water supply system is designed to serve approximately 79,010 people in 2040. The system is based on gravity flow of water from **River Tokwe** with a production of approx. 2,500m<sup>3</sup>/d. The total length of the proposed transmission main is 10km and a total of 100km of distribution pipelines. The total proposed water storage is 450m<sup>3</sup>.

**(iii) Kapchorwa TWSS:** Kapchorwa Municipality is located on the slopes of Mt Elgon in Kapchorwa District in Eastern Uganda approximately 310km northeast of Kampala City and 65km northeast of Mbale Municipality. The Municipality has a current approximate population of 52,397 people. Binyiny Town Council borders Kapchorwa District to the West and hosts the Kween District headquarters. The proposed water supply area includes the entire Kapchorwa Municipality and the trading centres of Kaserem, Chema and Tegeres in Kapchorwa District and Binyiny Town Council in Kween District. The proposed water supply system is designed to serve approximately 98,000 people in 2035. The improved system is based on an abstraction of water from **Atari River** via an expanded water intake and treatment plant of capacity 6,000m<sup>3</sup>/d. The total length of the transmission main is 10km and a total of 90km of distribution pipelines. The total designed water storage is 1,120m<sup>3</sup>.

#### **1.4 Factors that limit community and ecosystem resilience – the problem**

The catchments for rivers Atari, Tokwe and Aswa are some of the areas in Uganda that have been most affected by the impacts of climate variability and change. Floods and landslides are consequences of natural climatic variations in these catchments aggravated by climate change. The three catchments are highly vulnerable to landslides in the mountainous / hilly sections of the rivers and floods in the low-lying areas. Land degradation and massive deforestation have also made the catchments predominantly vulnerable to flooding during rainy seasons. These drastic events of landslides and floods have over the years led to loss of human life, animals and crops, and destruction of homes and infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The three catchments are highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and variability mainly because of the factors described below:

**Ecosystem degradation:** Riverbanks, wetlands, forests and mountain ecosystems such as Elgon and Rwenzori in the catchments are degraded due to increasing human pressures such as encroachment and deforestation. The vegetation of ecosystems on riverbanks is very important to stabilize the shoreline and prevent flooding. Wetlands play a crucial role throughout the country in capturing sediments, maintaining water quality, and environmental flows to meet the minimum requirements of ecosystems. Wetlands and lake systems are also degraded due to encroachment for crop and livestock farming. Forests on the other hand are vital for maintenance of the hydrological cycle as well as stabilization of soils across different landscapes. Deforestation due to the high wood and non-wood demands of the increasing human population in the catchments is a major threat. Such pressures on wetlands and forests reduce the capacity of such ecosystems to maintain their ecological integrity and provide ecosystem services. This renders the entire catchments more vulnerable to the

impacts of climate change. The mountain ecosystems of Elgon and Rwenzori (sources for rivers Atari and Tokwe respectively) are also being highly encroached on by humans.

**Degradation of farming land:** The populations of the catchments are heavily dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods with agriculture being the primary source of food and income. The local communities are largely subsistence farmers. Their livelihoods depend on agriculture without alternative livelihood strategies to generate income from other sources and minimize their vulnerability to climate variability. Due to the growing human population, poor farming practices, such as uncontrolled use of land for farming, grazing and deforestation, the natural resources are increasingly degraded. The degradation of the natural resources renders agricultural landscapes in the catchments more vulnerable to risks of climate change such as floods and landslides.

**Inadequate knowledge and skills on climate change and adaptation:** Knowledge about water resources and impacts of climate change on these resources, particularly at the local level is not sufficient to support water resources planning and management and mandated institutions cannot effectively enforce compliance with existing laws and regulations.

The capacities to adapt and manage these challenges are weak particularly at the community level, where the urban poor have limited resources to cope with the vagaries of climate change. At the same time, institutional capacity, disaster-management capacities and financial resources at the national and local levels, are also limited.

Other specific areas where climate resilience is necessary include:

- (a) Restoration of water catchment ecosystems to ensure continued sustainable water flow at all times. The degradation of natural resources, exacerbated by livelihood strategies adopted out of poverty, often leads to adverse effects on water availability, access and quality;
- (b) Districts prone to drought and/or floods which, combined with the lack of adequate supply of safe water and sanitation, may result in water borne disease outbreaks such as cholera;
- (c) Some peri-urban areas lack adequate resources to provide climate-resilient water sources for human consumption and agricultural production, which limits traditional sources of water during extreme climate events.

It has become imperative that water sector interventions are designed to reduce vulnerability to avoid or cushion the impacts from climate change and enable people to respond to climate hazards, thereby enhancing economic, social and climate resilience. Integrated resource management planning to cope with climate change is therefore key to sustainable development.

Uganda has developed a National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) based on lessons learnt to guide climate change adaptation activities. Top priority interventions identified in the NAPA include forestry and water resource management, promote and strengthen the conservation and protection of watersheds, water catchment areas, riverbanks and water bodies, as well as contingency planning for extreme events such as floods and drought.

The proposed project will therefore execute interventions aimed at improving the resilience of communities, agricultural landscapes and ecosystems in the three catchments to the impacts of climate change by reducing the risk of floods, landslides and degraded riverbanks.

## **2. Project / Programme Objectives:**

The overall goal of the project is to increase the resilience of communities to climate change risks by promoting water source supply, protection and catchment management measures in selected small towns and peri-urban areas within medium river catchments.

The project targets to support local communities in selected areas to implement measures that are climate resilient to ensure sustainable and reliable water supply in project sites.

The specific objectives of the project are to:

- a) Increase resilience by strengthening community structures in environmental and water resources management in alignment with community adaptation to climate change.
- b) Increase resilience by supporting adaptation actions for sustained water supply, ecosystems management and livelihoods.
- c) Build the capacity of selected stakeholders at different levels to better disseminate information that support communities to undertake and in water source catchment management.

## **3. Project / Programme Components and Financing:**

The project is designed with three components that utilise policy and practical experiences. The three components of the project are:

- I. Establishing climate resilient catchment management framework for catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe;

- II. Supporting adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods
- III. Building capacity of catchment management structures and knowledge management

The relationship among the components of the project, expected outcomes, concrete outputs and corresponding budgets are presented in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2: Components, outcomes, outputs and corresponding budgets.**

<b>Project/Programme Components</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Expected Concrete Outputs</b>	<b>Amount (US\$)</b>
1. Establishing climate resilient catchment management framework for catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe	1.1 Water source and catchment management planning that integrates issues of climate change strengthened	1.1.1. Water source and catchment management plans for three rivers developed	<b>500,000</b>
	1.2 Water source and environment managed by appropriate community structures	1.1.2 Fifteen (15) Water source and environment management committees supported	
2. Implementing adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods	2.1 Adequate quality and quantity of water from the three rivers provided/supplied	2.1.1 Innovative water source protection structures constructed/improved	<b>1,105,932</b>
	2.2 Resilience of ecosystems services of forests wetlands and riverbanks enhanced	2.2.1 Degraded Forests, wetlands and riverbanks and agricultural landscapes restored/rehabilitated.	
	2.3 Resilience of livelihood systems to climate change enhanced.	2.3.1 Innovative climate resilient Income Generating Activities (IGAs) promoted	
3. Building capacity of catchment management structures and knowledge management	3.1 Adaptive capacity of stakeholders and communities to climate change impacts strengthened	3.1.1 Capacities of key stakeholders and communities in water source protection and catchment management strengthened to support communities in climate change adaptation interventions	<b>300,000</b>
	3.2 Knowledge and awareness on resilient climate change adaptation actions increased	3.2.1 Good practices and lessons documented and disseminated	
4.			
5.			
6. Project/Programme Execution cost			<b>181,064</b>
7. Total Project/Programme Cost			<b>2,086,996</b>
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)			<b>162,004</b>
<b>Amount of Financing Requested</b>			<b>2,249,000</b>

#### 4. Projected Calendar:

The project will be implemented over a period of three years as detailed in the subsequent table.

Milestones	Expected Dates
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	October, 2019
Mid-term Review (if planned)	January 2021
Project/Programme Closing	August 31 <sup>st</sup> 2022
Terminal Evaluation	October 2022

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

- A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The proposed adaptation measures by the project and their contribution to climate resilience are described below against the three components of the project.

Inadequate access to water has profound effects on socio-economic and overall wellbeing of the populace in urban and peri-urban settlements of Uganda. In many small towns and peri-urban settlements specifically water stressed areas, people inhabit highly polluted, over-crowded and unhygienic environments where they are subject to outbreaks of waterborne diseases. Due to the exponential population growth in such towns and rural growth centres, the water and sanitation challenges have become acute and severe. Climate change effects (droughts and floods) will impact water quantity and quality in these towns.

The proposed project is expected to enhance the sustainability of the African Development Bank funded Strategic Water Supply and Sanitation project, which is being prepared to support the Government of Uganda's efforts to increase access to water and sanitation services in towns of strategic socio-economic importance to the district headquarters. These are areas of increasing population growth and industrial development. Specifically, the proposed adaptation project seeks to integrate critical adaption measures in the baseline project, which will ensure continued water supply to the communities at all times, during the drought period, while conserving/protecting water resources from the floods and related risks.

The proposed adaptation project will ensure all-year round access to water that would eliminate the water shortages, improve socio-economic and overall health conditions for the beneficiary population.

**Proposed activities:**

**Component 1: Establish climate resilient catchment management plans for Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe**

Building resilience of water supply systems is critical to address pressures related to urbanization, resource use and population growth; requires action such as catchment protection and rehabilitation to climate-proof water supply infrastructure and services against extreme weather events.

The forested mountainous areas of Elgon and Rwenzori are an asset to the country as they protect water catchments ensuring supplies of domestic water; maintaining downstream fisheries and hydro-electric power generation and also ameliorate local climatic conditions providing suitable conditions for agriculture. Floods wash away the top soils in these mountainous areas, thereby causing soil erosion and soil degradation, while during the dry seasons, the areas are not easily served by household water supplies. Communities therefore trek long hilly distances and terrains to get water in the slippery valleys.

Under this component, the following activities shall be implemented:

- i) Development of catchment management plans for the three rivers (Atari, Tokwe and Aswa)- A Consultant will be required to ease the process of developing climate-proofed catchment management plans for the three catchments. As part of the process the Consultant shall undertake Catchment Situation Assessments (CSAs) to delineate / define the catchments and ascertain baseline conditions
- ii) Development of Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA) based on a participatory process that will aim to strength the integration of environmental and social as well as climate change aspects of water resources management. Consistent with the Catchment Management Guidelines for Uganda, the SSEA will identify the potential adverse consequences of development and the fragility of many economically and socially important natural assets. The major social and environmental issues are assessed for the catchment today and the potential issues in the future that the plan should foresee and attempt to mitigate, considering the resource base, development opportunities, and the goals and direction of relevant stakeholders. The SSEA will analyze all the social and environmental issues associated with climate change vulnerability in the selected catchments to inform the selection of environmental and social priorities and to assist in developing options and scenarios for the future in order to protect and conserve the water resources. The SSEA will identify the issues and provide recommendations for comprehensive

planning that will help to avoid future problems and maximize opportunities for IWRM and sustainable development.

- iii) Establishment and support of Water & Environmental Management (WEM) Committees to undertake distinct catchment protection activities within the project areas. In this component, each of the three major catchments will be subdivided into micro-catchments covering the different zones (highlands, midlands and lowlands). A WEM committee will be established for each of the micro-catchments and such committees would be helpful in identifying key water resources and climate change issues to be addressed in the catchment management planning process as well as identifying specific locations where priority interventions ought to be implemented. The WEM committees will continue beyond the project period and be sustained by government using innovative funding sources such as water abstraction permit fees and funds for water source/catchment protection that would be paid by investments that are based on each of the rivers.
- iv) Environmental and Social Audit of the climate adaptation project in consideration of the project's ESMF and developed / implemented catchment plans. With assistance of a consultant, an environmental and social audit will be conducted at mid-term and project closure in line with the provisions of the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy, AfDB's Environmental and Social Safeguards Policy and National Environment (Audit) Regulations, 2006.

## **Component 2: Supporting adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods**

As a measure to ensure long term sustainability of the quantity and quality of water provided by the rivers, there will be need to protect both the rivers and their catchments. Once rivers are polluted it can be very costly to treat the water and make it potable for drinking and other domestic purposes; and besides, degradation of drinking water catchments can lead to a reduction in quantity of water available for abstraction and supply to beneficiary communities. Activities under this component will include:

- i) Community equipped with appropriate land use techniques to control erosion and siltation of rivers. The detailed activities will include:
  - Identification and mapping of degraded agricultural landscapes that call for corrective action
  - Community training on modern methods/best practices of farming to counteract the effects/impacts of climate change on land
  - Provide demonstrational rainwater harvesting systems for household and institutional levels

- Construction of suitable small-scale flood management structures e.g. embankments, ponds, valley dams and storm water diversion channels.
- ii) Restoration of degraded sub-catchments through tree planting in selected buffer zones. Suitable tree species will be selected as per community needs acceptability or importance, soil stabilisation and control of run off/erosion will be planted to trim down the rain drop effect thereby lowering the frequency and magnitude of flood episode and or landslides. Specific activities will include:
- Identification and demarcation of suitable areas to act as buffer zones
  - Planting of appropriate tree species as per Uganda forestry and tree planting Act in the different marked mapped zones.
- iii) Communities will be supported to establish and sustain commercial tree nurseries
- Set up groups within micro-catchments/zones to establish tree nurseries
  - Offer hands-on training on setting up nursery beds, caring after them and marketing of the resulting tree seedlings including basic book keeping skills
  - Established demonstrational nursery beds in the micro-catchments/zones.
- iv) Degraded river banks will be restored and buffer zones protected
- Due to poor management practices, banks of rivers originating from mountainous/hilly areas are facing a higher risk of erosion and siltation. The proposed project will support the protection and restoration of degraded river banks and buffer zones in the catchments through:
- Development of river-specific banks restoration plans.
  - Demarcation of degraded river banks in the 3 catchments. The project will aim at restoring degraded buffer zones and riverbanks in accordance with developed action plans.
  - Training communities on protection of river banks.
  - Equip beneficiary communities with appropriate tools to implement river-specific bank restoration plans
- v) Communities will be supported to rehabilitate degraded wetlands located in delineated catchments and sub catchments of the three rivers. The project will aim at rehabilitating degraded wetlands existent in the delineated catchments and sub-catchments in order to enhance their water retention capacity and ultimately control flood events.
- Definition of wetland boundaries in a participatory manner to avoid community conflicts
  - The community members of which 50% are women will be trained in wetland rehabilitation/restoration techniques

- The wetlands in the targeted catchments and sub-catchments will be marked and communities equipped to undertake wetland- specific restoration plans.
- Development of site-specific plans for wetland restoration within the defined catchments
- Equip beneficiary communities with appropriate tools to implement wetland-specific restoration plans

**Component 3: Building capacity of catchment management structures; Knowledge management and dissemination**

This component will support climate change education for a range of stakeholders from the local to national level to ensure better understanding of climate change impacts, their causes, and means of responses available. It will facilitate the mainstreaming of climate resilience in urban water and sanitation sector planning. Specific activities will include:

- Conduct a capacity needs assessment to determine capacity gaps among the different stakeholders in order to inform the training content
- A detailed training programme will be developed to guide the trainings
- Training catchment management stakeholders (WEMs, district and local government extension workers, relevant NGOs/CBOs) in climate change adaptation activities such as damming of streams to collect and store seasonal overflows, rainwater harvesting to supplement water supply
- Develop and disseminate Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials for advocacy and visibility among various stakeholders
- Documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learnt from the implemented climate adaptation activities including development of a communication strategy.

***B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and vulnerable groups within communities, including gender considerations. Describe how the project / programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.***

Climate variability and change is expected to have an impact on Uganda's performance in the agriculture, water and environment sectors, which are the backbone of the economy on which the human population derive their livelihood.. Some of the effects include high food prices, lower domestic revenues and an increase in the current budget deficit due to low export earnings. The UN's Food and Agricultural Organization found that the drop in the growth of the Ugandan economy from 6.6% in 2004-2005 to 5.3% in 2005-2006 was largely due to the variability of the weather, specifically its impact on agriculture.

The proposed project will enhance the resilience of communities and ecosystems to the impacts of climate change by focusing on water source protection and catchment management interventions in thereby ensuring safe and reliable freshwater supply to a vast majority of the vulnerable population (women, youth, children and the elderly) in the selected strategic small towns of Uganda described in section 1.3. The economic, social and environmental benefits likely to accrue from the project interventions that are vital for the vulnerable communities include:

### **Economic benefits**

The proposed interventions will stimulate productivity and wealth creation as time saved from water collection can be re-allocated to diversify beneficiaries' revenue streams by building new businesses and expanding gardens and agricultural crops.

In addition, sustained water access in towns will trigger economic growth through stimulation of commercial activities such as hotels, and support to end-user social services including health centres, educational institutions, and agro-based industries all of which are essential ingredients for development. These will directly benefit the approximately 5000 women and youth who will benefit from increased opportunities for employment and trade.

Specifically, the proposed adaptation project will focus on employment creation for women and youth. Such beneficiaries groups will be engaged in activities that not only support the project such as production of tree seedlings from established tree nurseries but also enable them obtain incomes. The training interventions for instance in tree nursery establishment and management, tree planting and other ecosystem restoration interventions will enable them acquire knowledge and skills to produce tree seedlings for sale to other agencies engaged in ecosystem restoration interventions. The groups will be given hands-on training on setting up nurseries and marketing the resulting tree seedlings. As part of project activities, appropriate tree species (an assessment will be carried out to establish market trends/pricing, marketable and environment friendly species), will be planted in selected buffer zones including, degraded wetlands and along river banks in the degraded catchments.

Private tree farmers (both small and large scale tree planters) in the project areas will be identified and encouraged to source seedlings from the project tree nurseries. Sales from tree seedlings will provide the required financial resources to sustain the tree nurseries. Part of the revenues/income gained (in form of profits) is expected to be reinvested into the business to offer sustainable economic benefits.

### **Social benefits**

The project also aims to directly improve the adaptation capacity of approximately 10,000 people from approximately 1,200 households (3,500 people, 500 households targeted in each of the three catchments). Generally, 50% of the target beneficiary population (5,000) will be women and youth. Of the 5,000, different categories of vulnerable and or marginalized beneficiaries (people with disabilities, female headed

and child headed households, youth and elderly) will be targeted. The socio-economic profile of the beneficiary groups will be further analyzed and disaggregated by gender during the the stage of undertaking the baseline study in the project sites. .

Sustained and increased availability of water is key to social development. Improved access to clean water will alleviate adverse health effects and allow for the reallocation of time dedicated to fetching water towards engaging in other socio-economic activities including education. The reduction in time spent collecting water can improve the participation of youths (especially girls) in school, thereby improving the level of education in the targeted communities.

Furthermore, a community based participatory approach to planning and implementation will be developed and this will lead to developing socially accepted project interventions by the beneficiary/catchment communities. The proposed project will yield social benefits to the community including:

- i. Formation of Water and Environmental Management Committees in which women will be encouraged to participate. There will be affirmative action taken in supporting women to take up leadership positions and as such, one third of the membership will be women in accordance with the Gender Policy of the MWE.
- ii. Conflict management is another social benefit that is likely to benefit vulnerable communities. Conflict management is inevitably integrated in all project implementation activities at different levels. Appropriate skills and knowledge on community conflict management and leadership will be imparted to various stakeholders.
- iii. Active participation by all stakeholders in all project activities will be encouraged and this will be achieved through conducting meetings, trainings, at an agreed time and venue to encourage participation by all concerned. Such participation further contributes to managing conflicts between communities related to access to and use of natural resources.
- iv. Enhanced social cohesion; establishment of commercial tree nurseries will contribute to social cohesion and stabilization of beneficiary communities since rural-urban migration in search of income generating opportunities, especially by the youth, is expected to tone down.

### **Environmental Benefits**

The proposed project sites face rampant ecosystem and environmental degradation evident in terms of soil loss across the agricultural landscapes, siltation of rivers, erosion of riverbanks and reduction in biodiversity. Such ecosystem degradation greatly contributes to the low resilience to climate change because of the inability to sustainably supply ecosystem goods and services to the vulnerable members of the targeted communities. The proposed project is expected to have positive environmental impacts as it supports catchment and water resource protection practices, including catchment planning and soil conservation measures (e.g. flood control reforestation and erosion

control). All these factors are essential to enhance the resilience of ecosystems and ensure long-term and sustainable water availability and security for ecosystems and vulnerable members of the targeted project sites.

The proposed environmental protection and conservation activities will also help to improve the natural-resource base of the communities living in the three catchments. The wetland ecological systems of Atari, Tokwe and Aswa catchments will be improved and protected through various interventions as will be outlined in the development of wetland-specific restoration action plans. Degraded and deforested areas within the three river catchments including affected buffer zones and degraded riverbanks shall be reforested. Floods and landslides across landscapes will be controlled through community training on appropriate / modern farming practices involving soil erosion control measures; besides implementation of corrective bio-physical measures such as small scale flood management measures proposed, thereby strengthening resilience of agricultural landscapes.

Training in tree nurseries establishment and management as well as purchase and distribution of tree seedlings for planting will improve the natural vegetation cover of the catchment areas thereby contributing to proper management of the flood hazards to communities in the catchments. Overall the proposed concrete adaptation actions will support the sustainability of critical catchments and sub catchments for the three rivers (R. Atari, R. Aswa and R.Tokwe).

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

The proposed project aims to enhance the resilience of communities in selected catchments through establishing climate-resilient management framework for the catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe with USD 500,000=, supporting adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods with USD 1,105,932= and building capacity of catchment management structures with USD 300,000= under components one, two and three respectively..

The interventions retained to foster climate change adaptation are based on existing options for improving climate resilience of water sources in Uganda as articulated in the national strategies and policies including the NAPA, Water Resources Policy, etc. Overall, the proposed interventions will improve efficiency, increase water availability and reduce losses from extreme weather events (floods).

The cost-effectiveness of the project's adaptation interventions will be greatly enhanced by the catchment management approach. Catchment management has been recognized to offer viable and cost effective alternatives to conventional capital-intensive water resources management solutions and/or hard infrastructure. Catchment activities contribute towards land management that delivers flood control and efficient resource use outcomes, hence help reduce flood damage and the need to invest in

flood mitigation works. The Uganda National Climate Change-Costed Implementation Strategy (MWE, 2012) costed the proposed actions of its integrated water resources management program as documented in the Government of Uganda's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and compared them to potential benefits in terms of reducing unmet water demand or in reducing losses from floods. The model used calculates the minimum reduction in damages required for the project to generate a 10% rate of return. The results indicate that with minimum investment the programme would already generate this rate of return. The proposed activities that enhance integrated catchment management, restoration of wetlands and riverbanks yield significant benefits, based on estimates of economic value of ecosystem services provided by the catchments; and justify the cost of investments in climate change adaptation.

Therefore, the proposed project is considered cost-effective because:

- a) The project support to catchment management (including sustainable land and water management practices) and governance at the community scale is expected to improve water source protection and secure access to water supply for domestic and agricultural purposes. It is anticipated that the modest investment of Adaptation Fund resources will result in (i) significant improvements in water supply in the targeted small towns; (ii) enhance community livelihoods; (iii) foster community participation in the management of natural resources, (iv) improve wetland and forestry restoration; amongst others. This will yield significant benefits. For instance, the 2016 Industrial Economics analysis prepared for the MWE on the Contribution of Water Resources Development and Environmental Management to Uganda's Economy showed that activities to improve wetlands management could yield benefits of between US\$ 230 - US\$ 400 per hectare/year based on estimates of economic value of goods and services provided by wetlands. The report also showed that the total cumulative health care cost savings from water resources development across a 25-year period; under both moderate and high investment scenarios are \$870 million and \$1.0 billion over a business as usual scenario.
- b) The project investments in the development of the climate resilient catchment management framework will support situation analysis including vulnerability assessments that will be key to determining appropriate and suitable adaptation actions for each catchment. The project will support the detailed assessments on the funding mechanisms, governance and institutional capacity that will in posterity contribute to the long-term sustainability of water resources and resilience of communities and ecosystems to climate variability and change.

*D. Describe how the project / programme 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 National Water Policy 1999 and related Policies**

The policy framework for the management and development of water resources in Uganda is based on the National Water Policy (1999). The National Water Policy promotes an integrated approach to the management of the water resources in ways that are sustainable and most beneficial to the country. In addition, the National Water Policy recognizes the economic value of water, promotes the participation of all stakeholders, including women and the poor, in all stages of water supply and sanitation, and confirms the right of all Ugandans to safe water.

Other policy documents which complement the policy and relevant to this project include: National Environment Management Policy (1994); the Wetlands Policy (1995), the upcoming Land Use Policy; National Health Policy and Health Sector Strategic Plan (1999); National Environmental Health Policy (2005); the School Health Policy (2006); and the National Gender Policy (1997).

### **The Uganda Vision 2040**

The Uganda Vision 2040 recognizes that climate change affects all sectors of the economy and emphasizes capacity enhancement to respond to climate change related challenges through adaptation and mitigation strategies necessary. It lays out the specific long-term priorities for the agriculture and Water & Environment sectors that are consistent with the proposed project.

### **National Development Plan I and II**

Water supply and sanitation is recognized as key issue under the National Development Plan (NDP) covering the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, 2015-2016-2019/20. The NDP is the key government document for fighting poverty through rapid economic development and social transformation replacing the second Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) of 2004. Water resources development is also enshrined as key undertaking within the National Vision 2040, which seeks to transform the socio-economic livelihood of Ugandans.

The catchment management approach being promoted through this project aligns with the MWE's Catchment-based Water Resources Management (CbWRM) strategy, which is aimed at developing and implementing Catchment Management Plans through a stakeholders driven process. Catchment Management Planning (CMP) Guidelines (MWE 2014, revised in 2017) have been developed to guide the process of preparation of CMPs in Uganda and the de-concentration of water resources management to WMZs.

### **The National Climate Change Policy**

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is Uganda's integrated response to climate change that clearly defines a pathway for dealing with the challenges of climate change within the socio-economic context. The goal of Uganda's National Climate Change Policy is to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate resilient and sustainable low-carbon development path for Uganda. The overall policy objective is to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures, while promoting sustainable development. The policy calls for the integration of climate change concerns into national efforts for sustainable and long-term conservation, access and effective utilization and management of water resources.

### **The Uganda Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)**

The Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for the water sector prioritizes the management of water resource systems, including wetlands, particularly in cities, in such a way that floods are prevented and existing resources conserved through the establishment of an IWRM system.

### **Uganda's National Communication on climate change to UNFCCC**

Uganda's National Communication on climate change to UNFCCC also emphasizes access to information on additional measures and policies required to adapt to climate change, as well as information on gaps and constraints (besides lack of financial resources and technical constraints), and the weak capacity of lower level decision-makers to manage natural resources due to inadequate information / knowledge.

### **National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)**

In addition, the proposed project is in line with the adaptation priorities identified under the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) for Uganda; the project will contribute towards implementing NAPA priority interventions in Uganda such as communal tree planting, management of land degradation through modern and climate-proofed farming methods, and sustainable provision of water for production and domestic use.

**Uganda NAP Planning Process** - The proposed programme is consistent with the Country's NAP process for instance the NAP for the agriculture sector focuses on increasing the resilience of Uganda's agricultural sector through coordinated interventions that enhance sustainable agriculture, food and nutritional security, livelihood improvement and sustainable development. Similarly discussions on the NAP for the Water and Environment sector are on-going. The project will endeavor to integrate the recommendations of this process into project implementation.

**Sustainable development Goals(SDGs)** - The proposed program also specifically contributes to the attainment of SDGs,1 on poverty,2 on hunger ,5,6 on water and sanitation ,13 on climate action ,15 life on land and 17 on global partnerships for sustainable development

*E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc., and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

The project is relevant to the climate adaption objectives for the water sector as articulated in the Uganda NAPA and NDC. The proposed climate resilient catchment management planning activities have also be informed by the Uganda Catchment Management Planning Guidelines (MWE 2014, revised.2017). The Directorate of Water Resource Management (DWRM) under the MWE leads the Catchment based water resources management program for Uganda and is responsible for the development and enforcement of national water laws, policies and regulations including managing, regulating and monitoring national water resources through issuance of water use permits, abstraction and wastewater discharge permits.

Other relevant regulations include the (i) **National Environment Management Policy and National Environment Act, Cap 153**, which requires projects or policies likely to have significant adverse ecological or social impacts to undertake an Environment and Social Impact Assessment before implementation. The Act imposes a mandatory duty on a project developer to have an Environmental Impact Assessment conducted before embarking on a project. The National Environment Management Agency (NEMA) was established under the Act to oversee, coordinate and supervise environmental management in Uganda, including the review of EIAs and issue permits before project implementation, (ii) National **Wetland Conservation and Management** Policy requires the preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit procedures for all activities to be carried out that will have an impact on a wetland (s). Furthermore, the policy aims at maintaining an optimum diversity of uses and users and consideration for other stakeholders when using a wetland, (iii) **National Environment (Riverbanks, Lakeshores and Wetlands) regulations, 2000** provides a list of regulated activities whose implementation in wetlands is subject to issuance of a permit granted by NEMA in consultation with the Lead Agencies. These include, among others, cultivation, drainage, commercial exploitation, sewerage filtration, fish farming and aquaculture. Environmental Impact Assessment is mandatory- under the statue-for all activities in the wetlands, riverbanks and lakeshores and special measures are essential for protection of these ecosystems, (iv) **National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003)** makes provision for conservation of Uganda forests and guides tree planting activities in the Uganda.

Consistent with the above national regulations and the Fund's ESP, an environmental and social impact assessment shall be conducted to assess the potential risks that may be associated with the proposed adaptation project's interventions. This will be accompanied by an environmental and social management plan that would elaborate the mitigation measures that will be taken to ensure consistency with the ESP Principles and Uganda laws and regulations. NEMA shall approve the EIA/ESMP and issue the required license and permit prior to the implementation of the associated tree planting,

riverbank and wetland rehabilitation activities in accordance with Ugandan environmental laws.

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

This is the first integrated project that is designed to supplement the AfDB-funded *Strategic Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project* with the aim of scaling up climate resilience in three water stressed, environmentally degraded, and vulnerable towns in western and eastern regions of Uganda (Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo-Katoke and Kapchorwa). As a result, there is no duplication of this project with other funding sources.

The STWSSP is more focused on water and sanitation infrastructure development for the 10 towns identified, including Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo-Katooke and Kapchorwa. The proposed climate adaption project will implement catchment protection measures that will mitigate the climate change impacts on the water resources of the identified towns. Communities are currently using the water resources, however, when the new infrastructure is built, there will be increased abstraction that could exuberate the situation if these adaptation measures are not undertaken.

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

Knowledge management, awareness creation and dissemination are incorporated under component three of the proposed project. It is understood that knowledge management of lessons learned on climate resilience through reducing pressure on water resources, encouraging environmentally and sustainable land use practices and sustainable climate resilient measures in small towns against drought effects will contribute to the knowledge and facilitate information sharing, knowledge and documentation of success stories (through brochures, newsletters and other knowledge dissemination materials and WASH learning forums). The lessons learned will be synthesized to include knowledge based on implementation processes, impacts of the project activities and best practices.

In order to enhance learning and knowledge management, the project has planned under **Output 3.2.1** to document good lessons and practices emanating from project interventions. It is also planned under the same output to prepare information communication and dissemination materials so that they are used for knowledge and experience sharing.

In addition, The MWE communication strategy will ensure that lessons learned reach the target audience in the appropriate format. The target audience will include policy makers; WASH advocates, key development partners and different communities across the county that value and understand the threat of climate change and committed to building climate change resilience.

*H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.*

The formulation of this full project proposal has aligned with the development of the baseline project, which has involved consultation with a range of stakeholders during the Preparation (21<sup>st</sup> August - 1<sup>st</sup> September 2017) and Appraisal (2<sup>nd</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> November 2017) missions. In addition more consultative workshop was held with stakeholders brought together on 20<sup>th</sup> December 2018. Overall, the consultation process included previous field based meetings, and working sessions that encompassed various stakeholders including technical staff and proposed project beneficiaries.

- i. Technical Working Sessions: Technical staffs at the national and town levels were involved in the planning and provision of data on the existing water and sanitation systems and the investment plans for relevant towns, which helped identified the needs, selection of towns and guided the design of the proposed project. The technical working session closely adopted the “gender mainstreaming guidelines” developed for the water and environment sector, to ensure that the proposed project interventions are gender responsive.
- ii. Field visits and Meetings: These were conducted at proposed project sites to engage with local governments and beneficiaries’ to establish their level of involvement in the planning process and to better understand the environmental and climate change issues at the proposed intakes and water sources. The project focal team held preliminary discussions with local authorities, existing water management committees (responsible for water supply, sanitation and hygiene and environmental conservation), community groups (including women), household heads on the proposed project activities and objectives, beneficiary needs with respect to water resources and climate risk management. During the meetings to Bundibugyo and Kyenjojo district local governments, communities expressed demand for the proposed interventions services and indicated an overwhelming interest in the proposed project, which was deemed critical to address water scarcity and poor sanitation concerns particularly amongst women who spend time collecting water and caring for their families. District gender officers who are responsible for ensuring gender responsive initiatives were consulted as well.

Consultation processes with particular emphasis on focus group discussions and interviews with marginalized and vulnerable groups will continue and shall remain at the core of the development of the full project proposal. The stakeholders consulted and the proceedings are provided in **Annex 1** of the proposal.

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

Scaling-up of safe water supply and sanitation using appropriate technologies for vulnerable communities has been identified as one of the Uganda National Adaptation Programmes of Action. This is also echoed in various national and sector policy directions including National Development Plan (NDP), Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Programme Support (WSSPS) and the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

High population growth in these small towns (population is expected to bump up by over 100% by 2040) has led to overwhelming demand for safe water supply services thus straining the existing water resources. Climate change related effects such as floods and droughts have compounded the situation, with the need for re-thinking development approaches aligned to IWRM with due consideration for possible climate change effects. This approach has not received prominent implementation in the development of water and sanitation infrastructure in small towns, which has been the reason behind the failure of existing water supply systems during extreme climatic events. Hence the project is designed to build the resilience of water supply systems through protection of catchments and encouraging other sustainable climate resilient measures in project areas.

The provision of safe water will increase water access and reduce the burden of work on women and children who walk long distances to fetch water, the storage techniques will allow women to save time that can be used instead to engage in other productive activities. The proposed STWSSP will lead to minimization of incidences of water borne diseases (especially for children) and foster development by increased productivity of the population especially the women. The provision of sustainable piped water supply systems in the target towns will trigger economic growth through stimulation of commercial activities such as hotels, and support to end-user social services like health centres, educational institutions, and agro-based industries all of which are essential ingredients for development.

Specifically, this project will complement the STWSSP by focusing on the climate change and adaptation measures in the catchments of R. Aswa, R. Tokwe and R. Atari, which are considered most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These measures will ensure that the benefits of STWSSP infrastructure continue to serve sustainably. The project activities would still benefit the community in the absence of STWSSP intervention, albeit to limited capacity utilization. The activities identified under climate change resilience in R. Aswa, R. Tokwe, and R. Atari will be exclusively implemented under this project. These will build capacity of the sector to implement similar activities in other project catchments. The project design has indeed benefited from lessons learnt by Uganda in implementation of similar projects; including AF funded “Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated

Management of Water and Related Resources in Uganda”. The GEF also provided additional funds toward implementation of the ADF funded “Water Supply and Sanitation Program”, which focused on water and sanitation infrastructure, while the GEF additional funds supported measures targeted to improving climate change resilience of the beneficiary communities.

It is documented that in Uganda, climate change, water-related disasters, such as floods, landslides, windstorms and hailstorms, contribute well over 70% of the natural disasters and destroy annually an average of 800,000 ha of crops, resulting in economic losses of over U Sh120 billion.<sup>8</sup> Floods and landslides following the heavy rains in 1997/1998 killed 53 people and displaced over 2,000 people. Roads, bridges, houses, crops, and property, worth more than US\$20 million were also destroyed. The 2007 floods most heavily affected the eastern and northern parts of the country, and indicated the country’s vulnerability to impacts of adverse effects of climate change. Property worth over US\$80 million was destroyed<sup>9</sup> and an estimated 50,000 households (300,000 people) have been affected by the flooding, and required humanitarian assistance of \$40,844,801<sup>10</sup> to address urgent humanitarian and some limited early recovery needs. Considering the costs associated with responding to such disasters highlighted above, it is evident that the proposed financial resources are needed and would just be adequate to design resilience and adaptive capacities of communities against climate change impacts.

*J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project / programme.*

The program designing process carefully considered the issue of sustainability.

The program’s **environmental sustainability** is mainly reflected right from the objectives. The main objective is to increase the resilience of communities to climate change risks by promoting water source supply, protection and catchment management measures in selected small towns and peri-urban areas within medium river catchments. It is upon this framework that project activities were identified. The risk assessment exercise carried out for the project also covered environmental assessment of the project. The project will consider monitoring and evaluation of environmental changes as part of the regular project M&E system.

**Economic sustainability** is relying on the participatory and consultative process to build ownership of the project by communities, local governments and other key stakeholders. This approach will essentially be used to also mobilize additional resources to ably implement the project thus ensuring continuity of the activities at project exit. Considering that the project will contribute to the achievement of the objectives and targets of various government sectors in Uganda these sectors provided

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<sup>8</sup> Second United Nations World Water Development Report (2006)

<sup>9</sup> UNDP/NEMA/UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, Uganda (2009) Enhancing the Contribution of Weather, Climate and Climate Change to Growth, Employment and Prosperity.

<sup>10</sup> Uganda Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) 2007

in-kind thus contributed to the project development. Since government employees receive salaries and have a responsibility to provide services to the people, once their capacity is improved the sustainability of their service provision to the people should be guaranteed. Similarly, local communities will be motivated to participate in project activities especially in engaging in innovative alternative income generating activities. Seed grants that will be provided to women and youth groups to undertake resilient adaptation actions will further contribute to economic sustainability of the proposed project because such interventions can be carried forward beyond the project lifespan with positive rates of return.

Technical, logistical, material and political support is expected from the different stakeholders and will be ensured through the various stakeholder coordination and collaboration structures that will be created by the project.

Project interventions such as soil erosion and flood management structures across the agricultural landscapes will continue to provide benefits to communities beyond the project lifespan so as to meet their current and future demands. Investment plans and budgets developed will ensure future investments are implemented with ease based on available financial information and costing of investments

**Economic viability** of the type of activities, technologies or practices of the project interventions is assured by taking the economic situation of the communities into consideration. That means proposed interventions are mostly based on the communities' local knowledge systems and practices and their available resources to ensure economic feasibilities. Training of communities in economically sustainable sources of alternative incomes will also contribute to economic sustainability of the project.

**Technical/technological sustainability** is also considered during the design phase through ensuring technical acceptability of project interventions by local communities, which will contribute to sustainability of the interventions. The project will build the capacity of extension staff, farmers and stakeholders in improved water, ecosystems and water source protection and catchment management technologies including water harvesting and storage, appropriate soil erosion control and small-scale flood control. This will ensure resident capacity to continue with the technologies when the programme ends.

**Social sustainability** is another useful consideration during project design. Issues of social, cultural and other social values of local communities have been considered when proposing interventions. Participation of local communities to appraise the proposed interventions will be considered during the initial inception phase of project implementation. Recognition of the role of women and youth in the implementation of the project by all stakeholders is also expected to contribute to sustainability. The project appreciated the differences in livelihoods, social systems and identified interventions in response to those differences. Noting that targeted catchments are dispersed in different agro-ecological zones with marked differences in livelihood systems, they are similarly related in agricultural and natural resources management practices. Through wide-scale consultation of stakeholders before full scale

commencement of project implementation, social sustainability of the project will be ensured and create a sense of ownership of the project by communities.

***Institutional sustainability*** will be achieved through the management structure included in the project design. The project will be executed through already existing MWE and government structures at national, catchment, and local levels. The structures and personnel will ensure sustainability of the project results beyond project lifecycle because institutions are permanent and will continue to execute their mandates after the project and their capacities would have been built by the project. The planned interventions on establishing water source protection and environment management and catchment management will contribute to having institutions and governance structures that will ensure institutional sustainability of project interventions. Finally, the M&E including mid-term review and phasing out strategy do also contribute to sustainability of project interventions.

***K. Provide an overview of the environmental and social impacts and risks identified as being relevant to the project / programme.***

The proposed project seeks to fully align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Uganda safeguard laws. Based on available information and evaluation of the proposed activities against the AF environmental and social principles (see E&S risks matrix), the project interventions can be classified category B in accordance with the Adaptation Fund ESP, this is also consistent with the Uganda EIA categorization for projects of this nature.

Overall, the project will have significant positive environmental and social impacts through improving the ecosystems and promoting sustainable water and land management practices within the catchments of the selected rivers. Proposed activities under Component 2 (including tree planting, construction of small-scale flood management structures and other riverbed and wetland protection/rehabilitation activities) may portend some negative risks; however, these will be largely small-scale and localized risks that can be readily managed with the application of mitigation measures. An environment and social impact assessment and management plan will be completed in line with the safeguard policies of the Government of Uganda (EIA regulations for small-scale activities) and the ESP.

During preparation of the full project proposal, detailed assessment will be undertaken to elaborate the scale, scope and location of these activities, identify pertinent E&S while considering the Adaptation Fund principles that may be associated with the proposed project interventions as introduced in the table below. In addition, the fully developed project document will examine the necessity for a grievance mechanism, which could be used by target beneficiaries. The mechanism will be designed to receive and facilitate grievances in a transparent manner to allow for adequate monitoring, evaluation and response to address complaints in a timely fashion.

**Table 1.3: Checklist for Environmental and social principles**

<b>Environmental and social principles</b>	<b>No further assessment required for compliance</b>	<b>Potential impacts and risks – further assessment and management required for compliance</b>
<b><i>Compliance with the Law</i></b>	Yes. The project complies with domestic law and policies (see Annex IX)	According to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation (1998) and Sectorial EIA Guidelines of Uganda most of the components/activities of the proposed project do not fall within the First Category of projects that require full EIA. Some of the activities such as valley dams may require EIA depending on the size and location of the interventions.
<b><i>Access and Equity</i></b>	Yes. In general the project promotes for fair and equitable access to benefits of the project.	Some activities of the project, such as the livelihood improvement projects are not intended to provide a benefit for all, but target those livelihoods in need as well as the livelihoods that promote ecological systems resilience. The project will closely monitor the targeting of all project beneficiaries to assure equal access of men, women youth and the most vulnerable. Indicators in this regard are included in the M&E scheme.
<b><i>Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups</i></b>	No initiatives are identified with orientation or execution that could generate a negative impact on marginalized and/or vulnerable groups. Some activities, such as the livelihood improvement projects, the tree nurseries and the production of improved cooking stoves are targeting women, single headed households and marginalized groups.	The delineation of buffer zones, the re-vegetation of river and stream banks and other conservation methods need to be monitored closely, particularly with regards to former resource users in those areas, in order to assure that these measures are accompanied with livelihood improvement projects and other means to assure subsistence of people who have exploited those resources. Indicators in this regard are included in the M&E scheme.
<b><i>Human Rights</i></b>	No activities are identified whose execution is not in line with the established international human rights. Project objectives promote basic human rights for equitable access to services and water and capacity building as well as access to information.	
<b><i>Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment</i></b>	The activities of the project are oriented to promote a fair and equal access of men and women. The project promotes equal participation in decision-making processes by assuring women representation in Catchment Management Committees, establishing participatory platforms for all stakeholders, balancing representation in the forums.	All project activities have been screened and analysed in order to take gender aspects into consideration.. An in depth gender analysis of the involvement of men and women in the in options proposed as concrete adaptation activities will be undertaken in the initial project phase.

<b>Core Labour Rights</b>	The project respects the labour standards as identified by ILO.	
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	The Project promotes the respect the rights and responsibilities set forth in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In the local communities exist different tribes, but no sharp distinction between indigenous and non-indigenous people can be made.	There is a risk that traditional natural resource use and land use rights are undermined. Therefore a detailed analysis of resource use rights and land use rights particularly with regards to water and forest resources will be undertaken in the initial project phase.
<b>Involuntary Resettlement</b>	Yes, Community members that have encroached on natural resources such as riverbanks and wetlands will be asked to move out of the area. Such community members will lose their farm lands near river banks or in wetlands though such areas are public and supposed to be protected.	The project will closely monitor the targeting of the project beneficiaries, particularly to assure that those people who have encroached on protected natural resources have access to the seed grants and for income generating activities. Indicators in this regard are included in the M&E scheme.
<b>Protection of Natural Habitats</b>  <b>Conservation of Biological Diversity</b>	The protection of wetlands and its natural habitats and biological diversity is a core objective of component 2 of the project.	During the implementation of the all activities related to protection and management of water, wetlands, forests shall be closely monitored to evaluate if the expected impact is achieved or if any unexpected negative side effects turn up. Indicators in this regard are included in the M&E scheme.
<b>Climate Change</b>	The project does not only increase the adaptation capacity of the local population and the resilience of the ecosystems.	
<b>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</b>	The project will contribute to monitoring water quality. Furthermore the project will minimize material resource use. The trainings give examples of efficient resource use.	
<b>Public Health</b>	The project will not have negative impacts on public health. On the contrary the project will contribute to improve health conditions of the communities by promoting safe and reliable access to clean water. However, Water harvesting, storage and irrigation facilities may aggravate some diseases such as malaria.	During the implementation of the project awareness raising activities will be undertaken on malaria and other water related diseases.
<b>Physical and Cultural Heritage</b>	The project will not have any activity related to affecting physical and cultural heritages. Their protection/conservation will rather be promoted by the project.	
<b>Lands and Soil Conservation</b>	Soil conservation, reduction of land degradation through supporting erosion control, afforestation and catchment management is a core objective of	During the implementation all the activities related to protection and management of land shall be closely monitored to evaluate if the expected impact is achieved or if any

	component 2 of the project.	unexpected negative side effects turn up.
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## PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

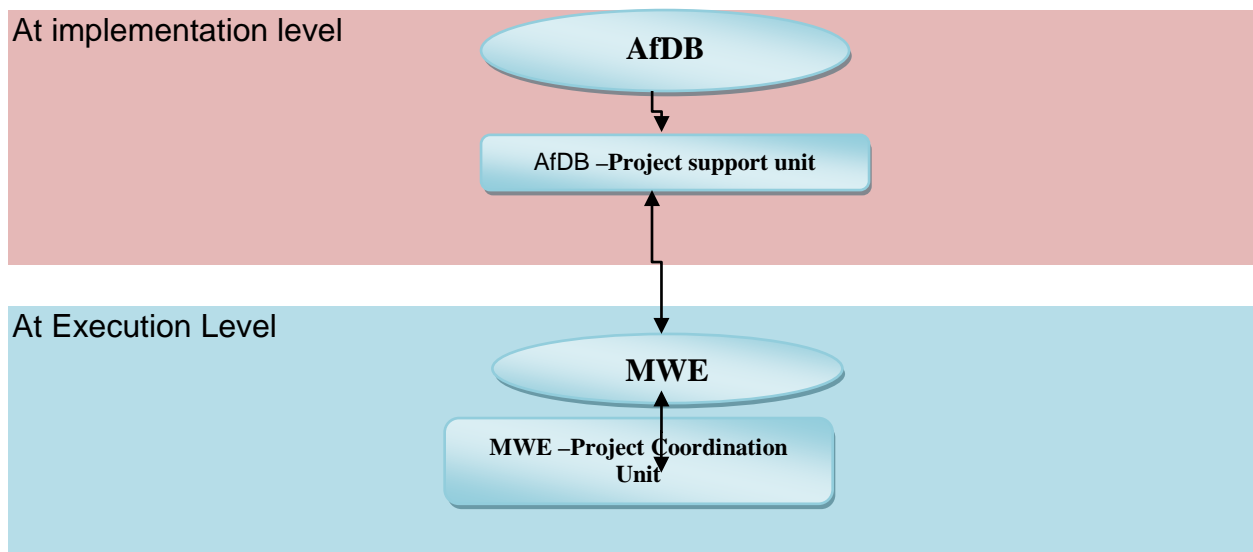
The project will be implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB) as the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) and executed by the Ministry of Water and Environment (Uganda) in collaboration with other key stakeholders such as National Forestry Authority (NFA), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the participating district local governments.

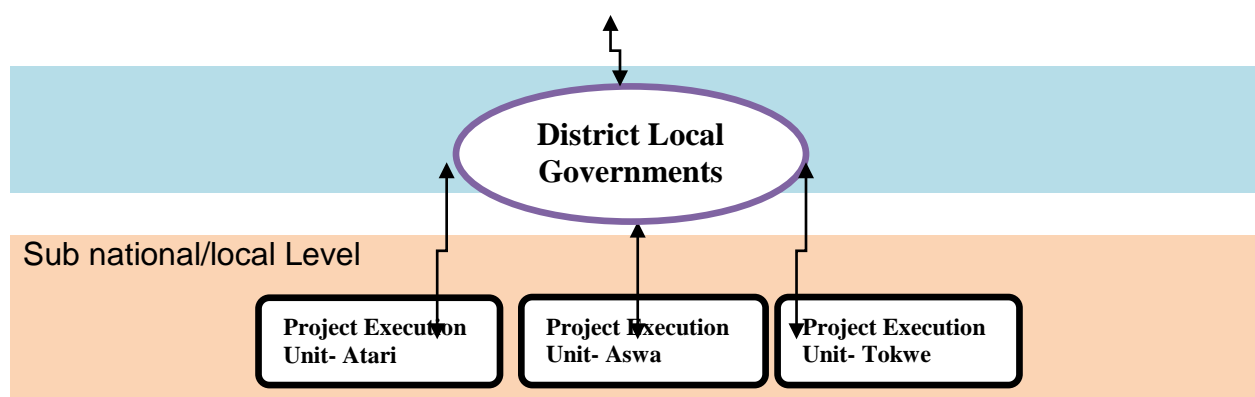
AfDB will be responsible for the overall management of the project financed by the Adaptation Fund, including the financial, monitoring, and reporting duties. For this matter, AfDB will receive the funds and disburse them to Uganda through the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation fund. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) in Uganda will be responsible for project management and execution. The MWE through its Directorate of Water Development will take the lead in executing the project. The project execution offices will closely collaborate with local government structures in the execution of the project in line with sector policies.

A project Manager will be appointed and stationed at MWE to ensure liaison on project activities among and between the MWE, the field offices, local governance structures and other stakeholders.

The project will be guided by various committees including the Project Steering Committee, Project Coordination Team, Project Execution Team, and the Support Team at the Ministry.

The diagram below shows the project implementation structure with linkages among different parties.





**Figure 1.1: Project implementation structure**

**B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.**

The project anticipates various risks during the implementation phase. Table 1.4 summarizes the anticipated risks and mitigation measures.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation Measure</b>
<b>A) Financial Risks</b>	
Delayed fund disbursements to project sites to undertake early implementation	Increased awareness to relevant institutions responsible for funds disbursement on prioritizing climate related projects as they affects vulnerable populations
Resource capture	Officials in the district wanting projects to be implemented in their own specific sites will be deflected by ensuring community participation in all project activities.
<b>B) Operational Risks</b>	
Delayed implementation by the government negatively affects project outcomes	Continuous lobbying and sensitization of the concerned stakeholders secure cooperation and commitment.
Inadequate commitment from communities undermines the effectiveness of the project interventions	The project will avoid a 'top down' approach and seek to create community ownership of the interventions through community training and encouraging participation in project activities.
Limited capacity in combating climate change impacts	Capacity building components within the program to have aspects of managing climate related impacts.

**C. Describe the measures for environmental and social risk management, in line with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

**D. *Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan.***

Monitoring and evaluation of the project will be integrated within the existing MWE M&E systems and Ministries of agriculture, water & environment of Uganda. The Project Steering Committee will provide oversight to the detailed M&E framework that will be developed jointly by stakeholders. The M&E framework will focus on objectives, performance indicators and the methodologies for data collection, analysis and reporting based on the results framework of the proposed project. Monitoring and technical backstopping will be carried out by project and Ministry technical teams throughout the project cycle to track progress of activities and delivery of outputs. Joint monitoring missions will be carried out by project coordination committees at AfDB, MWE and Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development. Mid-term review and final project evaluations will be conducted to critically assess effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, sustainability and/or impacts. Findings and recommendations of the mid-term review shall inform management decisions during the remaining period of project implementation. An end of project evaluation will be done a final project evaluation done with a terminal report presented.

E. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators.

Result	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones (After 1.5 years)	End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Objective:</b> To increase the resilience of communities to climate change risks by promoting water source supply, protection and catchment management measures in selected small towns and peri-urban areas within medium river catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water source supply systems</li> <li>• Number of beneficiary communities of adaptation measures</li> <li>• Proportion (%) of households with increased incomes.</li> <li>• Proportion (%) of restored ecosystems</li> </ul>	<i>(To be determined at baselines)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water source supply systems (to be determined)</li> <li>• Number of beneficiary communities with adaptation measures (to be determined)</li> <li>• At least 20% of households with increased incomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of water source supply systems (to be determined)</li> <li>• Number of beneficiary communities with adaptation measures (to be determined)</li> <li>• At least 60% of households with increased incomes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• M&amp;E reports</li> <li>• Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AfDB,</li> <li>• Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Willingness of community members to participate in project interventions</li> <li>• Adequate security to enable project implementation (Assumption)</li> <li>• Political will</li> </ul>
<b>Component 1:</b> Establishing climate resilient catchment management framework for catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe							
<b>Outcome 1.1:</b> Water source and catchment management planning that integrates issues of climate change strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive documents describing and guiding the management systems for water sources and catchments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no functional water source protection and catchment management systems in the three water catchments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two functional water source protection and catchment management systems in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three functional water source protection and catchment management system in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> <li>• Project implementation reports</li> <li>• Field visits</li> <li>• Mid-term M&amp;E report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AfDB,</li> <li>• Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda</li> </ul>	No major disputes and conflicts among the beneficiary communities
Result	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones (After 1.5 years)	End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Risks and Assumptions

<b>Output 1.1.1:</b> Water source and catchment management plans for three rivers developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water source protection plans and CMPs for three (3) river catchments developed</li> <li>• Number of copies of CMPs printed</li> <li>• Number of dissemination workshops held</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently there are no existing water source protection plans and CMPs for medium river catchments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least three (3) water source protection and 2 CMPs developed</li> <li>• 90 copies of water source protection plans</li> <li>• 200 copies of CMPs</li> <li>• Three (3) workshops held</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six (6) water source protection and three (3) CMPs developed</li> <li>• 180 copies of water source protection plans</li> <li>• 400 copies of CMPs</li> <li>• 6 workshops held</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity and monitoring reports of MWE</li> <li>• Workshop reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AfDB</li> <li>• Project Manager</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 1.2:</b> Water source and environment managed by appropriate community structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate water source and catchment management structures for the three medium rivers strengthened and functional</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim structures with limited management capacity exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least three (3) water source and two (2) functional structures in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Six (6) water source and Three (3) Fully functional structures by the end of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports on decisions</li> <li>• Reports on conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• MWE</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 1.2.1:</b> Fifteen (15) Water source and environment management committees supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of gender balanced functional Committees, Fora and Secretariats established and supported</li> <li>• Bye-laws and ordinances formulated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No functional structures in the targeted sites exist</li> <li>• The interim structures have inadequate capacity for water source and catchment management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least seven (7) committees, Fora and Secretariats established/strengthened in the three catchments</li> <li>• At least 1 Bye-law and 1 ordinance formulated per river catchment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All the 18 water source and environment committees, Fora and Secretariats established/strengthened in the three catchments</li> <li>• At least 2 Bye-laws and 2 ordinances formulated per catchment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project progress reports</li> <li>• Quarterly M&amp;E and WMZ reports</li> <li>• Activity and monitoring reports</li> <li>• Minutes of meetings of catchment management structures</li> <li>• Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• MWE</li> <li>• District Environment Officers (DEOs)</li> </ul>	
<b>Component 2:</b> Implementing adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods							
<b>Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestones (After 1.5 years)</b>	<b>End of Project Targets</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>

<b>Outcome 2.1:</b> Adequate quality and quantity of water from the three rivers provided/supplied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households accessing adequate quantity and quality water</li> <li>Percentage of water supply systems</li> </ul>	There are limited/or no current opportunities and options for water supply from medium river catchments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 30% of households accessing adequate quantity and quality water</li> <li>At least 30% of water supply systems in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 60% of households accessing adequate quantity and quality water</li> <li>At least 60% of water supply systems in place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Manager</li> <li>MWE</li> <li>District Environment Officers (DEOs)</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2.1.1:</b> Innovative water source protection structures constructed/improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A report on water assessment and abstraction</li> <li>A comprehensive report/Guidelines/regulations on surface and ground water resources developed</li> <li>Number of water sources abstracted from the three rivers</li> <li>Number of water source protection structures</li> </ul>	Information on surface and ground water sources is inadequate. Also Guidelines/regulations for protection and management of surface and ground water sources are lacking. No water sources have been abstracted from the three rivers and no existing protection structures are in place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft Surface and ground water assessment report</li> <li>Final draft report on water source abstraction</li> <li>Guidelines (document for surface and ground water regulations developed</li> <li>At least one (1) water source abstracted per medium river</li> <li>At least one (1) water source protection structure per catchment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Final Surface and ground water assessment report</li> <li>Final report on water source abstraction</li> <li>Final copy of Guidelines for surface and ground water regulation developed.</li> <li>At least two (2) water source abstracted per medium river</li> <li>At least two (2) water source protection structure per catchment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AfDB</li> <li>Project Manager</li> <li>MWE</li> <li>District Environment Officers (DEOs)</li> </ul>	
<b>Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestones (After 1.5 years)</b>	<b>End of Project Targets</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>

<b>Outcome 2.2:</b> Resilience of ecosystems services of forests and wetlands and riverbanks enhanced	Number of natural systems with improved resilience/Area of degraded ecosystems (forests, wetlands, river banks) restored.	Ecosystems have low resilience. forests, wetlands and river banks are degraded ( <i>Statistics not available</i> )	At least two (2) ecological systems per river catchment have improved resilience	At least three (3) ecological systems per river catchment have improved resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit reports</li> <li>• MWE reports</li> <li>• Project reports</li> <li>• Biomass, water resources and wetlands survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AfDB</li> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• MWE</li> <li>• District Environment Officers (DEOs)</li> </ul>	Environmental authorities and local communities work together to incorporate ecosystem conservation measures into climate change risk reduction
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<b>Output 2.2.1:</b> Degraded Forests, wetlands, riverbanks and agricultural landscapes restored/rehabilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area (acreage) of degraded site restored</li> <li>• Number of wetland action plans developed</li> <li>• Number of river bank restoration action plans developed</li> <li>• Survival rate of seedlings.</li> <li>• Area (ha) of forest restored</li> <li>• Area of degraded wetland restored/undisturbed</li> <li>• Area of riverbank restored</li> <li>• Number of people/households trained</li> <li>• Number of wetlands, river banks and forests restored.</li> <li>• Number of households undertaking soil erosion control measures on their land</li> </ul>	Forest, wetland and riverbanks are highly encroached upon. Communities currently cultivate their gardens up to the river banks promoting their erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 20% of the degraded sites restored</li> <li>• At least two (2) wetland action plans developed</li> <li>• At least two (2) river bank restoration action plans developed</li> <li>• At least 70% tree survival achieved</li> <li>• At least 20% forest restored</li> <li>• At least 20% wetland area restored</li> <li>• At least 20% river bank area restored</li> <li>• At least 30% of participating households trained</li> <li>• At least 30% of participating households undertaking soil erosion control measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 60% of the degraded sites restored</li> <li>• At least four (4) wetland action plans developed</li> <li>• At least four (4) river bank restoration action plans developed</li> <li>• At least 80% tree survival achieved</li> <li>• At least 60% forest restored</li> <li>• At least 60% wetland area restored</li> <li>• At least 60% river bank area restored</li> <li>• At least 60% of participating households trained</li> <li>• At least 60% of participating households undertaking soil erosion control measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field reports</li> <li>• Project reports: Semi-annual and annual reports; mid-term and final evaluations</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• Activity and M &amp; E reports</li> <li>• Satellite data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AfDB</li> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• MWE</li> <li>• District Environment Officers (DEOs)</li> </ul>	
Result	Indicators	Baseline	Milestones (After 1.5 years)	End of Project Targets	Means of Verification	Responsible Parties	Risks and Assumptions

<b>Outcome 2.3:</b> Resilience of livelihood systems to climate change enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of households with improved livelihoods and undertaking resilient alternative income generating activities</li> <li>Percentage change in livelihoods of beneficiary households</li> </ul>	Communities have limited alternative income sources and are overexploiting natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 400 households have improved livelihoods</li> <li>At least incomes of 40% of participating households have improved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1200 vulnerable households have improved livelihoods</li> <li>At least incomes of 70% of participating households have improved income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Semi-annual and Annual Reports</li> <li>Mid-term and Final evaluation Reports</li> <li>Survey Reports</li> <li>WMZ reports</li> <li>Activity M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Livelihood reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Manager</li> <li>DEOs</li> <li>District Community Development Officer (CDOs),</li> <li>District Commercial Officer</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> Innovative climate resilient Income Generating Activities (IGAs) promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households trained in different IGAs</li> <li>Number of households undertaking innovative IGAs</li> <li>Number of women and youth groups involved in the implementation of IGAs</li> </ul>	Communities have limited knowledge and skills on planning and implementing various income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 300 HH trained (10 trainings each of 20 participants per year with at least 2 trainings per river catchment.</li> <li>At least 2 women and youth groups given grants to undertake adaptation actions per river catchment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 1200 HH trained (20 trainings each of 20 participants per year with at least 2 trainings per river catchment.</li> <li>At least 4 women and youth groups undertaking at least 1 IGA per river catchment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training report</li> <li>Field reports</li> <li>Project reports: Semi-annual and annual reports; mid-term and final evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Manager</li> <li>Trainers,</li> <li>District Community Development Officer (CDOs),</li> <li>District Commercial Officer</li> </ul>	
<b>Result</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Milestones (After 1.5 years)</b>	<b>End of Project Targets</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Responsible Parties</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>Component 3:</b> Building capacity of catchment management structures and knowledge management							

<b>Outcome 3.1:</b> Adaptive capacity of stakeholders and communities to climate change impacts strengthened	Percentage of targeted communities undertaking climate change adaptation actions.	Adaptive capacities of the Communities in the target areas are very low.	Adaptive capacities of at least 30% target communities to climate change impacts have been strengthened.	Adaptive capacities of at least 60% target communities to climate change impacts have been strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field reports</li> <li>• Project reports: Semi-annual and annual reports; mid-term and final evaluations</li> <li>• Household Surveys</li> <li>• Activity M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• Trainers,</li> <li>• District Community Development Officer (CDOs),</li> <li>• DEOs</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Capacities of key stakeholders and communities in water source protection and catchment management strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity needs assessment report</li> <li>• Capacity needs assessment report</li> <li>• Copies of capacity building plans,</li> <li>• Copies of training manuals</li> <li>• Number of stakeholders trained</li> <li>• Number of training workshops held</li> <li>• Number of households engaged/undertaking innovative adaptation actions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The communities in the three river catchments have inadequate capacity in climate change adaptation strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3Capacity needs assessment report</li> <li>• 3Copies of capacity building plans</li> <li>• 3Copies of training manuals</li> <li>• At least 30% of targeted stakeholders trained</li> <li>• At least one (1) training workshop conducted per river catchment per year in adaptation actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3Capacity needs assessment report</li> <li>• 3Copies of capacity building plans</li> <li>• 3Copies of training manuals</li> <li>• At least 80% of targeted stakeholders trained</li> <li>• At least two (2) training workshop conducted per river catchment per year in adaptation actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field reports</li> <li>• Project reports:</li> <li>• Semi-annual and annual reports;</li> <li>• Mid-term and final evaluations</li> <li>• Surveys</li> <li>• Activity M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project Manager</li> <li>• Trainers,</li> <li>• District Community Development Officer (CDOs),</li> <li>• DEOs</li> </ul>	

<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Knowledge and awareness on resilient climate change adaptation actions increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of targeted communities practicing adaptation actions</li> </ul>	There is a small percentage of community members with access to adequate information and knowledgeable in climate change adaptation actions	At least 40% of the targeted community members participating in information sharing platforms	At least 80% of the targeted community members participating in information sharing platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AfDB</li> <li>MWE</li> <li>Project Manager District Community Development Officer (CDOs),</li> <li>DEOs</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 3.2.1</b> Good practices and lessons documented and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of knowledge products e.g. documents on lessons and best practices from project interventions</li> <li>Number of case studies and lessons learned documented and shared projects</li> </ul>	There is limited information on successful cases studies and documentation of lessons learned from implementation of innovative climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 brochures, on lessons and best practices from project interventions</li> <li>At least 3 case studies /lessons on adaptation actions documented, packaged and shared with key stakeholders for upscaling and informing project interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 brochures, on lessons and best practices from project interventions</li> <li>At least 6 case studies /lessons learned documented, packaged and shared with key stakeholders for upscaling and informing project interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project implementation reports</li> <li>Field visits</li> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> <li>Interviews with community members and community leaders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AfDB, and MWE</li> <li>Project Manager</li> </ul>	Target communities are willing to share information

#### F. Demonstrate how the project / programme aligns with the Results Framework of the Adaptation Fund

Project Objective(s) <sup>11</sup>	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)
Project Outcome(s)	Project Outcome Indicator(s)	Fund Output	Fund Output Indicator	Grant Amount (USD)

**G.** Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

Component/Outcome/ Output/Activities	Budget (USD)	Budget notes	Cost/unit (USD)	No. Units	Total Budget (USD)
<b>Component 1: Establishing climate resilient catchment management framework for catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe</b>					
<b>Outcome 1.1: Water source and catchment management planning that integrates issues of climate change strengthened</b>					
<b>Output 1.1.1: Water source and catchment management plans for three rivers developed</b>					
<b>Activity 1.1.1.1</b> Facilitate developing the 3 CMPs	45,000	Consultancy @20 man days @USD 300 and associated costs of USD 9,000	15,000	3	45,000

<sup>11</sup> The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

		reimbursables per catchment			
<b>Activity 1.1.1.2</b> Organize stakeholder consultative workshops to develop CMPs	30,600	1 National and 3 catchment based Workshops @ USD 7,650	7,650	4	30,600
<b>Activity 1.1.1.3</b> Facilitate developing water source protection plans	90,000	Consultancy @25 man days @USD 300 and associated costs of USD 7,500 reimbursables for 2 water sources per catchment	30,000	3	90,000
<b>Activity 1.1.1.4</b> Edit and print the CMPs and water source plans	17,400	Designing, printing 400 Copies (100@at national and catchment level) of CMPs and 180 copies (60 per catchment) of water source protection plans @USD 30	30	580	17,400
<b>Activity 1.1.1.4</b> Disseminate and popularize the Water source and CMPs (1 National and 3 catchment level workshops)	30,600	Three (3) stakeholder engagements	7,650	4	30,600
<b>Sub-Total Output 1.1.1</b>	<b>213,600</b>				<b>213,600</b>
<b>Outcome 1.2: Water source and environment managed by appropriate community structures</b>					
<b>Output 1.2.1 Fifteen (15) Water source and environment management committees supported</b>					
<b>Activity 1.2.1.1</b> Facilitate start up meetings for establishing the 18 water source and environment committees	162,000	3 Community level Meetings @USD 3,000 for 18 committees in river catchments	9,000	18	162,000

<b>Activity 1.2.1.2</b> Facilitate organization of quarterly meetings of water source and environment committees to regularly review progress of activities	108,000	Quarterly (4) meetings for 18 committees @USD 1,500 for 1.5 years	1,500	72	108,000
<b>Activity 1.2.1.3</b> Support formulation of Bye-laws and Ordinances for water source protection and environment management	16,400	Involves hiring a Facilitator for 20 days @USD 400 and USD 8,400 for 3 meetings (1 consultative, 1 validation and 1 launching) spread for the 3 river catchments	16,400	1	16,400
<b>Sub-Total Output 1.2.1</b>	<b>286,400</b>				<b>286,400</b>
<b>Sub-Total Component one</b>	<b>500,000</b>				<b>500,000</b>
<b>Component 2: Implementing adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods</b>					-
<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Adequate quality and quantity of water from the three rivers provided/supplied					-
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Innovative water source protection structures constructed/improved					-
<b>Activity 2.1.1.1</b> Support water source assessment and abstraction in @river catchment	90,000	Consultancy @20 man days @USD 300 and associated costs of USD 9,000 reimbursables for two (2) water sources per catchment	15,000	6	90,000
<b>Activity 2.1.1.2</b> Develop guidelines for surface and ground water protection	45,000	Consultancy @20 man days @USD 300 and associated costs of USD 9,000 reimbursables per catchment	15,000	3	45,000

<b>Activity 2.1.1.3</b> Provide inputs to communities for abstracting water sources in 3 river catchments	42,000	Involves purchase of two (2) water source abstraction units @USD7,000 per catchment	7,000	6	42,000
<b>Activity 2.1.1.4</b> Provide inputs to communities for water source protection structures	54,000	Two innovative structure units @USD 9,000 per catchment	9,000	6	54,000
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.1.1</b>					<b>231,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2.2: Resilience of ecosystems services of forests wetlands and riverbanks enhanced</b>					
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Degraded Forests, wetlands, riverbanks and agricultural landscapes restored/rehabilitated					
<b>Activity 2.2.1.1</b> Procure and distribute seedlings to selected communities	190,932	The project buys seedlings from quality tree nurseries at the average cost of USD 01 for indigenous tree seedlings and other species apart from Eucalyptus.	1.0	190,932	190,932
<b>Activity 2.2.1.2</b> Train community members in forests, wetland and riverbank restoration activities	18,000	3 day workshops in each catchment@USD2000	2,000	9	18,000
<b>Activity 2.2.1.3</b> Demarcate wetland boundaries in the 3 catchments	135,000	Demarcate using pillars and live markers @USD 15000 per wetland for 3 wetlands per catchment	15,000	9	135,000
<b>Activity 2.2.1.4</b> Organize community workshops to develop site specific river banks restoration action plans	18,000	4 community workshops @USD 2000 per catchment conducted by the DEOs for wetland restoration	2,000	9	18,000

<b>Activity 2.2.1.5</b> Demarcate river banks in the 3 catchments	135,000	Demarcate using pillars and live markers	15,000	9	135,000
<b>Activity 2.2.1.6</b> Conduct workshops and meetings to sensitize communities on water harvesting for flood control and drought management	54,000	2 day community workshops conducted by CDOs and DAOs on water harvesting and flood control structures	3,000	18	54,000
<b>Activity 2.2.1.7</b> Train communities on construction and maintenance of water harvesting and flood control structures	72,000	Three (3) day community meetings per catchment	2,000	36	72,000
<b>Activity 2.2.1.8</b> Provide inputs for constructing small-scale flood and soil erosion control structures e.g. embankments, ponds, valley dams and storm water diversion channels.	144,000	Budget for the inputs for constructing flood and erosion control structures. Secure a service provider for sustainability	16,000	9	144,000
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.2.1</b>					<b>766,932</b>
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Resilience of livelihood systems to climate change impacts enhanced					
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> Innovative climate resilient Income Generating Activities (IGAs) promoted					
<b>Activity 2.3.2.1</b> Select and train potential beneficiaries in income generating activities, including business planning, value addition and marketing	18,000	Two (2) day workshops in each sub catchment	1,000	18	18,000
<b>Activity 2.3.1.2</b> Support Vulnerable women and Youth groups to undertake innovative IGAs	90,000	Three (3) groups per catchment USD 10,000	10,000	9	90,000
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.3.1</b>					<b>108,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Component two</b>					<b>1,105,932</b>
<b>Component 3: Building capacity of catchment management structures and knowledge management</b>					
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Adaptive capacity of communities and other stakeholders to climate change impacts strengthened					

<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Capacities of key stakeholders and communities in water source protection and catchment management strengthened					
<b>Activity 3.1.1.1</b> Conduct capacity needs assessment for key stakeholders ( Regional and Local government staff, extension workers, CMCs)	90,000	Consultancy for 25 Man days @ USD 400 and reimbursables of USD 20,000 per catchment	30,000	3	90,000
<b>Activity 3.1.1.2</b> Develop a detailed training plan to guide the capacity building program for the Project	84,000	Consultancy for 20 Man days @ USD 400 and reimbursables of USD 20,000 per catchment	28,000	3	84,000
<b>Activity 3.1.1.3</b> Develop training manual to build capacity of stakeholders and communities on a continuous basis	24,000	Developing training manual	4,000	6	24,000
<b>Sub-Total Output 3.1.1</b>					<b>198,000</b>
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Knowledge and awareness on resilient climate change adaptation actions increased					
<b>Output 3.2.1</b> Good practices and lessons documented and disseminated					
<b>Activity 3.2.1.1</b> Documenting and disseminating lessons and best practices from project interventions	28,950	1 workshop per catchment and dissemination materials	9,650	3	28,950
<b>Activity 3.2.1.2</b> Develop and disseminate Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials for awareness raising	22,950	Three (3) catchment based Workshops	7,650	3	22,950
<b>Activity 3.2.1.2</b> Share knowledge and information through use of existing and popular platforms e.g. media, telecom that are easily accessible by the stakeholders.	30,000	Three media engagements @ USD 10,000 per catchment	10,000	3	30,000
<b>Activity 3.2.1.3</b> Engage Policy Makers in dissemination of information on adaptation actions	20,100	Three catchment based workshops @USD 20,100	20,100	1	20,100
<b>Sub-Total Output 3.2.1</b>					<b>102,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Component three</b>					<b>300,000</b>
<b>4.0 M&amp; E, Executing Entity and Implementing Entity Budgets</b>					
<b>4. 1 Executing Entity Budget including M&amp;E</b>					<b>181,064</b>

<b>4.2 Implementing Entity Budget</b>					<b>162,004</b>
<b>Total Project Budget</b>					<b>2,249,000</b>

H.

I. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

Component/Outcome/ Output/Activities	Cost/unit (USD)	No. Units	Total Budget (USD)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total
<b>Component 1: Establishing climate resilient catchment management framework for catchments of Rivers Atari, Aswa and Tokwe</b>							
<b>Outcome 1.1: Water source and catchment management planning that integrates issues of climate change strengthened</b>							
<b>Output 1.1.1: Water source and catchment management plans for three rivers developed</b>							
<b>Activity 1.1.1.1</b> Facilitate developing the 3 CMPs	15,000	3	45,000	45,000			<b>45,000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.1.2</b> Organize stakeholder consultative workshops to develop CMPs	7,650	4	30,600	30,600			<b>30,600</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.1.3</b> Facilitate developing water source protection plans	30,000	3	90,000	90,000			<b>90,000</b>

<b>Activity 1.1.1.4</b> Edit and print the CMPs and water source plans	30	580	17,400		17,400		<b>17,400</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.1.4</b> Disseminate and popularise the Water source and CMPs (1 National and 3 catchment level workshops)	7,650	4	30,600		30,600		<b>30,600</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 1.1.1</b>			<b>213,600</b>	<b>165,600</b>	<b>48,000</b>		<b>213,600</b>
<b>Outcome 1.2: Water source and environment managed by appropriate community structures</b>							
<b>Output 1.2.1 Fifteen (15) Water source and environment management committees supported</b>							
<b>Activity 1.2.1.1</b> Facilitate start up meetings for establishing the 18 water source and environment committees	9,000	18	162,000	50,000	50,000	62,000	<b>162,000</b>
<b>Activity 1.2.1.2</b> Facilitate organisation of quarterly meetings of water source and environment committees to regularly review progress of activities	1,500	72	108,000	50,000	58,000		<b>108,000</b>
<b>Activity 1.2.1.3</b> Support formulation of Bye-laws and Ordinances for water source protection and environment management	16,400	1	16,400	16,400			<b>16,400</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 1.2.1</b>			<b>286,400</b>	<b>116,400</b>	<b>108,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>286,400</b>
<b>Sub-Total Component one</b>			<b>500,000</b>	<b>282,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
<b>Component 2: Implementing adaptation actions for increased community resilience and sustained livelihoods</b>			-				

<b>Outcome 2.1</b> Adequate quality and quantity of water from the three rivers provided/supplied			-				
<b>Output 2.1.1</b> Innovative water source protection structures constructed/improved			-				
<b>Activity 2.1.1.1</b> Support water source assessment and abstraction in @river catchment	15,000	6	90,000	90,000			<b>90,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1.1.2</b> Develop guidelines for surface and ground water protection	15,000	3	45,000	45,000			<b>45,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1.1.3</b> Provide inputs to communities for abstracting water sources in 3 river catchments	7,000	6	42,000		42,000		<b>42,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1.1.4</b> Provide inputs to communities for water source protection structures	9,000	6	54,000	34,000	20,000		<b>54,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.1.1</b>			<b>231,000</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>		<b>231,000</b>
<b>Outcome 2.2: Resilience of ecosystems services of forests wetlands and riverbanks enhanced</b>							
<b>Output 2.2.1</b> Degraded Forests, wetlands, riverbanks and agricultural landscapes restored/rehabilitated							
<b>Activity 2.2.1.1</b> Procure and distribute seedlings to selected communities	1.0	190,932	190,932	50,000	100,000	40,932	<b>190,932</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.2</b> Train community members in forests, wetland and riverbank restoration activities	2,000	9	18,000		18,000		<b>18,000</b>

<b>Activity 2.2.1.3</b> Demarcate wetland boundaries in the 3 catchments	15,000	9	135,000		70,000	65,000	<b>135,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.4</b> Organize community workshops to develop site specific river banks restoration action plans	2,000	9	18,000	18,000			<b>18,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.5</b> Demarcate river banks in the 3 catchments	15,000	9	135,000		70,000	65,000	<b>135,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.6</b> Conduct workshops and meetings to sensitize communities on water harvesting for flood control and drought management	3,000	18	54,000	54,000			<b>54,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.7</b> Train communities on construction and maintenance of water harvesting and flood control structures	2,000	36	72,000		40,000	32,000	<b>72,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.2.1.8</b> Provide inputs for constructing small-scale flood and soil erosion control structures e.g. embankments, ponds, valley dams and storm water diversion channels.	16,000	9	144,000	50,000	50,000	44,000	<b>144,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.2.1</b>			<b>766,932</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>348,000</b>	<b>246,932</b>	<b>766,932</b>
<b>Outcome 2.3</b> Resilience of livelihood systems to climate change impacts enhanced							
<b>Output 2.3.1</b> Innovative climate resilient Income Generating Activities (IGAs) promoted							
<b>Activity 2.3.2.1</b> Select and train potential beneficiaries in income generating activities, including business planning, value addition and marketing	1,000	18	18,000	18,000			<b>18,000</b>
<b>Activity 2.3.1.2</b> Support Vulnerable women and Youth groups to undertake innovative IGAs	10,000	9	90,000		50,000	40,000	<b>90,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 2.3.1</b>			<b>108,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>108,000</b>

<b>Sub-Total Component two</b>			<b>1,105,932</b>	<b>359,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>286,932</b>	<b>1,105,932</b>
<b>Component 3: Building capacity of catchment management structures and knowledge management</b>							
<b>Outcome 3.1</b> Adaptive capacity of communities and other stakeholders to climate change impacts strengthened							
<b>Output 3.1.1</b> Capacities of key stakeholders and communities in water source protection and catchment management strengthened							
<b>Activity 3.1.1.1</b> Conduct capacity needs assessment for key stakeholders ( Regional and Local government staff, extension workers, CMCs)	30,000	3	90,000	90,000			<b>90,000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1.1.2</b> Develop a detailed training plan to guide the capacity building program for the Project	28,000	3	84,000	44,000	40,000		<b>84,000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1.1.3</b> Develop training manual to build capacity of stakeholders and communities on a continuous basis	4,000	6	24,000	24,000			<b>24,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 3.1.1</b>			<b>198,000</b>	<b>158,000</b>	<b>40,000</b>		<b>198,000</b>
<b>Outcome 3.2:</b> Knowledge and awareness on resilient climate change adaptation actions increased							
<b>Output 3.2.1</b> Good practices and lessons documented and disseminated							
<b>Activity 3.2.1.1</b> Documenting and disseminating lessons and best practices from project interventions	9,650	3	28,950	10,000	10,000	8,950	<b>28,950</b>
<b>Activity 3.2.1.2</b> Develop and disseminate Information Education and Communication (IEC) Materials for awareness raising	7,650	3	22,950	10,000	8,000	4,950	<b>22,950</b>


<b>Activity 3.2.1.2</b> Share knowledge and information through use of existing and popular platforms e.g. media, telecom that are easily accessible by the stakeholders.	10,000	3	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Activity 3.2.1.3</b> Engage Policy Makers in dissemination of information on adaptation actions	20,100	1	20,100		10,000	10,100	<b>20,100</b>
<b>Sub-Total Output 3.2.1</b>			<b>102,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Component three</b>			<b>300,000</b>	<b>188,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>
<b>4.0 M&amp; E, Executing Entity and Implementing Entity Budgets</b>							
<b>4. 1 Executing Entity Budget including M&amp;E</b>			<b>181,064</b>	60,000	60,000	61,064	<b>181,064</b>
<b>4.2 Implementing Entity Budget</b>			<b>162,004</b>	60,000	50,000	52,004	<b>162,004</b>
<b>Total Project Budget</b>			<b>2,249,000</b>	<b>949,000</b>	<b>804,000</b>	<b>496,000</b>	<b>2,249,000</b>

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

**A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>12</sup>** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

<b>Mr. Keith Muhakanizi</b> Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Date: (Month, day, year)
--	--------------------------

**B. Implementing Entity certification** *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, <u>commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund</u> and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.	
 <b>Ayanleh DAHER ADEN</b> Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: January, 7 <sup>th</sup> , 2019	Tel. and email: (+225) 20 26 43 47;

<sup>6</sup>. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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In any correspondence on  
this subject please quote No. ALD 140/211/06



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning &  
Economic Development  
Plot 2-12, Apollo Kaggwa Road  
P.O. Box 8147  
Kampala  
Uganda

May 7, 2018

The Adaptation Fund Board  
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat  
Email: [Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org](mailto:Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org)  
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

**Subject: Endorsement for: "Strengthening Climate Change Adaptation of Small Towns and Peri-Urban Communities"**

Reference is made to our earlier letter of even reference dated January 15, 2018 and your letter dated April 9, 2018 on the above subject.

In my capacity as Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in Uganda, I confirm that I have revised the earlier submitted national project proposal in line with the observations that were communicated to us.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the African Development Bank and executed by Ministry of Water and Environment.

  
Keith Muhakanizi  
**PERMANENT SECRETARY/SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY**

Copy to: The Country Manager, African Development Bank, Uganda  
Country Office.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment

*Mission*

*"To formulate sound economic policies, maximize revenue mobilization, ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development"*