



## ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.36/27  
15 September 2025

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Adaptation Fund Board  
Project and Programme Review Committee  
Thirty third Meeting  
Bonn, Germany, 7-8 October 2025

Agenda Item 5(d)

### **PROPOSAL FOR MALAWI, TANZANIA**

## Background

1. The strategic priorities, policies and guidelines of the Adaptation Fund (the Fund), as well as its operational policies and guidelines include provisions for funding projects and programmes at the regional, i.e. transnational level. However, the Fund has thus far not funded such projects and programmes.

2. The Adaptation Fund Board (the Board), as well as its Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and Ethics and Finance Committee (EFC) considered issues related to regional projects and programmes on a number of occasions between the Board's fourteenth and twenty-first meetings but the Board did not make decisions for the purpose of inviting proposals for such projects. Indeed, in its fourteenth meeting, the Board decided to:

- (c) Request the secretariat to send a letter to any accredited regional implementing entities informing them that they could present a country project/programme but not a regional project/programme until a decision had been taken by the Board, and that they would be provided with further information pursuant to that decision*

*(Decision B.14/25 (c))*

3. At its eighth meeting in March 2012, the PPRC came up with recommendations on certain definitions related to regional projects and programmes. However, as the subsequent seventeenth Board meeting took a different strategic approach to the overall question of regional projects and programmes, these PPRC recommendations were not included in a Board decision.

4. At its twenty-fourth meeting, the Board heard a presentation from the coordinator of the working group set up by decision B.17/20 and tasked with following up on the issue of regional projects and programmes. She circulated a recommendation prepared by the working group, for the consideration by the Board, and the Board decided:

- (a) To initiate steps to launch a pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, not to exceed US\$ 30 million;*
- (b) That the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes will be outside of the consideration of the 50 per cent cap on multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and the country cap;*
- (c) That regional implementing entities (RIEs) and MIEs that partner with national implementing entities (NIEs) or other national institutions would be eligible for this pilot programme, and*

- (d) *To request the secretariat to prepare for the consideration of the Board, before the twenty-fifth meeting of the Board or intersessionally, under the guidance of the working group set up under decision B.17/20, a proposal for such a pilot programme based on consultations with contributors, MIEs, RIEs, the Adaptation Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, and in that proposal make a recommendation on possible options on approaches, procedures and priority areas for the implementation of the pilot programme.*

*(Decision B.24/30)*

5. The proposal requested under (d) of the decision above was prepared by the secretariat and submitted to the Board in its twenty-fifth meeting, and the Board decided to:

- (a) *Approve the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, as contained in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2;*
- (b) *Set a cap of US\$ 30 million for the programme;*
- (c) *Request the secretariat to issue a call for regional project and programme proposals for consideration by the Board in its twenty-sixth meeting; and*
- (d) *Request the secretariat to continue discussions with the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards operationalizing, during the implementation of the pilot programme on regional projects and programmes, the Synergy Option 2 on knowledge management proposed by CTCN and included in Annex III of the document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2.*

*(Decision B.25/28)*

6. Based on the Board Decision B.25/28, the first call for regional project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Fund was sent out on 5 May 2015.

7. At its twenty-sixth meeting the Board decided to request the secretariat to inform the Multilateral Implementing Entities and Regional Implementing Entities that the call for proposals under the Pilot Programme for Regional Projects and Programmes is still open and to encourage them to submit proposals to the Board at its 27th meeting, bearing in mind the cap established by Decision B.25/26.

*(Decision B.26/3)*

8. At its twenty-seventh meeting the Board decided to:
- (a) *Continue consideration of regional project and programme proposals under the pilot programme, while reminding the implementing entities that the amount set aside for the pilot programme is US\$ 30 million;*
  - (b) *Request the secretariat to prepare for consideration by the Project and Programme Review Committee at its nineteenth meeting, a proposal for prioritization among regional project/programme proposals, including for awarding project formulation grants, and for establishment of a pipeline; and*
  - (c) *Consider the matter of the pilot programme for regional projects and programmes at its twenty-eighth meeting.*

*(Decision B.27/5)*

9. The proposal requested in (b) above was presented to the nineteenth meeting of the PPRC as document AFB/PPRC.19/5. The Board subsequently decided:

- a) *With regard to the pilot programme approved by decision B.25/28:*
  - (i) *To prioritize the four projects and 10 project formulation grants as follows:*
    - 1. *If the proposals recommended to be funded in a given meeting of the PPRC do not exceed the available slots under the pilot programme, all those proposals would be submitted to the Board for funding;*
    - 2. *If the proposals recommended to be funded in a given meeting of the PPRC do exceed the available slots under the pilot programme, the proposals to be funded under the pilot programme would be prioritized so that the total number of projects and project formulation grants (PFGs) under the programme maximizes the total diversity of projects/PFGs. This would be done using a three-tier prioritization system: so that the proposals in relatively less funded sectors would be prioritized as the first level of prioritization. If there are more than one proposal in the same sector: the proposals in relatively less funded regions are prioritized as the second level of prioritization. If there are more than one proposal in the same region, the proposals submitted by relatively less represented implementing entity would be prioritized as the third level of prioritization;*
  - (ii) *To request the secretariat to report on the progress and experiences of the pilot programme to the PPRC at its twenty-third meeting; and*
- b) *With regard to financing regional proposals beyond the pilot programme referred to above:*

(i) *To continue considering regional proposals for funding, within the two categories originally described in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2: ones requesting up to US\$ 14 million, and others requesting up to US\$ 5 million, subject to review of the regional programme;*

(ii) *To establish two pipelines for technically cleared regional proposals: one for proposals up to US\$ 14 million and the other for proposals up to US\$ 5 million, and place any technically cleared regional proposals, in those pipelines, in the order described in decision B.17/19 (their date of recommendation by the PPRC, their submission date, their lower “net” cost); and*

(iii) *To fund projects from the two pipelines, using funds available for the respective types of implementing entities, so that the maximum number of or maximum total funding for projects and project formulation grants to be approved each fiscal year will be outlined at the time of approving the annual work plan of the Board.*

*(Decision B.28/1)*

10. At its thirty-first meeting, having considered the comments and recommendation of the Project and Programme Review Committee, the Adaptation Fund Board (the Board) decided:

(a) *To merge the two pipelines for technically cleared regional proposals established in decision B.28/1(b)(ii), so that starting in fiscal year 2019 the provisional amount of funding for regional proposals would be allocated without distinction between the two categories originally described in document AFB/B.25/6/Rev.2, and that the funding of regional proposals would be established on a ‘first come, first served’ basis; and*

(b) *To include in its work programme for fiscal year 2019 provision of an amount of US\$ 60 million for the funding of regional project and programme proposals, as follows:*

(i) *Up to US\$ 59 million to be used for funding regional project and programme proposals in the two categories of regional projects and programmes: ones requesting up to US \$14 million, and others requesting up to US\$ 5 million; and*

(ii) *Up to US\$ 1 million for funding project formulation grant requests for preparing regional project and programme concepts or fully-developed project and programme documents.*

*(Decision B.31/3)*

11. The following project pre-concept document titled “Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin” was submitted for Malawi, Tanzania by the UN

Environment Programme (UNEP), which is a Multilateral Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund.

12. This is the third submission of the regional project pre-concept proposal using the three-step submission process.

13. The current submission was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the forty-fifth Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, with the diary number AF00000428, and completed a review sheet.

14. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with UNEP, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the PPRC.

15. The secretariat is submitting to the PPRC the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section. In accordance with decision B.25.15, the proposal is submitted with changes between the initial submission and the revised version highlighted.



ADAPTATION FUND

## ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Pre-Concept for a Regional Project

**Countries/Region:** Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania  
**Project Title:** Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin  
**Thematic focal area:** Transboundary water management  
**Implementing Entity:** United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP)  
**Executing Entities:** The Joint Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM)  
**AF Project ID:**  
**IE Project ID:**  
**Reviewer and contact person:** Lystra Fletcher-Paul  
**IE Contact Person(s):**

**Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars):**  
**Co-reviewer(s):**

<p>Technical Summary</p>	<p>The project “<b>Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin</b>” aims to <b>promote resilience to climate hazards and enhance climate change adaptation measures to the communities within the Songwe River Basin (SRB)</b>. This will be carried out by incorporating climate adaptation response strategies into local practices so that assets, livelihoods, and ecosystem services are protected from climate-induced risks associated with expected droughts, seasonal shifts, and storm-related disaster events.</p> <p>This will be done through the <b>four</b> components below:</p> <p><b>Component 1:</b> Strengthen Institutional capacity and knowledge management to promote climate resilient development in the SRB <b>(USD 1,555,000)</b></p> <p><b>Component 2:</b> Enhance capacity for planning, designing, implementing and monitoring integrated Flood Early Warning Systems (FEWS) <b>(USD 1,500,000)</b></p> <p><b>Component 3:</b> Transfer climate resilient WASH <b>(USD 5,000,000)</b></p> <p><b>Component 4:</b> Small Grants programme to build SRB resilience through community implemented small scale projects <b>(USD 3,400,000)</b></p>
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	<p><b>Requested financing overview:</b>  Project/Programme Execution Cost: <b>USD 1,272,000</b>  Total Project/Programme Cost: <b>USD 12,727,000</b>  Implementing Fee: <b>USD 1,272,000</b>  <b>Financing Requested: USD 13,99,000</b></p> <p>The proposal <b>includes</b> a request for a project formulation grant valued at USD 30,000.</p> <p>The initial technical review <b>raised several issues</b>, such as the need to further clarify the cost-effectiveness rationale across components, and how the small grant programme will ensure equitable access and sustainability.</p> <p>The second review indicates that most of the issues raised in the first review have been addressed with the exception of remaining issues, specifically, the inclusion of droughts among the effects of climate change, the rewording of some of the expected outputs, the inclusion of feedback mechanisms in the capacity building activities and the clarification of the criteria used for allocation of budgets between the two countries in Components 3 and 4. These are discussed in the number of Clarification Requests (CRs) and Corrective Action Requests (CARs) raised in the review.</p> <p>The third (final) review finds that all outstanding CRs and CARs have been addressed.</p>
Date	September 10, 2025

Review Criteria	Questions	First Technical Review Comments May 13, 2025	Second Technical Review Comments August 17, 2025	Third Technical Review Comments September 10, 2025
Country Eligibility	1. Are all of the participating countries party to the Kyoto Protocol and/or the Paris Agreement?	<b>Yes.</b>	-	-

	2. Are all of the participating countries developing countries particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	<b>Yes.</b> Malawi and Tanzania are impacted by increased water temperatures in the Songwe river which adversely impacts its ecosystem and results in deoxygenation of the water body. The Songwe River is also impacted by elongated seasonal floods that can result in flash floods and fluvial floods in lowlands.	<b>Partially cleared.</b> In addition to floods and increased temperatures, droughts and prolonged dry spells have also been mentioned among the effects of climate change. (Paragraphs 6 and 8).  <b>CAR1(New):</b> Please include droughts among the adverse effects of climate change.	<b>CAR (NEW): Cleared.</b> As per insertion at paragraph 9.
Project Eligibility	1. Have the designated government authorities for the Adaptation Fund from each of the participating countries endorsed the project/programme?	<b>Yes.</b> As per endorsement letters from Tanzania dated 29 <sup>th</sup> January 2025, and Malawi dated 29 <sup>th</sup> February 2025.	-	-
	2. Has the pre-concept provided necessary information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve, including both the regional and the country perspective?	<b>Yes.</b> <b>However additional information is required.</b>  <b>CR1:</b> In the Climate change context section on page 2, please add information on Tanzania as the narrative seems skewed towards Malawi.	<b>CR1: Cleared</b>  Paragraph 7 provides additional information on the Climate Change context of Tanzania.	-
	3. Have the project/programme objectives, components	<b>CR2:</b> Please strengthen the link between the components and the main objective, particularly in	<b>CR2: Not cleared</b>  The goal and objective have been revised to strengthen	<b>CAR2 (NEW): Cleared.</b>  As per amendments to table 1.

	and financing been clearly explained?	relation to climate risk reduction for vulnerable agro-pastoral groups.	<p>the link between the main objective. Table 3 clearly shows how each component addresses the climate risks (page 9). However, some of the expected outputs are expressed as activities.</p> <p><b>CAR2(NEW):</b> Please review the Expected Outputs and reword them, as appropriate, so that they are expressed in an actionable and measurable manner.</p>	
	<p>4. Has the project/programme been justified in terms of how:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- it supports concrete adaptation actions?</li> <li>- it builds added value through the regional approach?</li> <li>- it promotes new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation?</li> <li>- it is cost-effective?</li> <li>- it is consistent with applicable strategies and plans?</li> <li>- it incorporates learning and knowledge management?</li> </ul>	<p><b>CR3:</b> Please link each project component specific climate hazards identified in the TDA and SAP (2024). For instance, clarify how Component 2’s flood early warning system addresses recurrent flooding in the lower basin and how Component 3’s WASH interventions mitigate water scarcity and waterborne diseases. Section [II-A], Page [7].</p> <p><b>CAR1:</b> Please revise Section II-B to include</p>	<p><b>CR3: Cleared</b></p> <p>Section II-A (Paragraphs 11 – 13) describes how each component is linked to the specific climate hazard.</p> <p><b>CAR1: Cleared</b></p> <p>The Innovation matrix has been included in Section II B, Table 3 which identifies</p>	-

	<p>- it will be developed through a consultative process with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations, in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund?</p> <p>- it will take into account sustainability?</p>	<p>an innovation matrix, identifying whether activities represent technological, procedural, or social innovations. Kindly specify whether automated weather stations are new to the SRB and describe how indigenous knowledge will be integrated into Component 4. Section [II-B], Page [8].</p> <p><b>CR4:</b> Please provide a mapping table linking project outputs to strategic objectives in SRBDP, SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan, Malawi Vision 2063, and Tanzania's Five-Year Development Plan that mention transboundary cooperation or climate adaptation needs. Section [II-D], Page [10].</p> <p><b>CAR2:</b> Please explicitly state that the project addresses Transboundary Water</p>	<p>whether activities represent technological, procedural, or social innovations.</p> <p>Paragraph 21 describes how indigenous knowledge will be integrated into Component 4.</p> <p><b>CR4: Cleared</b></p> <p>Mapping table aligning project outputs with policy frameworks is provided in Section: II-C Table 4</p> <p><b>CAR2: Cleared</b></p> <p>Transboundary Water Management and DRR as focal areas have been addressed in Paragraph 5. In addition, throughout the proposal, transboundary water management and DRR have been specifically mentioned to highlight these focal areas.</p> <p><b>CR5: Cleared</b></p> <p>SONGWECOM's comparative advantage vs</p>	
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		<p>Management and Disaster Risk Reduction in the project background and context. Highlight these focal areas throughout the proposal. Section [I], Page [1].</p> <p><b>CR5:</b> Please describe how the comparative advantage of the regional coordination through SONGWECOM is more effective than national-level efforts for key interventions like flood forecasting and groundwater management. Clarify how benefits will be equitably shared between Malawi and Tanzania. Section [II-A], Page [5]</p> <p><b>CAR3:</b> Please revise Section II-E to include a structured plan for capturing, sharing, and applying lessons learned—including tools, platforms, and a timeline for knowledge-</p>	<p>national-level efforts has been clarified in Section: II-A Comparative Advantage, Paragraph 14</p> <p><b>CAR3: Cleared</b></p> <p>A structured learning &amp; knowledge management plan with timelines has been included in Section: II-E Learning and Knowledge Management Paragraphs 28 – 30.</p> <p><b>CR6: Cleared</b></p> <p>Gender-disaggregated needs assessments and a description of how the results of the assessment have been incorporated into the project design are described in Section: II-F Consultative</p>	
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		<p>sharing activities. Reference: Section [II-E], Page [11]</p> <p><b>CR6:</b> Please provide details on gender-disaggregated needs assessments and summarize how input from vulnerable groups was incorporated into the design.</p> <p><b>CAR4:</b> Include a table or narrative describing consultation outcomes by gender and age group. Section [II-F], Page [12]</p>	<p>Process Paragraph 31-33 and Table 4.</p> <p><b>CAR 4: Cleared</b></p> <p>The Table showing consultation outcomes by gender and age group has been included in Section: II-F, Table 4.</p> <p>At the concept stage, please ensure that capacity building activities include opportunities for feedback and assessment to ensure that the intended technologies are understood and adjustments can be made for future training activities to be more effective.</p>	
	<p>5. Does the pre-concept briefly explain which organizations would be involved in the proposed regional project/programme at the regional and national/sub-national level, and how coordination would be</p>	<p><b>CAR5:</b> Please provide a stakeholder mapping table outlining key regional, national, and sub-national organizations involved in the project, including their roles and responsibilities. Clarify how coordination</p>	<p><b>CAR5: Cleared</b></p> <p>Stakeholder mapping and coordination mechanisms provided in Section: III Implementation Arrangements, Table 5</p>	-

	<p>arranged? Does it explain how national institutions, and when possible, national implementing entities (NIEs) would be involved as partners in the project?</p>	<p>mechanisms (e.g., joint committees, data-sharing agreements, co-planning platforms) will be established between SONGWECOM, national institutions, and local governments.</p> <p><b>CR7:</b> Please indicate whether National Implementing Entities (NIEs) from Malawi and Tanzania were consulted during the design phase, and if not, whether they will be engaged as executing partners in specific components of the project. Provide rationale for their inclusion or exclusion.</p>	<p><b>CR7: Cleared</b></p> <p>NIE consultation and role in execution explained in Section: III Paragraphs 36 and 37, as well as (under Executing Entities), Page: Table 5</p>	
<p>Resource Availability</p>	<p>6. Is the requested project / programme funding within the funding windows of the programme for regional projects/programmes?</p>	<p><b>CR8:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Please clarify if SONGWECOM will be the executing entity for the PFG. If not, please amend the PFG form.</li> <li>2. Please amend the proposed start and</li> </ol>	<p><b>CR8: Cleared</b></p>	<p>-</p>

		<p>end date for the PFG.</p> <p>3. Please uncheck the no-PFG box on the cover page as the proposal does include a PFG and include the PFG requested amount on the cover page.</p>		
	<p>7. Are the administrative costs (Implementing Entity Management Fee and Project/ Programme Execution Costs) at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme for implementing entity (IE) fees and at or below 10 per cent of the project/programme cost for the execution costs?</p>	<p><b>CR9:</b> Please amend the project component and financing table to remove decimal points.</p> <p><b>CR10:</b> Please include the disaggregated budget per country if possible.</p>	<p><b>CR9: Cleared</b></p> <p><b>CR10: Not cleared</b></p> <p>Disaggregated budget per country is provided in <b>Table 2.</b></p> <p>However, paragraph 10 of the Pre concept note states that Tanzania will receive “ a <i>proportionately</i> higher share” for the WASH and Small Grants components since the project covers 5 districts in Tanzania and 2 in Malawi. Thus, on the basis of the number of districts, Tanzania should receive 5/7 (71%) and Malawi 2/7 (29 %), of the budget allocation for</p>	<p><b>CR10: Cleared.</b></p> <p>As per amendments to paragraph 11 and Table 2.</p>

			<p>Components 3 and 4. The disaggregated budget per country shows however, that Tanzania has been allocated 55% of the WASH budget and 53 % of the Small Grants budget, while Malawi will receive 45% and 47 %, respectively. This allocation is not consistent with the statement in Paragraph 10.</p> <p>Please clarify whether a different criterion was used to determine the allocation of funds for these two components and if so, please explain what criterion was used.</p>	
Eligibility of IE	8. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible Implementing Entity that has been accredited by the Board?	<b>Yes.</b> UNEP is currently accredited with an Accreditation Expiration Date of 29 November 2025	-	-



## PRE-CONCEPT NOTE FOR REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

### PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

**Title of Project/Programme:** Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin

**Countries:** Malawi and United Republic of Tanzania

**Thematic Focal Area<sup>1</sup>:** Transboundary water management

**Type of Implementing Entity:** Multilateral Implementing Entity

**Implementing Entity:** United Nation Environmental Programme (UNEP)

**Executing Entities:** The Joint Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM)

**Amount of Financing Requested:** \$13,999,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

**Project Formulation Grant Request:** Yes  No

**Amount of Requested financing for PFG:** 30,000 (in U.S Dollars Equivalent)

**Letters of Endorsement (LOE) signed for all countries:** Yes  No

*NOTE: LOEs should be signed by the Designated Authority (DA). The signatory DA must be on file with the Adaptation Fund. To find the DA currently on file check this page: <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/apply-funding/designated-authorities>*

**Stage of Submission:**

- This pre-concept has been submitted before
- This is the first submission ever of the pre-concept

In case of a resubmission, please indicate the last submission date: [Click or tap to enter a date.](#)

**Please note that pre-concept should not exceed 5 pages (in addition to this first cover page)**

<sup>1</sup> Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

### **Project/Programme Background and Context:**

1. The Songwe River is a valuable local and regional water course that is facing growing pressures by human and climatic stressors, placing both communities and natural habitats within the catchment at risk. The Songwe River Basin (SRB) covers an estimated area of 4,200 km<sup>2</sup> encompassing portions of two districts in Malawi (Chitipa and Karonga) and five districts in Tanzania (Kyela, Ileje, Mbozi, Momba, and Mbeya Rural). Originating from an upper Plateau Zone, the Songwe flows downward through a floodplain before reaching Lake Malawi/Nyasa and is part of the wider Zambezi River basin. The river forms part of the formal border between Malawi and Mainland Tanzania and has an estimated population of over 430,000 with 50% being women<sup>2</sup>.
2. The Songwe River Basin (SRB) is predominantly an agricultural region, with limited industrial activity and few alternatives for income generation. Cultivation is predominantly favoured in the hilly areas and foot zones, but the expansion of settlements has led to the intensive cropping of steeper slopes. These practices contribute to significant soil erosion, runoff, river siltation, and heightened flooding. Water scarcity is a daily challenge for many household farmers. Preliminary estimates indicate a notable lack of access to safe water sources, with percentages of 30%, 40%, and 50% in the Lower, Middle, and Upper basin, respectively.
3. Some of the main environmental challenges in the Songwe River Basin are recurrent flooding, especially in the lower basin, which destroys cropped areas, damages infrastructure, and causes loss of life and habitats; increasing drought frequency and water scarcity; growing population pressures due to growing food, water and energy needs, leading to land and forest degradation, declining water levels and quality; deforestation, unsuitable fishing practices, bush burning, and unsustainable cultivation practices causing soil erosion, high sediment loads, and biodiversity loss; deterioration of water quality, health and sanitation facilities plus disposal of waste into rivers and groundwater contaminate and deteriorate the environment and affect public health; frequent shifting of the international border between Tanzania and Malawi in the river delta zone due to the constant and random meandering of the river, making district development planning difficult.
4. Due to these challenges in the basin, riparian countries signed a Convention that established a Joint Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM) on 18 May 2017 and came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018, resulting in Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP) which is designed to deliver a Shared Vision 2050 i.e., Utilizing the basin's natural resources for sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, and reducing the adverse impacts associated with floods in the lower basin".
5. The project addresses transboundary water management and disaster risk management by strengthening joint planning and coordination mechanisms between Malawi and Tanzania through the operationalization of the Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM) as a governance platform. By promoting Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), the project ensures that shared water resources are equitably and sustainably managed across borders, accounting for both human needs and ecosystem health. It tackles disaster risk through the design and deployment of a regionally integrated Flood Early Warning System (FEWS), incorporating real-time hydrometeorological data, predictive flood modeling, and local communication protocols to reduce vulnerability to flash floods, particularly in the lower basin. In parallel, the project supports the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, land-use planning, and community-based adaptation to mitigate the impacts of recurrent droughts and floods. This dual focus enhances the resilience of both ecosystems and communities, while fostering long-term cooperation between the riparian states to manage the Songwe River as a shared and climate-sensitive resource.

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<sup>2</sup> [www.africanwaterfacility.org/sites/default/files/AWF-Project-appraisal-report-MULTIN-SONGWE.pdf](http://www.africanwaterfacility.org/sites/default/files/AWF-Project-appraisal-report-MULTIN-SONGWE.pdf)

### Climate Change Context

6. Malawi is expected to become significantly warmer, with an increase between 1.5°C and over 3.5°C by 2050. Projected changes in precipitation points to a tendency for rain to fall more intensely, with negative impacts for food production and access to water. Climate change is also anticipated to impact Lake Nyasa/Malawi and the Songwe River ecosystem in terms of water temperature (due to increased temperature), nutrient profile (due to riparian environmental degradation), and column depth, thereby affecting fish stock and composition. Elevated surface temperatures can lead to hypoxia (deoxygenation) in bottom waters. Droughts and receding water levels resulting from climate change will further affect fish species and catches. For example, Simmance et al. (2022) reported reduced catches of favourite fish species in Lake Chilwa, southern Malawi, due to increased drought and lake level recession in recent years, while catfish (*Clarius gariepinus*) catches remained unaffected.
7. In Tanzania, historical climate data (1981–2020) shows high inter-annual rainfall variability on the Tanzanian side, with a mean annual rainfall of 1193.3 mm and years of significant deficits—up to 350 mm in 2007. Both minimum and maximum temperatures are rising, with an average Tmax of 25.8°C and Tmin of 14.1°C. Projections indicate a future increase in Tmax and Tmin by 0.5°C and 0.6°C respectively (2021–2050), with implications for crop evapotranspiration and energy demand in Tanzania. Songwe River Basin in Tanzania's side experienced 15 years of drought out of 40 between 1981–2020. Future projections show increasing rainfall variability, including shortened rainy seasons, early cessation, and increased dry spells, especially during critical farming months like February to April. These erratic patterns affect planting and harvesting cycles, increasing agricultural vulnerability in Tanzania.

8. The projected elongated seasonal rains in the SRB may also serve as a significant driver of frequent flash floods and fluvial floods in lowlands. Flooding issues have far-reaching consequences, affecting crops, infrastructure, and public health. Immediate triggers encompass intense rainfall, topography, drainage issues, blocked waterways, and sediment build-up. Underlying factors involve deforestation, land use shifts, poor floodplain management, lack of flood protection, and inadequate watershed strategies. Communities residing in flood-prone areas may be vulnerable to the loss of assets (housing) and the failure of infrastructure, such as access roads and sanitation. A study by Mikova and Ipyana (2019)<sup>3</sup> reported that the annual flooding of the Songwe River in Kyela district causes outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and typhoid as floodwaters wash through latrines, barnyards, and water sources. In Tanzania climate change is affecting agriculture through decreased rainfall, increased temperatures, and prolonged dry spells. For example, a study in Ileje District, Tanzania, found that 36% of surveyed households reported reduced productivity, income losses, and biodiversity degradation due to temperature increases and rainfall decline (Muganyizi et al., 2021)<sup>4</sup>.

8. According to TDA (-2023), climatic drought in SRB is becoming more frequent and severe due to increasing rainfall variability and rising temperatures, posing significant risks to water resources, agriculture, and out of 40 years, Songwe River Basin has experienced livelihoods. With delayed rainfall onset, early cessation, and prolonged intra-seasonal dry spells that reduce soil moisture and shorten growing seasons leading to declining crop yields, food insecurity and economic vulnerability. Extended droughts also lower river flows and groundwater recharge, intensifying competition for water between households, farms, and ecosystems, while degrading wetlands and riparian habitats. Given its transboundary nature, drought impacts in one part of the basin have direct consequences downstream, underscoring the need for coordinated management, climate-resilient agriculture, early warning systems, and joint adaptation measures to reduce risk and build

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<sup>3</sup> Towards realization of nexus-doing at the grassroots level: Water-energy-food governance assessment in the Songwe River Basin (Tanzania and Malawi) : M Ipyana and K D Mikova 2019

<sup>4</sup> Muganyizi, J. M., Lyimo, G. J., & Mung'ong'o, C. G. (2021). Community Livelihood Vulnerability to Climate Change in Ileje District, South-Western Tanzania. *Journal of the Geographical Association of Tanzania*, 41(1), 19–43

~~resilience drought conditions for about 15 years while the remaining years were dominated by wet conditions, with some extreme dry years. Increased temperature and droughts would drive the population to undertake their farming closer to riverbanks, thus causing erosion and siltation.~~

9. **Project/Programme Objectives:**

9-10. The overarching goal of the project is to build climate resilience and strengthen adaptation efforts among communities in the Songwe River Basin (SRB). The objective is to enhance adaptive capacity of SRB communities to climate hazard associated to increased frequency and intensity of floods, droughts and dry spells by addressing gaps in disaster preparedness, livelihood vulnerability to climate shocks and improving access to timely climate information

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**Table. 1 Project/Programme Components and Financing:**

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
1. Strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge management to promote climate resilient development in the SRB	Institutional Capacity of SONGWECOM, local governments enhanced to plan, design and implement transboundary IWLRM	<p><del>1. Groundwater Comprehensive knowledge and management is strengthened through hydrogeological assessments, with three technical reports and a geospatial database on quantity, quality, recharge, and river-aquifer interactions produced.</del></p> <p><del>1. e hydrogeological assessments conducted on groundwater resources, including quantity, quality, recharge rates, and aquifer interaction with Songwe River</del></p> <p><del>Wetland and floodplain management enhanced through the development of maps in intervention areas, integrated with climate projections and land-use data to support planning in flood-prone and low-lying areas</del></p> <p><del>Wetland and floodplain maps maps present in intervention areas developed and integrated with climate projections and land-use data to support planning in flood-prone and low-lying areas.</del></p> <p><del>2.</del></p> <p><del>2.</del></p> <p><del>3. Groundwater abstraction policies and regulatory frameworks developed/updated to enable adaptive aquifer management under changing recharge and seasonal flow conditions. Groundwater governance is strengthened through development and adoption of updated abstraction policies and regulatory frameworks enabling adaptive aquifer management under changing recharge and seasonal flow conditions.</del></p>	Tanzania & Malawi	1,555,000

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Project/Program Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
		<p>3. <del>_____</del></p> <p>4. <del>Climate sensitive land use and management plans developed/updated for sub-catchments, integrating data on erosion, deforestation and vegetation loss from irregular rainfall and prolonged dry seasons. Advanced sub-catchment land use and management planning through the development and updating of climate-sensitive plans that integrate data on erosion, deforestation, and vegetation loss. Climate-sensitive land use and management planning is strengthened in sub-catchments through development and updating of plans integrating erosion, deforestation, and vegetation loss data.</del></p> <p>4. <del>Training provided to SONGWECOM, central and local governments and agencies, civil society and the private sector on IWRM, grants management, adaptive land use planning, hydrological modeling, and flood risk management tools.</del></p> <p>5. <del>Improved capacity of SONGWECOM, government, civil society, and private sector actors through training on IWRM, grants management, adaptive land-use planning, hydrological modeling, and flood risk management tools. Trained SONGWECOM, government institutions, civil society and private sector actors on IWRM, grants management, adaptive land-use planning, hydrological modeling, and flood risk management tools.</del></p> <p>6. <del>Communication strategy and knowledge-sharing platform are established to enable exchange of lessons learned, systematization of experiences, and Communication strategy to share lessons learned from the project and knowledge-sharing platform are established where lessons learned are exchanged, experiences systematized and local knowledge consolidated for planning and consolidation of local knowledge for</del></p>		

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Project/Program me Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countrie s	Amount (US\$)
		<del>planning and evaluation</del> <del>evaluation-</del> <del>6-</del>		
2.Enhance capacity for planning, designing, implementing and monitoring integrated Flood Early Warning systems (FEWS)	Climate information dissemination mechanism strengthened to deliver climate information to national policy-makers, SONGWECOM technical officers and local communities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate-responsive observation networks and hydro-meteorological databases <del>established</del><u>operationalized</u> in high-risk sub-basins; <u>to enable real-time flood and drought risk assessment</u>.<del>supporting real-time flood and drought risk assessment.</del></li> <li>User-centered FEWS Web portal <del>established</del><u>developed</u>, <u>to support decision-making and resilience planning for agriculture, water and energy stakeholders at all levels</u>.<del>to support decision-making and community resilience planning for regional, national, and community level agriculture, water, and energy stakeholders.</del></li> <li>Monitoring network <del>for</del> the Songwe Flood Forecasting <del>Platform</del> <u>Platform</u> <del>Platform</del> <u>Platform</u> <del>established</del><u>developed</u>, and <u>operational through automated weather and hydrological stations supported through Automated Weather Stations and Automated Hydrological stations.</u></li> <li>Hydrological and flood forecasting models <del>developed</del> and <u>integrated into FEWS, FEWS, incorporating rainfall projections, evapotranspiration monitoring, and flash flood prediction, incorporating seasonal rainfall projections, evapotranspiration monitoring, and flash flood prediction.</u></li> <li><del>Capacity building to enhance widespread adoption, effectiveness, and reliability of FEWS</del> <u>Stakeholder capacity strengthened through training, provision of materials, and technical assistance to enhance the adoption, effectiveness, and reliability of the Flood Early Warning System</u> <del>Stakeholders are trained and provided with materials and technical assistance to enhance adoption, effectiveness and reliability of the Flood Early Warning System (FEWS).</del></li> </ol>	Tanzania & Malawi	1,500,000
3. Transfer concrete adaptation technologies, climate resilient WASH and	Climate resilient water supply and sanitation infrastructure promoted	<del>1. Seasonal water access and soil moisture retention are enhanced through the establishment of cClimate-smart water harvesting and management systems established/rehabilitated, including rainwater ponds and check dams</del> <del>Climate-</del>	Tanzania & Malawi	5,000,000

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Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
catchment protection measures		<p><del>smart Water Harvesting and Management Management systems established, including rainwater ponds and check dams to enhance seasonal water access and soil moisture retention.</del></p> <p><del>1. including rainwater harvesting through ponds and check dams for seasonal water and access and to increase soil moisture</del></p> <p><del>2. W</del>introduce water-efficient technologies in crop, livestock and aquaculture <del>production production implemented established launched to reduce climate-induced water scarcity and improve productivity to address climate-induced water scarcity.</del></p> <p><del>3. Access to safe water and sanitation in flood-prone communities is improved through the development and rehabilitation of eClimate-resilient Water Supply &amp; Sanitation Infrastructure developed and/or rehabilitated in vulnerable, flood-prone communities to reduce waterborne disease risks.</del></p> <p><del>rehabilitated....</del></p> <p><del>4.3. -Xx far</del>Farmers in SRBmers trained Capacity of building conducted for smallholder irrigators and Water Users Associations (WUAs) strengthened through training on efficient irrigation management, environmental flow monitoring, and adaptive cropping calendars on efficient irrigation water management environmental, flow monitoring, and adaptive cropping calendars.</p>		
4. Small Grants programme to build SRB resilience through community implemented innovative small scale projects	Improved Community resilience to climate change in the basin.	<p><del>1. Diversified and climate-resilient livelihoods promoted throughXX Nnature-based enterprises, clean energy value chains, and climate-adapted livestock and aquaculture developed in vulnerable communities.</del></p> <p><del>2. CClimate resilient Smart Agagriculture practices implemented by xx farmers: farmers in SRB scaled up through conservation tillage, drought-tolerant crops, rainwater harvesting, and farmer-led climate services to improve adaptive capacity and productivity to improve adaptive capacity and</del></p>	Tanzania & Malawi	3,400,000

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Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$)
		<del>productivity through conservation tillage, drought-tolerant crops, rainwater harvesting, and farmer-led climate services.</del> 3. Climate proofed community infrastructure ( <u>Slope stabilization works, levees, flood embankments, and retention ponds; flood-resistant boreholes, latrines, and water points</u> ) <del>and settlements</del> developed or <del>upgraded</del> <u>upgraded in high-risk areas to reduce vulnerability to floods and landslides to reduce risks from floods and landslides in high-risk areas.</u>		
				<b>11,455,000</b>
5. Project/Programme Execution cost				1,272,000
6. Total Project/Programme Cost				12,727,000
7. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable)				1,272,000
Amount of Financing Requested				13,999,000

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#### Disaggregated budget per country

10.11. The disaggregated budget per country reflects an equitable allocation based on project scope and ~~population coverage~~ geographic coverage. Distribution on the components 3 on WASH and 4 on community small grants is based on proportional population allocation within the basin based on 2023 data of total of around 425,504 people of which 62% are in Tanzania and 38% in Malawi. Other costs are Tanzania, covering five districts (Kyela, Ilje, Mbeya Rural, Mbozi, and Momba), receives a proportionately higher share for components such as WASH and Small Grants, while Malawi, with two districts (Karonga and Chitipa), receives a corresponding allocation aligned with its coverage. Shared components, including institutional capacity building and the Flood Early Warning System (FEWS), are allocated equally between the two countries to ensure balanced regional benefits.

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Table 2. Disaggregated Budget Per Country (In USD)

S/N	Component	Total Cost (USD)	Tanzania (USD)	Malawi (USD)	Basis for Allocation
1.	Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge management	1,555,000	777,500	777,500	Equal regional benefit through SONGWECOM capacity building and joint trainings
2.	Component 2: Flood Early Warning Systems (FEWS)	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	Equal installation of hydro-meteorological stations and joint data platforms
3.	Component 3: WASH &	5,000,000	<u>3,100,000</u> <del>2,750,000</del>	<u>1,900,000</u> <del>2,250,000</del>	<u>Based on We will base the</u>

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S/N	Component	Total Cost (USD)	Tanzania (USD)	Malawi (USD)	Basis for Allocation
	catchment protection measures				targeting to areas of highest vulnerability considering population density and ecosystem degradation in the basin. proportionalased equal distribution in each district on population share and infrastructure needs
4.	Component 4: Community small grants	3,400,000	<del>2,108,000</del> 1,800,000	<del>1,292,000</del> 1,600,000	(Tanzania: 5 districts, Malawi: 2)  Proportional population allocation in the basin based on 2023 data district (Tanzania: 62% population, Malawi: 38 population) coverage and number of targeted communities
5.	Programme Execution Costs	1,272,000	<del>636,000</del> <del>636,000</del>		Equal share as both countries are equally involved in administration via SONGWECOM
6.	Implementing Entity Fee (UNEP)	1,272,000	<del>636,000</del> <del>636,000</del>		UNEP as MIE supports both equally across regions
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13,999,000</b>	<b><del>8,007,500</del>7,349,500</b>	<b><del>5,991,500</del>6,649,500</b>	

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**Projected Duration:**  
5 years.

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

### **A. Describe the project/programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities, how these activities would contribute to climate resilience, and how they would build added value through the regional approach, compared to implementing similar activities in each country individually. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects would contribute to the overall increase in resilience.**

11-12. Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin project aims to contribute to the Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP) through the Strategic Action Plan (SAP,2024) for the Songwe River Basin (SRB), which resulted from a detailed and comprehensive Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) conducted in the Basin from 2022 to 2023. The Songwe River Basin's Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) identify several climate hazards affecting the region. These hazards include increased frequency and intensity of floods and droughts, land degradation due to deforestation and unsustainable agricultural practices, and water scarcity impacting both human consumption and agricultural productivity. The SAP outlines strategic interventions to address these challenges, emphasizing the need for integrated water resource management, ecosystem restoration, and community-based adaptation strategies.

12-13. The project's components are designed to directly respond to these identified climate hazards. For instance, the establishment of a Flood Early Warning System (FEWS) aims to mitigate the impacts of recurrent flooding, particularly in the lower basin areas prone to such events. The promotion of climate-smart agriculture and the development of climate-resilient water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure address the challenges of drought and water scarcity, enhancing the adaptive capacity of local communities. Furthermore, the project's focus on institutional capacity building and knowledge management supports the implementation of integrated water resource management practices, aligning with the SAP's strategic objectives.

13-14. By aligning project components with the climate hazards identified in the TDA and SAP, the initiative ensures a targeted and effective approach to building resilience in the Songwe River Basin. The integration of community-based adaptation measures, ecosystem restoration efforts, and transboundary cooperation mechanisms reflects a comprehensive strategy to address the multifaceted impacts of climate change in the region. This alignment not only enhances the project's relevance and effectiveness but also contributes to the sustainable development goals outlined in the SAP.

14-15. SONGWECOM offers a clear comparative advantage in addressing cross-border climate challenges particularly in areas like flood forecasting and groundwater management where uncoordinated national efforts may lead to gaps or redundancies. The Commission facilitates real-time data sharing, basin-wide planning, and harmonized early warning systems, enabling more coherent and cost-effective interventions. Its governance structure, including a Council of Ministers and Joint Technical Committees, ensures high level guidance and representation from key sectors and institutionalizes collaboration between Malawi and Tanzania. Equitable benefit-sharing between the two countries is central to SONGWECOM's mandate. Joint planning processes, bilateral agreements, and stakeholder platforms ensure that climate adaptation benefits such as enhanced early warning services, improved WASH infrastructure, and sustainable livelihoods are distributed fairly. These processes are supported by shared performance indicators and regular monitoring to ensure both countries derive proportional and transparent benefits from the regional investment. The project will mainly focus on the following components and activities:

15-16. **Component 1: Strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge management to promote climate resilient development in the SRB:** A capacity needs assessment for the region showed gaps

across core areas of IWRM, IUWM, and climate change adaptation implementation. To address the challenges posed by climate change effectively, it is imperative to prioritize capacity-building for adaptation and establish robust coordination and collaboration with SRB stakeholders.

**46-17. Component 2: Enhance capacity for planning, designing, implementing and monitoring integrated Flood Early Warning systems (FEWS):** With the support of GEF through AfDB, SONGWECOM developed the Songwe Flood Forecasting System. However, due to the lack of monitoring stations across the basin, currently the platform is running on global satellite prediction models and global meteorological forecasting data as precipitation input to run hydrological forecasting models. Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Systems (FFEWS) report recommended the installation of six automated weather stations and 4 hydrological stations around the basin to assist in flood forecast and early warning systems. The data monitoring stations and platforms will be complemented by the preparation and adoption of MoUs with MDAs for operation and maintenance of hydrometeorological networks and data acquisition and sharing responsibilities between SONGWECOM and national institutions. The MOU with national meteorological services will support data and information exchange, particularly for flood forecasting and early warning systems, and future dam operations as well as applications such as water allocation and pollution control.

**47-18. Component 3: Transfer concrete adaptation technologies, climate resilient WASH and catchment protection measures:** The Songwe River has various tributaries such as Mweza River, Luswisi, Itumba, Kija, and Lubangalala in Tanzania, and Hanga, Kasaya, Kakoma, Kyungu, and Makeye in Malawi, which contribute to overall water availability. These rivers' water flow corresponds to rainfall patterns, resulting in higher flows during the wet season and decreased availability in the dry season, which worsens during droughts and affects groundwater levels. The Basin suffers from the deterioration of safe water sources, health and sanitation facilities due to flooding and poor water management; a considerable part of the Basin Population is lacking access to safe water supply. Studies further noted that the annual flooding of the Songwe River in Kyela district causes outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and typhoid as floodwaters wash through latrines, barnyards, and water sources. To tackle these challenges and ensure steady water supply, sustainable land management, reforestation, and water conservation and sanitation options are crucial for ensuring a steady water supply throughout the year.

**48-19. Component 4: Small Grants programme to build SRB resilience through community implemented innovative small-scale projects:** Most districts in the SRB are characterized by rural, economically disadvantaged populations and highly susceptible to climate variability and change. The project proposes the establishment of a small grants program aimed at meeting the financial, capacity-building, and adaptation needs of these communities. The small grants programme will support local practices to safeguard assets, livelihoods, and ecosystem services from risks associated with droughts, seasonal changes, and flood-related disasters.

**B. Describe how the project /programme would promote new and innovative solutions to climate change adaptation, such as new approaches, technologies and mechanisms.**

**49-20.** Under component 1 & 2 the project will promote innovative data-sharing platforms to disseminate research findings and facilitate evidence-based decision-making for adaptation strategies. The platform will integrate assessments and maps of water resources and ecosystems and support public and private sector engineers and hydrologists on sustainable groundwater use and conservation practices that will be rolled out by the commission further strengthening regional cooperation through knowledge and data sharing. The integration of Songwe Flood Forecasting Platform with installation of six automated weather stations and 4 hydrological stations in the basin and national meteorological services will increase capacity to produce relevant climate information and early warning system and support communities to prepare, respond, adapt to minimize adverse impacts of drought and floods.

The project will assess most effective approaches to dissemination reaching communities who aren't digitally connected, making sure alerts are trusted and understood.

20-21. Component 3 will introduce innovative water harvesting and irrigation systems, such as valley dams, rainwater harvesting techniques, and solar-powered boreholes and irrigation schemes. These systems are technological innovations intended to enhance water availability and agricultural productivity in the basin. Capacity-building around these technologies will include procedural innovations such as adaptive cropping calendars and water-efficient agricultural practices tailored to evolving climatic conditions.

22. Under Component 4 community-based adaptation will be encouraged through a small grants programme that implements innovative adaptation interventions. These include beekeeping, aquaculture, fodder production, and horticulture. By diversifying income sources and reducing reliance on traditional agricultural practices, these initiatives will help build climate resilience among local communities. The small-scale projects program is particularly suited to fostering innovation for three reasons. Firstly, these projects will address specific climate change threats in targeted communities by leveraging local and indigenous knowledge, thereby promoting innovative local ideas. Secondly, the local focus and moderate budget (under US\$50,000) of the small-scale projects offer a relatively low-risk opportunity to trial new and innovative adaptation approaches. Thirdly, successful projects can be scaled up, promoting an innovative approach to adaptation at the regional level. See the Innovation Matrix for the Project.

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Table 3. Innovation Matrix For Project

Component	Climate risk addressed	Innovative Activity Description	Type of Innovation	Expected Adaptation Benefit
Component 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased frequency and intensity of floods</li> <li>▪ Delayed or inadequate disaster preparedness</li> <li>▪ Limited access to timely climate information</li> </ul>	Development of integrated data-sharing platforms combining hydro-meteorological, water resource, and ecosystem information	Technological	Supports evidence-based policy and planning across sectors at basin and national levels
Component 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased frequency and intensity of floods</li> <li>▪ Delayed or inadequate disaster preparedness</li> <li>▪ Limited access to timely climate information</li> </ul>	Integration of Songwe Flood Forecasting Platform with national meteorological systems and automatic weather stations	Technological	Enhances real-time early warning and preparedness for flood/drought events
Component 1 & 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increased frequency and intensity of floods</li> </ul>	Design of inclusive alert dissemination systems targeting	Social	Improves access to and trust in climate risk alerts

Component	Climate risk addressed	Innovative Activity Description	Type of Innovation	Expected Adaptation Benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Droughts and dry spells</li> </ul>	offline and remote communities		for vulnerable populations
Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Droughts and dry spells</li> <li>▪ Food insecurity</li> </ul>	Installation of solar-powered boreholes, valley dams, and rainwater harvesting systems	Technological	Increases year-round access to water for drinking, irrigation, and livestock
Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food insecurity</li> <li>▪ Water scarcity during dry seasons and droughts</li> <li>▪ Soil moisture loss, affecting agriculture and aquaculture</li> </ul>	Promotion of adaptive irrigation calendars and water-efficient farming technologies	Procedural	Reduces climate-induced water stress on agriculture, improving food security
Component 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livelihood vulnerability to climate shocks</li> <li>▪ Droughts and dry spells</li> <li>▪ High exposure to floods and landslides</li> <li>▪ Food insecurity</li> <li>▪ Soil moisture loss, affecting agriculture and aquaculture</li> <li>▪ Climate-induced waterborne diseases</li> </ul>	Small grants programme enabling localized adaptation projects driven by community priorities	Social	Empowers grassroots innovation and local ownership of resilience actions
Component 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livelihood vulnerability to climate shocks</li> <li>▪ Droughts and dry spells</li> <li>▪ High exposure to floods and landslides</li> <li>▪ Food insecurity</li> <li>▪ Soil moisture loss, affecting agriculture and aquaculture</li> </ul>	Demonstration and piloting of nature-based livelihood options such as beekeeping and aquaculture	Social	Diversifies income and reduces reliance on climate-vulnerable agriculture
Component 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Livelihood vulnerability to climate shocks</li> <li>▪ Droughts and dry spells</li> <li>▪ High exposure to floods and landslides</li> <li>▪ Food insecurity</li> </ul>	Replication and scaling of successful innovations from small grants across the basin	Procedural	Promotes basin-wide uptake of tested community-based adaptation solutions

Component	Climate risk addressed	Innovative Activity Description	Type of Innovation	Expected Adaptation Benefit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soil moisture loss, affecting agriculture and aquaculture</li> </ul>			

**C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project/programme and explain how the regional approach would support cost-effectiveness.**

22-23. Component 1 is designed to strengthen SONGWECOM capacity to ensure long term sustainability for transboundary basin planning and management. Activities aimed at strengthening the institution capacity and sustainability are part of the scope. Component 2 will build on the FEWS initiated with financial support from GEF and the African Development Bank to develop and maintain monitoring and information management infrastructure and equipment for flood forecasting and early warning grounded in strengthening systems for hydrometeorological monitoring and analysis.

23-24. Components 3 and 4 will follow a cost-effective approach during implementation ensuring activities are based on the needs and requests of beneficiaries through direct consultations on the small grants programme and introduction to adaptation technologies. Initial consultations indicated that the proposed activities in the action plan will require relatively low investment. Solutions that require locally available resources will be prioritized. Cost effectiveness of the project will also be ensured through promotion of low cost water supply, sanitation and catchment management technologies and establishment of community management structures that will ensure the active involvement of the communities in project implementation providing labour input to the project and building capacity within the communities to be able to scale up activity implementation beyond the project sites.

24-25. The outputs of the projects are closely aligned with key national and regional policy frameworks. These include the SRBDP's goals on transboundary governance, flood risk reduction, and sustainable livelihoods; SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (SADC's RSAP) priorities on integrated water resources management and disaster risk reduction; Malawi Vision 2063's pillars on resilience, water infrastructure, and sustainable agriculture; and Tanzania's FYDP III objectives on climate-resilient infrastructure, institutional coordination, and improved community livelihoods. Together, these alignments ensure the project supports shared regional commitments and national development priorities on climate adaptation.

Table 4. Mapping Alignment Of Adaptation Fund Project Outputs With Key Policy Frameworks

Project Output	SRBDP Alignment	SADC RSAP V Alignment	Malawi Vision 2063	Tanzania FYDP III
Strengthened institutional capacity of SONGWECOM and local governments	SRBDP Objective: Strengthen transboundary institutional governance (Article 5)	Strategic Area: Strengthened basin institutions and cooperative governance	Pillar: Governance - Strengthening institutional coordination (p. 41)	Intervention Area: Institutional reforms and coordination (Section 3.1.1)
Flood Early Warning Systems (FEWS) established and scaled up	SRBDP Objective: Minimize socio-economic losses from flooding (Shared Vision 2050)	Priority Intervention: Disaster risk reduction and early warning (Theme 2)	Enabler: Environmental Sustainability and Resilience (p. 73)	Strategic Priority: Disaster risk preparedness and response (p. 64)
Adoption of climate-resilient	SRBDP Objective: Improve quality of	Theme: Water security and	Pillar: Human Capital - Water	Outcome: Access to climate-resilient

WASH and water harvesting infrastructure	water and sanitation (TDA 2023 Rec.)	resilience to climate variability (Theme 1)	infrastructure & service delivery (p. 49)	infrastructure (Section 2.4)
Small Grants Programme delivering nature-based, climate-resilient livelihoods	SRBDP Objective: Promote sustainable livelihoods & reduce degradation (SAP 2024)	Strategic Area: Community-based natural resources management (Theme 4)	Pillar: Agriculture Productivity and Commercialization (p. 57)	Objective: Enhance community livelihoods & climate adaptation (p. 88)
Knowledge management and regional learning events held	SRBDP Knowledge Hub: Promote cross-border data sharing & learning (SAP Action 2.1)	Theme: Knowledge management & climate services (Theme 5)	Cross-Cutting Enabler: Technology and Knowledge Transfer (p. 76)	Output: Strengthen data systems and dissemination (Section 3.3.2)

**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. If applicable, please refer to relevant regional plans and strategies where they exist.**

25-26. The Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Project is under the 10 years Songwe River Basin Development Programme (SRBDP) which is a multifaceted programme with several projects being implemented by SONGWECOM and is part of the SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management aimed at fostering cooperation and equitable sharing of benefits of the shared watercourses. The project is also strategically aligned to the Malawi vision 2063, Ten-year implementation Plan and the Tanzania five-year development plan phase 3 (2021/22-2025/26). It is also in line with the Tanzania Water Sector Development Programme Phase III 2022/2023 – 2025/2026.

26-27. The project further builds on the SONGWECOM Integrated Capacity Building Programme (2023) and the Strategic Action Plan for the Songwe River Basin (2024) which draws from the results generated through collaborative and participatory processes – hence it is relevant locally, nationally, and in the context of bilateral cooperation of the two countries.

27-28. The project will implement a structured, basin-wide plan for capturing, sharing, and applying lessons learned, ensuring that adaptation knowledge informs both implementation and regional scaling. Key tools will include a SONGWECOM-hosted digital knowledge portal consolidating technical reports, GIS data layers, FEWS outputs, groundwater assessments, and training materials, accessible to stakeholders from Malawi and Tanzania. Complementary learning instruments will comprise a bi-annual policy brief series, community case studies, and experience-sharing workshops. Knowledge-sharing platforms will include an Annual Transboundary Knowledge Forum convened by SONGWECOM, bi-annual Community Adaptation Learning Events led by small grant recipients and catchment committees, and Joint Policy Roundtables to link field-based insights to national policy processes. Implementation will follow a defined timeline: Year 1 (2026) will focus on establishing the Knowledge Management System and data protocols; Years 2–3 (2027–2028) will emphasize mid-term reviews and cross-learning; Years 4–5 (2029–2030) will consolidate lessons into synthesis reports and replication guidance; and Project Close (2031) will culminate in a Terminal Knowledge Workshop and publication of a final compendium.

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

~~28-29.~~ A robust learning and knowledge management (KM) component will be integrated into the Songwe River Basin project to systematically capture and disseminate lessons learned across all project components. This will involve the generation of knowledge products through participatory monitoring, regular reflection sessions, and documentation of best practices and challenges encountered during project implementation. Outputs such as technical briefs, case studies, and annual synthesis reports will highlight insights from climate-resilient WASH, flood early warning systems, transboundary governance, and nature-based adaptation interventions. Local innovations, including those from community-based projects and small grant recipients, will be documented to inform continuous improvement and adaptive management throughout the project lifecycle.

~~29-30.~~ To ensure broad dissemination and accessibility of knowledge, a bilingual online knowledge portal will be developed and managed by SONGWECOM, featuring GIS data, multimedia content, tools, and lessons from both Tanzania and Malawi. Regular transboundary learning events, exchange visits, and workshops will be organized to promote peer-to-peer learning and scale effective adaptation strategies. Policy briefs and technical notes will be tailored for use by district authorities, national ministries, and basin-wide stakeholders to influence planning processes and foster uptake of climate-resilient policies and practices. Local "knowledge champions" and youth groups will be engaged to help share and promote grassroots experiences and climate innovations.

~~30-31.~~ Capacity building will be central to this KM approach, equipping SONGWECOM, government staff, and civil society actors with tools and skills to manage knowledge and use evidence for decision-making. Training sessions will focus on participatory KM methodologies, digital knowledge tools, and effective communication of climate information. The KM component will also promote gender-responsive learning by ensuring that women's voices, roles, and knowledge are captured and amplified through inclusive approaches. Ultimately, this component will strengthen institutional memory, improve cross-border coordination, and ensure the long-term sustainability of adaptation gains in the Songwe River Basin.

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

~~34-32.~~ In preparation of the pre-concept note, SONGWECOM conducted basin-wide gender-disaggregated climate vulnerability assessments and inclusive stakeholder consultations in all seven districts of the Songwe River Basin of Momba, Mbozi, Mbeya Rural, Ileje and Kyela on the Tanzania Side and Karonga and Chitipa on the Malawi Side. The map shows the districts that are in the Songwe River Basin. Consultations were guided by the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (2022–2027) and the outputs of the Strengthening Transboundary Cooperation and Integrated Natural Resources Management in the Songwe River Basin Project (GEF 6, 2019–2025). These assessments revealed that women, youth and marginalized communities particularly those in low-lying and flood-prone areas are disproportionately affected by climate-induced water scarcity, health risks from waterborne diseases, and limited access to land, finance and early warning information. As confirmed by the TDA (2023) and SAP (2024), these vulnerabilities are further exacerbated by increasing temperature, aridity, and declining soil moisture across the basin, calling for inclusive and climate-smart interventions (TDA pp. 10–13; SAP Sub-Objectives 2.3.1, 4.1.1, 4.2.2). Experience from the GEF-6 project showed that over 50% of participants in natural resource management, poultry farming, and soil conservation training were women, and that for example women-led groups in Chitipa and Ileje districts successfully implemented climate-resilient enterprises such as fish farming, goat rearing and horticulture.

~~32-33.~~ The design of this Adaptation Fund pre-concept note builds directly on those lessons, embedding gender-responsive outputs in all components. These include small grants specifically targeting women

and youth-led enterprises, gender-balanced beneficiary selection criteria, and quotas for women's participation in planning and capacity-building activities. Participatory M&E systems will collect sex- and age-disaggregated data, while flood early warning systems and climate information platforms will be adapted to better reach and serve female-headed households and community-based organizations. Agroforestry and nature-based livelihood models promoted under SAP 4.1.1 will prioritize women's access and participation, addressing structural constraints identified in the TDA such as gender gaps in land tenure and access to climate data. These actions align with SONGWECOM's broader strategy to ensure that adaptation interventions do not reinforce existing inequalities but instead improve resilience equitably across population groups.

33-34. The project's gender integration approach is further supported by extensive participatory processes conducted during the TDA and SAP formulation phases. These included subnational consultations with district and regional technocrats, and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) in selected communities that reflected the basin's typical environmental and social challenges. Four Local Priority Dialogues (LPDs) were organized in March 2022—two each in Tanzania (Kyela, Ileje) and Malawi (Karonga, Chitipa)—engaging a total of 65 participants from grassroots communities, districts, CBOs, CSOs, and the private sector. Discussions focused on localized and transboundary climate risks, gender-specific vulnerabilities, and opportunities for collaborative solutions. The input gathered from these dialogues directly informed the formulation of the SAP's gender-sensitive objectives and has been carried forward into this project. A checklist was used to guide the dialogues (Annex 9). Further targeted consultations will be conducted during the development of the full concept note and the full project proposal to ensure that the adaptation priorities of women, youth, and other vulnerable groups are continuously reflected and operationalized throughout the project lifecycle.

Table 4. Summary Of Consultation Outcomes By Gender And Age Group

Consultation Type	Location	Female Participants	Male Participants	Youth (<35 yrs)	Elderly (60+)	Key Outcomes Raised
Local Priority Dialogues (LPDs)	Kyela (Tanzania), Karonga (Malawi)	18	14	12	6	Need for flood-proof WASH systems, concerns about food insecurity, and call for women-inclusive adaptation planning.
Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs)	Ileje (Tanzania), Chitipa (Malawi)	22	19	15	7	Highlighted poor access to land for women, lack of youth access to information, and flood vulnerability in female-headed households.
District Technical Consultations	All Districts 7	25	45	8	3	Requested improved FEWS for farming and early action, and called for greater youth representation in water user

Consultation Type	Location	Female Participants	Male Participants	Youth (<35 yrs)	Elderly (60+)	Key Outcomes Raised
						associations and grant access.
GEF-6 Project Learning Reviews	Cross-basin (2023–2025)	1,035	960	665	117	Documented strong female participation in agroforestry, soil conservation, and aquaculture; emphasized need for continued gender-focused training and grants.

Note: Total figures reflect cumulative engagement across multiple sessions from TDA, SAP and GEF-6 project implementation phases.

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

34-35. SONGWECOM, a bilateral transboundary river basin organization between the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Malawi, is supported by a Council of Ministers and Joint Steering Committee. Supporting SONGWECOM to develop its capacity for an adaptation approach will help sustainability beyond the project grant.

35-36. The sustainability of the proposed project will be further bolstered by: i) promoting the active involvement of pertinent regional, national, and community stakeholders in the decision-making and implementation of project activities; ii) enhancing institutional and technical capabilities at regional, national, and community levels to ensure stakeholders possess the necessary knowledge and skills for maintaining the benefits of the project's restoration interventions; and iii) fostering awareness of water conservation practices, climate-smart agricultural techniques, and Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) activities at the local level.

**PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

36-37. UNEP will be the Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) for the proposed project. The Executing Entity will be SONGWECOM Secretariat, established through a bilateral Convention between Tanzania and Malawi in 2017. Governance will be led by the Council of Ministers and the Joint Steering Committee, with day-to-day implementation overseen by the SONGWECOM Secretariat, based in Kyela, Tanzania. A dedicated Project Coordination Unit (PCU) within the Secretariat will collaborate with national ministries, regional authorities, and local governments across seven districts to deliver community-level activities. The District Councils will be responsible for implementation of activities at community level. Implementation of the project will be guided by the institutional framework, policies and regulations of the two riparian states of Malawi and Tanzania to ensure sustainability.

37-38. NIE and relevant authorities were engaged early, with Tanzania's NEMC providing technical guidance and official endorsement, while Malawi's Environmental Affairs Department led consultations and issued endorsement to ensure alignment with national climate adaptation priorities.

Table 5. Stakeholder Mapping and Coordination Mechanisms

Stakeholder	Level	Roles and Responsibilities	Coordination Mechanism
<b>SONGWECOM Council of Ministers</b>	Regional	Political oversight, approval of annual plans and budgets, intergovernmental coordination	Annual sessions, resolutions
<b>Joint Steering Committee (JSC)</b>	Regional	Technical oversight, review of reports, facilitation of inter-agency support	Bi-annually technical review meetings
<b>SONGWECOM Secretariat &amp; PCU</b>	Regional	Project execution, coordination, procurement, financial management, reporting, safeguards, M&E	Project Coordination Unit, reporting to JSC and UNEP
<b>National Ministries (Water, Environment, Finance, Agriculture)</b>	National	Alignment with national policies, provision of technical experts, oversight of national-level implementation	Bilateral technical task forces, MoUs on data sharing and operations
<b>Meteorological and Hydrological Agencies</b>	National	Operation of weather and river monitoring systems, integration of FEWS and climate data	MoUs for data sharing, technical integration in FEWS
<b>District Councils (5 in Tanzania, 2 in Malawi)</b>	District/Local	Community-level implementation, mobilization of local institutions, supervision of WASH, agriculture, and FEWS components	District Implementation Committees, link to PCU
<b>Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), WUAs, Women &amp; Youth Groups</b>	Community	Beneficiaries and implementers of small grants, WASH, CSA, and EbA actions	Participatory planning, small grant oversight, community scorecards
<b>Academic and Research Institutions</b>	Regional/National	Technical backstopping, training, knowledge management	Research coordination forums, annual basin knowledge platforms
<b>UNEP (Implementing Entity)</b>	International	Oversight, quality assurance, disbursement of funds, safeguard compliance	Project supervision missions, M&E, stakeholder response mechanisms

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

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government<sup>5</sup>** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letters with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

<u>Peter Lawrance Makenqa Msoffe</u> <u>Mary-N. Maganga</u>	Date: 29 January 2024
--	-----------------------

<sup>5</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.

Permanent Secretary, Vice Presidents Office United Republic of Tanzania	
<i>Robert Mwanamanga Ted-Sitimavwina</i>  <i>Secretary to the Treasury Director, Debt and Aid Management</i> Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs Malawi	Date: 29 February 2024
<i>(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)</i>	Date: <i>(Month, day, year)</i>

**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.	
UNEP Mirey Atallah, Chief, Adaptation and Resilience Branch, Climate Change Division, Implementing Entity Coordinator	
Date: <i>(Month, Day, Year)</i>	Tel. and email: mirey.atallah@un.org
Project Contact Person: Jessica Troni	
Tel. And Email: Jessica.troni@un.org	

Telegrams: FINANCE, LILONGWE  
Telephone: (265) 0178 9355  
Telex: 44407  
Fax: (265) 0178 8592  
E-mail: [finance@finance.gov.mw](mailto:finance@finance.gov.mw)



Ministry of Finance and  
Economic Affairs  
P.O. Box 30049  
**LILONGWE 3**

**Ref No. FIN/DAD/RM/5/2/1/1**

**29<sup>th</sup> February, 2024**

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

**ENDORSEMENT FOR THE PROJECT ON PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND  
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SONGWE RIVER BASIN**

I write as the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Malawi, the promoting resilience and adaptation to climate change in the songwe river basin regional project proposal is in accordance with the Government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in Malawi.

The Project will be implemented multilaterally at a cost amounting to \$13,850,000, I am pleased to endorse the attached project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and executed by Ministry of Water and Sanitation and Joint Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM).

Your usual cooperation is highly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Mwanamanga'.

Robert Mwanamanga.

**DIRECTOR DEBT AND AID MANAGEMENT DIVISION**

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA  
VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

Telegram: "MAKAMU", HQ  
Telephone No: +255 026 2329006  
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Barua Pepe: [ps@vpo.go.tz](mailto:ps@vpo.go.tz)



Government City,  
Mtumba Area,  
Vice President's Street,  
P.O. Box 2502,  
**40406 DODOMA.**

***In reply please quote:***  
**Our Ref: BA.90/201/01A/**

02 September, 2025

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

**RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR THE PROJECT ON PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND  
ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SONGWE RIVER BASIN**

Refer to the subject captioned above

2. In my Capacity as the designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in the United Republic of Tanzania, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks posed by climate change in Tanzania.

3. Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and executed by Ministry of Water and Joint Songwe River Basin Commission (SONGWECOM).

4. Thank you for your continued cooperation.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Msoffe'.

Prof. Peter L.M. Msoffe  
**NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY**  
**DEPUTY PERMANENT SECRETARY-ENVIRONMENT**

**Copy:**

Dr. Kanizio Fredrick Manyika,  
National Focal Point for the Adaptation Fund Projects in Tanzania,  
Vice- President's Office,  
Mtumba Government City,  
Mtumba Area, Vice President's Street,  
P.O.Box 2502,  
**40406 DODOMA,**  
Mob: +255 713 426060,  
Email: [kanizio.manyika@vpo.go.tz](mailto:kanizio.manyika@vpo.go.tz).



**Revised PFG Submission Form<sup>1</sup> (additions in red)**

**Project Formulation Grant (PFG)**

**Submission Date:** 30 September 2024

**Adaptation Fund Project ID:** N/A

**Country/ies:** Tanzania and Malawi

**Title of Project/Programme:** Promoting Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change in the Songwe River Basin

**Type of IE (NIE/RIE/MIE):** MIE

**Implementing Entity:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

**Executing Entity:** UNEP

**A. Project Preparation Timeframe**

<b>Start date of PFG</b>	1 October 2025
<b>Completion date of PFG</b>	31 May 2026

**B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)**

<b>List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities</b>	<b>Output of the PFG Activities</b>	<b>US\$ Amount</b>	<b>Budget note<sup>2</sup></b>
Concept formulation*	Outputs 1-4	17,500	Consultancy firm. Output based price.
Consultation processes*	Outputs 1-4	10,000	2 multi-stakeholder workshops, one in each country
<b>Activity total</b>		<b>27,500</b>	
IE Fee		2500	
<b>Total Project Formulation Grant</b>		<b>30,000</b>	

Please describe below each of the PFG activities and provide justifications for their need and for the amount of funding required:

<sup>1</sup> As presented in AFB/PPRC.33/40 Annex 1.

<sup>2</sup> The proposal should include a detailed budget with budget notes indicating the break-down of costs at the activity level. It should also include a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use.

The concept will be based on the endorsed pre-concept. The concept formulation will entail the following tasks:

**Task 1: Develop the project Problem statement, Theory of Change and intervention strategy**

- Organize consultations with key stakeholders in Tanzania, Malawi and SONGWECOM and collect all information needed for the development of the concept note;
- Further develop the problem and solution tree analysis and develop the project problem statement that aligns with this (including baseline drivers of vulnerability, root causes and barriers to proposed solutions). Ensure that the climate and non-climate drivers and their interactions are fully integrated, and consider the multiple plausible systems futures;
- Further develop the project Theory of Change and intervention strategy. Ensure that the project strategy responds directly to the adaptation challenges identified in the problem statement, accurately reflects the needs and capacities of targeted communities, and prioritizes interventions in target ecosystems

**Task 2: Draft and prepare the concept note for submission to Adaptation Fund Board**

- Further develop the description of project adaptation alternative (components, outcomes and outputs). Develop project targets and associated budget. Refine project output statements as tangible and measurable deliverables;
- Coordinate and confirm the selection of the project sites, articulate the rationale for their selection and develop a detailed map of the sites;
- Identify lessons learned and good practices from relevant initiatives, for replication and/or upscaling through this project and ensure that the project intervention strategy aligns with lessons learned;
- Identify other ongoing and planned initiatives for the project to coordinate and collaborate with;
- Draft all sections of the Adaptation Fund [Fully Developed Regional Project Proposal Template](#), integrating information on Adaptation Fund requirements as outlined in the template and in the accompanying [guidance](#);
- Screen the project for environmental and social safeguards risks using UNEP’s screening tool (Safeguard Risk Identification Form, SRIF).
- Assess implementation capacity of executing partners

**C. Implementing Entity**

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board’s procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund’s criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
UNEP Mirey Atallah, Chief, Adaptation and Resilience Branch, Climate Change Division.	 Mirey Atallah	30 September, 2024	Jessica Troni	+254795062	jessica.troni@un.org

