

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

Fostering water security and catchment resilience in Uganda's Cattle Corridor

Region

Uganda

GEF Project ID

11696

Country(ies)

Uganda

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

CI

GEF Agency ID

Executing Partner

Uganda Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)

Africa Innovations Institute

Executing Partner Type

Government

CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

Submission Date

9/17/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Mixed & Others

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Community-based adaptation, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate finance, Least Developed Countries, Private sector, Climate resilience, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Local Communities, Type of Engagement, Partnership, Consultation, Information Dissemination, Participation, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change, Innovation

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Duration (Months)

62

GEF Project Grant: (a)

7,598,165.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

683,835.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

Total Co-financing

8,282,000.00	54,774,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	18,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
218,000.00	8,500,000.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The Cattle Corridor of Uganda faces severe threats, including deforestation, wetland degradation, wildfires, prolonged droughts, soil erosion, and water pollution, driven by high population growth, poverty, heavy dependence on natural resources for livelihood, limited economic development, and climate change. These factors are exacerbated by gender disparities, poor harmonization of policies, and weak institutional adaptive capacity.

The project will promote sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management by enhancing access to safe and clean water, resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods, fostering policy coherence and local-level climate adaptation, strengthening coordination and knowledge management, and deploying a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system. To achieve this, the project will use innovative approaches, such as: (a) aligning with GCF projects to pioneer efforts of GEF-GCF's long-term vision of establishing a coherent and complementary climate finance landscape by aligning programming to optimize resource deployment; (b) establishing demonstration centers; (c) using conservation agreements to foster adoption and sustainability of climate resilient infrastructure and alternative livelihoods; (d) incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into project implementation; (e) policy coherence; and (f) establishing public-private partnerships to generate additional resources for climate adaptation.

The project will generate the following GEBs: 60,534 direct beneficiaries, 49% Female; 20,000 Ha restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience; 11 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience; 60,534 (49% Female) people trained or with awareness raised; 20 private sector enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action. Additionally, the project will mitigate 1 million tCO₂e as a co-benefit.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To promote sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management in the Cattle Corridor of Uganda

Project Components

COMPONENT 1: Inclusive access to safe and clean water for consumption and agricultural production through the adoption of climate-resilient water technologies/ infrastructure

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
3,852,663.00	28,079,845.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Improved gender-sensitive access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production by local communities in the Cattle Corridor.

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Percentage of households in the target sites of the Cattle Corridor have access to clean and safe water for consumption and production.

Target Outcome 1.1: 80% of households in the target sites of the Cattle Corridor have access to clean and safe water for consumption and production.

Outcome 1.2: Increased adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers due to the adoption of resilient water infrastructure.

Outcome Indicator 1.2: Number of climate-resilient water infrastructure adopted by smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females)

Target Outcome Indicator 1.2:

5 of climate-resilient water infrastructure adopted by at least 10,000 smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females)

Outcome 1.3: Increased resilience of micro-catchment ecosystems to climate change due to sustainable use and management of water resources

Outcome Indicator 1.3: Area of land managed for climate resilience.

Target Outcome Indicator 1.3:

At least 10,000 hectares of land managed for climate resilience.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Valley tanks constructed or rehabilitated and used by men, women, and youth in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female).

Output 1.1.2: Solar-powered borehole water systems constructed to provide safe and clean water for consumption by men, women and Youth in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female).

Output 1.1.3: Water reservoirs constructed or rehabilitated for use by men and women in beneficiary local communities.

Output 1.2.1: Resilient micro-irrigation systems established and/or rehabilitated and adopted by smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females) to foster agricultural production in the target sites.

Output 1.3.1: Micro-catchment management plans developed and implemented by using conservation agreements

Output 1.3.2: Gender-responsive and inclusive water user associations/committees, with at least 40% women representation, established and/or strengthened to manage the established water systems in the micro-catchment

COMPONENT 2: Promotion of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods of local communities.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,865,093.00	13,364,416.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened and diversified livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable groups in the Cattle Corridor.

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Number of direct beneficiaries (vulnerable groups) with diversified resilient livelihoods and sources of income

Target Outcome Indicator 2.1:

At least 50,000 (25,500 men and 24,500 women) direct beneficiaries (vulnerable groups) with diversified resilient livelihoods and sources of income

Outcome 2.2: Strengthened Community-led organizations and Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) for learning, leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of community-led organizations and MSMEs leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods

Target Outcome 2.2: At least 20 Community-led organizations and MSMEs leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Eco-friendly and gender-responsive sustainable alternative livelihood and income-generating activities supported or developed and implemented

Output 2.2.1: Community-led organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (with a focus on youth, displaced persons, individuals with special needs, and women-led groups) supported to facilitate Farmer-to-Farmer learning, secure financing, and adopt resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Output 2.2.2: Inclusive and innovative financial models or instruments to enhance climate resilience in the Cattle Corridor developed.

COMPONENT 3: Strengthening policy coherence for climate adaptation at the local level

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
704,300.00	4,844,258.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Increased capacity of District and Local Governments to mainstream climate adaptation into District Plans.

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of districts in the Cattle Corridor that have mainstreamed climate adaptation into their development plans.

Target Outcome 3.1: At least 5 districts in the Cattle Corridor that have mainstreamed climate adaptation into their development plans.

Outcome 3.2: Strengthened integrated water resources governance in the Cattle Corridor.

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Number of multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor.

Target Outcome 3.2: At least 2 regional multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor.

Output:

Output 3.1.1: District development plans with climate adaptation considerations developed.

Output 3.2.1: Inclusive and gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder governance structure strengthened/ established in the Cattle Corridor.

Output 3.2.2: Harmonized gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation in the Cattle Corridor developed and implemented.

Output 3.2.3: Institutional framework for integrated catchment management in the Cattle Corridor established

COMPONENT 4: Coordination, learning and knowledge management.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
592,351.00	4,234,006.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Strengthened coordination and improved information sharing and learning in the Cattle Corridor.

Outcome Indicator 4.1: Number of initiatives coordinating with the GEF-8 LDCF Cattle Corridor project

Target Outcome 4.1: At least 5 initiatives coordinating with the GEF-8 LDCF Uganda Project

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management and communications strategy for the Cattle Corridor Project developed and implemented.

Output 4.1.2: Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge)

Output 4.1.3: Learning and exposure visits facilitated by the project (at landscape and national levels; South-South exchange)

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
221,941.00	1,643,190.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project.

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Number of gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed for the project

Outcome Target 5.1: At least 5 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF

Output:

Output 5.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.

Output 5.1.2.: Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
COMPONENT 1: Inclusive access to safe and clean water for consumption and agricultural production through the adoption of climate-resilient water technologies/ infrastructure	3,852,663.00	28,079,845.00
COMPONENT 2: Promotion of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods of local communities.	1,865,093.00	13,364,416.00
COMPONENT 3: Strengthening policy coherence for climate adaptation at the local level	704,300.00	4,844,258.00
COMPONENT 4: Coordination, learning and knowledge management.	592,351.00	4,234,006.00
M&E	221,941.00	1,643,190.00
Subtotal	7,236,348.00	52,165,715.00
Project Management Cost	361,817.00	2,608,285.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	7,598,165.00	54,774,000.00

Please provide justification

NA

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Introduction

1. The Cattle Corridor is a dryland ecosystem stretching from the southwest to the northeast of Uganda, covering over 40 districts and about 84,000 km² or 43% of the country's total land area of 241,555 km² (UBOS, 2024). It is home to about 40% of Uganda's human population (UBOS, 2024) and about 90% of the cattle population (UBOS, 2020). The Cattle Corridor is characterized by an agro-pastoral socio-economic structure that is highly dependent on livestock and crop production.

2. The Cattle Corridor is part of the Afromontane biodiversity hotspot and is known for its high levels of plant and animal endemism and high concentration of endangered species. The Cattle Corridor has diverse habitats, ranging from savannas and grasslands to forests and wetlands that support a wide array of flora and fauna including large herbivores such as the Uganda kob, Burchell's zebra, and the Nile hippopotamus, predators like the lion, leopard, and cheetah, as well as smaller mammals, birds, and reptiles. Several endangered and threatened species, such as the Kordofan giraffe, the Rothschild's giraffe, and the Eastern chimpanzee, are found within the Cattle Corridor's protected areas including Kidepo National Park, Murchison Falls National Park, Queen Elizabeth National Park, and Lake Mburo National Park, and an array of wildlife and forest reserves which have some of the largest stands of Indigenous woody biomass outside protected areas in Uganda (NFA, 2020). In addition, the Cattle Corridor is interspersed with water bodies, such as Lakes Kyoga, Bisina, Opeta, and Mburo.
3. Despite providing a diversity of habitats and land uses including livestock forage, wildlife habitat, water, wood products, recreation and natural beauty (Rugadya, 2006), the Cattle Corridor is fragile and vulnerable to the effects of climate change and variability (Echeverría et al., 2016). For instance, the Cattle Corridor has been the hardest hit by the impacts of climate change and variability (Uganda NAPA, 2007), and it faces challenges related to the ecosystem fragility; climate hazards and impacts such as erratic rainfall and prolonged droughts, increasing temperatures, floods, frequent outbreak of crop and livestock diseases, competition (for land, feed/pasture, and water), forest and land degradation and high cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV).
4. Compared to the rest of the country, the Cattle Corridor experiences low and unreliable rainfall of 450 – 800 mm/year (Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015), resulting in drought and water stress that cause food and water shortages, livestock deaths (MWE, 2015) as well as human migrations and conflicts over resources (Twongyirwe et al. 2019; Nuwagira & Yasin 2022).
5. Despite its vulnerability to climate change, the Cattle Corridor is one of Uganda's main food baskets, accounting for 4.5 % of Uganda's GDP (UBOS, 2020) but is also estimated to be among the main contributors of the 88.5% of Uganda's total greenhouse gas emissions (Kiggundu et al, 2019). Thus, making the Cattle Corridor a priority landscape for climate change adaptation initiatives.

Global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities that the project will address

6. The Cattle Corridor of Uganda faces several significant environmental challenges including (i) high vulnerability to climate change evidenced by high rainfall variability, late-onset rains, and frequent droughts that impact water availability and pasture quality, crucial for crop and livestock production. This is compounded by heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture which is susceptible to climate change; (ii) land degradation driven by overgrazing and deforestation, reducing the land's productivity and exacerbating soil erosion; (iii) biodiversity loss due to the conversion of rangelands to agricultural lands and the over-exploitation of natural resources, resulting in disruption of ecosystem services, particularly provisioning

services; (iv) resource-based conflicts between pastoralists and farmers over water and pasture, which escalates into broader social issues, including gender-based violence and land disputes; and (v) water pollution due nutrient loading and eutrophication driven by inappropriate agriculture practices, which exacerbates water scarcity prevalent in the Cattle Corridor mostly caused by prolonged droughts.

Key elements of the System

Climate Baseline

7. Globally, Uganda is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change with a high degree of exposure coupled with low adaptive capacity. According to the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN 2022), Uganda is ranked as the 18th most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change and 28th least ready in terms of preparedness for climate change effects. In Uganda, the Cattle Corridor is one of the most vulnerable landscapes to climate change impacts (Echeverría et al., 2016) due to its population's dependence on rainfed agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods.

8. To that end, affected by the extremes of water scarcity exacerbated by climate change, the Cattle Corridor is characterized by periodic late onset of rains (Stark, 2011; UNDP, 2014) and annual erratic rainfall ranging between 450 mm to 1200 mm (Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015) resulting in drought and water stress that cause food and water shortages, livestock deaths (MWE, 2015) as well as human migrations and conflicts over resources (Twongyirwe et al. 2019; Nuwagira & Yasin 2022).

9. The annual daily minimum and maximum temperatures in the Cattle Corridor range between 18 °C to 25 °C and 25 °C to 35 °C respectively (MWE, 2018). As such, the Cattle Corridor suffers from High evaporation rates, especially during the dry season, resulting into water stress that affects crop and livestock production thus, causing food and water shortages, increase in pest and disease outbreaks, and conflicts over pasture and water between pastoralists and farmers. Yet, the current national climate analysis and projections conducted by MWE in 2020 under the third national communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, indicates that the mean annual temperature projections at climate level (2031–2060) show projected temperature increases of 1 to 1.5 °C under low, moderate, and high greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration scenarios of RCP 2.6 and RCP 4.5 for most parts of the country. The RCP 8.5 projects an increase in temperature of 1.5°C to 3°C relative to the 1981-2010 average for most parts of the country (MWE, 2022). Other reports also indicate a consistent rise in seasonal mean temperatures over the past 50 years in Uganda (Famine Early Warning Systems Network - FEWS NET), further highlighting the trend of increasing temperatures since the 1960s (McSweeney et al., 2010).

Social-ecological systems description.

10. The Cattle Corridor is a critical region in Uganda, because it is home to over 18.6 million people (9.1 million men and 9.5 million women), with more than half under the age of 14 (UBOS, 2017). This region is heavily dependent on pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, which account for about 90% of the country's livestock herd, representing more than 90% of the beef and milk production, and over 50% of staple food production (UBOS, 2020).

11. Ninety-six percent (96%) of the population relies on rain-fed, subsistence crops and livestock production as their main source of livelihood (UBOS, 2020). The region is facing severe challenges due to its fragile environment. Climate change has led to erratic rainfall patterns, and the communities in this region have become highly susceptible to environmental shocks, such as droughts and livestock diseases, as well as market fluctuations. The region receives relatively low and unreliable rainfall of 450-800 mm/year (Uganda National Climate Change Policy, 2015), leading to frequent drought and water stress, which cause food and water shortages, livestock deaths, human migrations, and conflicts over resources (Twongyirwe et al. 2019; Nuwagira & Yasin 2022). The Cattle Corridor is also plagued by land degradation, driven by overgrazing, inappropriate agricultural practices, and deforestation (including charcoal production). This has disrupted ecosystem services, particularly provisioning services, through habitat fragmentation, soil erosion, declining soil fertility and productivity, and nutrient loading of water bodies.

12. **Poverty levels** in the Cattle Corridor are higher than the national average, with a poverty headcount ratio of around 43% (UBOS, 2017). Factors contributing to this include limited access to basic services, infrastructure, and markets, as well as the marginalization of pastoral communities in development planning and resource allocation. Climate change further exacerbates poverty in the region as the intensity and magnitude of droughts increases, causing high water stress that affects smallholder farmers (and especially women farmers) who are vulnerable to this competing demand for water and cannot afford irrigation infrastructure for their agricultural lands.

13. **Gender inequalities** are a significant issue in the Cattle Corridor. Women contribute significantly to agricultural production, post-harvest handling, and household food provision, yet they face barriers in accessing and controlling productive assets, resources, and services. Cultural norms and patriarchal attitudes limit women's participation in decision-making, particularly around resource use, family planning, and access to services such as health, water, extension, and education.

14. **Literacy rates** in the Cattle Corridor are also lower than the national average, particularly among women, due to limited access to education, cultural and societal norms that prioritize livestock management over formal education, and the remoteness of many pastoral communities.

Underlying Drivers and Root causes of vulnerability

15. The underlying drivers and root causes of vulnerability are as follows (for details and explanations see Annex H): poverty; population growth; unsustainable land use practices; resource-based conflicts; limited economic development; and climate change. To address these issues, the Government of Uganda has made various efforts towards improving environmental and natural resources management, including the development of the National Environment Management Policy; the integration of environment and climate change issues into its national development plans, and the devolution of environmental and natural resources management to the districts and lower levels of local government. In addition, a host of initiatives have been undertaken by development partners to ameliorate the situation in the Cattle

Corridor. Despite these government innovative initiatives, progress on the ground remains deficient, visibly patchy and generally weak and lacking in many aspects. The populations and ecosystems in the Cattle Corridor have largely remained vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change and other environmental shocks and stresses.

Baseline context and projects

16. Several ongoing GEF and non-GEF projects in Uganda focus on climate change adaptation within and without the Cattle Corridor (**see Annex I**). The proposed project will build on and coordinate with these ongoing projects and initiatives to: i) benefit from the interventions of the project by collating the lessons learned to increase the knowledge available on adaptation practices; and ii) disseminate the information on successes, failures and lessons learned from previous adaptation interventions for the implementation of this project. For instance, the proposed project will pioneer efforts to leverage synergies between the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The GEF and GCF share a long-term vision of establishing a coherent and complementary climate finance landscape by aligning their strategies, programming, and operations to optimize resource deployment. To this end, the two funds will leverage blended finance and co-financing arrangements to mobilize additional resources and scale up project impacts. The proposed project will build on this approach, enhancing knowledge sharing, capacity building, and programmatic linkages between the GCF projects in the Uganda Cattle Corridor. Specifically, the project will seek to create synergies with two GCF initiatives in the Cattle Corridor: the 'Integrated Landscape Management Approach for Climate Resilient Water Security and Livelihoods' and 'Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change Impacts'. By aligning and co-financing these complementary efforts, the proposed project will address systemic challenges in the Cattle Corridor in a more comprehensive and impactful manner.

Incremental cost reasoning

17. The Cattle Corridor is in the semi-arid lands of Uganda and one of the most vulnerable landscapes to climate change impacts (Echeverría et al., 2016) due to its population's dependence on rainfed agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods. In the absence of this project, the vulnerability of ecosystems and local communities to climate change impacts will continue to increase. Environmental degradation due to unsustainable land use practices will persist, exacerbated by poverty, high population growth, limited economic development, gender disparities, poor harmonization of catchment management policies, and weak capacity of institutions to mainstream and implement climate adaptation initiatives. The generate incremental benefits and improve upon the business-as-usual scenario, the project interventions will:

- strengthen water management infrastructure and the technical and governance capacities required to operate and maintain this infrastructure (Outcomes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3).
- support the identification, initiation and strengthening of sustainable and resilient alternative livelihoods to diversify away from heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture, including development of at least one financial model to support enhanced climate resilience (Outcomes 2.1 and 2.2).
- work with stakeholders, notably local government, to strengthen District-level planning for climate resilience (Outcome 3.1).
- facilitate multi-stakeholder governance processes for water resource management, including strengthening of governance bodies themselves and supporting the development of governance

frameworks and action plans, as well as institutional framework for catchment management (Outcome 3.2).

- prepare and execute a knowledge management and communications strategy to collect lessons, share best practices, and disseminate information relating to water resource management, governance, social inclusion, economic diversification, and other topics identified as priorities by stakeholders throughout implementation (Outcome 4.1).
- mainstream gender considerations (and other considerations pertaining to inclusion) throughout all activities, Outputs and Outcomes, including in assessments and planning exercises; composition of user groups, committees, and other governance bodies; participation in training and capacity-building activities; and design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks.

Strategic Project Selection for Sustainable Environmental Impact and Climate Resilience

18. The proposed project is strategic in that it will pioneer the implementation of the *GEF-GCF long-term vision that seeks* to leverage synergies between the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enhance the impact of climate and environmental projects globally. The proposed project will pursue synergies with two GCF initiatives in the Cattle Corridor: the 'Integrated Landscape Management Approach for Climate Resilient Water Security and Livelihoods' and 'Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change Impacts'. By aligning and co-financing these complementary efforts, the proposed project will address systemic challenges in the Cattle Corridor in a more comprehensive and impactful manner.
19. In addition, the proposed project not only aligns well with several national, regional and international policies detailed in **section C**, but also fosters policy coherence by harmonizing and strengthening existing policies to prioritize and mainstream climate change adaptation considerations into the district development plans.
20. The proposed project will ensure sustainability in several ways including:
- ***Economic sustainability:*** The proposed project will deliver tangible economic benefits to local communities in the Cattle Corridor by establishing and supporting eco-friendly and gender-responsive alternative livelihood options.
 - ***Social sustainability:*** The proposed project interventions are designed to improve the capacity of vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and people with special needs, in the target districts of the Cattle Corridor. In addition, the proposed project will strengthen governance and improve the management of natural resources at the grassroots level.
 - ***Environmental sustainability:*** The proposed project will support the construction and/or rehabilitation of water storage facilities and low-cost micro-irrigation schemes, that are expected to increase agricultural productivity per unit of land, without necessitating the expansion of cultivated areas.
 - ***Institutional sustainability:*** The proposed project will establish and strengthen water user committees on the operation and maintenance of climate-resilient water infrastructure/systems and develop an inclusive and gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder governance structure.

- ***Financial sustainability:*** The proposed project will develop inclusive and innovative financial models or instruments that will generate additional funding for enhancing climate resilience in the Cattle Corridor.

Barriers

21. The following are the key barriers to achieving the proposed project's objective and associated global environmental benefits **(for details and explanations see Annex J)**.

1. Capacity gaps in providing clean and safe water for consumption and production
2. Limited economic development and heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture
3. Deficiency in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local-level development plans
4. Weak Institutional capacity
5. Weak or insufficient knowledge management
6. Gender inequalities

Relevant stakeholders, private sector, and local actors and their roles in the system, and how they will be critical to deliver on the GEBs, adaptation benefits, and other proposed outcomes.

22. **See Annex K** for relevant stakeholders at all levels, that will contribute to implementing the project, their respective contributions and roles in the project implementation, and how will these stakeholders benefit from the project to ensure that global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits, will be enduring (co-benefits).

[1] Page limit: 3-5 Pages

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of Change

1. If inclusive access to safe and clean water for consumption and agricultural production is enhanced through the adoption of climate-resilient technologies and infrastructure, alternative livelihoods of local communities become resilient and sustainable, policy coherence and climate adaptation mainstreaming at the local level are fostered, coordination and knowledge management are strengthened, and the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is effective, then sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management will be achieved in the Cattle Corridor of Uganda. However, for the proposed project's objectives to be realized, several assumptions need to hold true. These include the necessity for political stability and security in the region, political goodwill to support project activities, the absence of major hazards or pandemics, active stakeholder participation, government commitment to conservation, avoidance of elite capture, inclusion of vulnerable groups, effective communication of project goals, and partnerships that ensure project sustainability. On this basis:

2. IF:

- a) Inclusive access to safe and clean water for consumption and agricultural production through the adoption of climate-resilient technologies/infrastructure is enhanced.
- b) Alternative livelihoods of local communities are resilient and sustainable.
- c) Policy coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation at the local level are fostered.
- d) Coordination and knowledge management is strengthened; and
- e) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is effective.

Then (ASSUMPTIONS):

3. Sustainable and climate-resilient land and water management will be attained in the Cattle Corridor of Uganda, and the project will contribute to achieving global environmental benefits of biodiversity conservation and climate action. To achieve the proposed project's objective, the following assumptions need to hold true.
 1. There is sufficient political stability and security in the Cattle Corridor
 2. There is political goodwill to support project activities at local and national levels
 3. No major hazards, epidemics and pandemics to impede implementation of the project
 4. Stakeholders support and actively participate in the project
 5. The government remains fully committed to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Cattle Corridor
 6. There is no elite capture

7. There is inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the design and implementation of the project.
8. Effective communication of project objectives, outcomes and outputs to all the relevant stakeholders
9. Project partnerships and innovations ensure project sustainability.

4. Impact drivers of transformative change

- a) Improved gender-sensitive access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production by local communities in the Cattle Corridor.
- b) Increased adoption of climate-resilient water infrastructure by smallholder farmers in the Cattle Corridor.
- c) Increased resilience of ecosystems in the Cattle Corridor to climate change.
- d) Improved adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers through the adoption of climate-resilient water infrastructure.
- e) Increased resilience of micro-catchment ecosystems to climate change.
- f) Strengthened and diversified livelihoods and sources of income of vulnerable people.
- g) Increased adaptive capacities of local communities to climate change.
- h) Increased capacity of District Local Government to mainstream climate adaptation into District Development Plans
- i) Strengthened integrated water resources governance.
- j) Improved coordination and information sharing and learning.
- k) Effective gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system.

5. **Transformative change** will be achieved by anchoring the interventions on LDCF's levers of transformation, as described below:

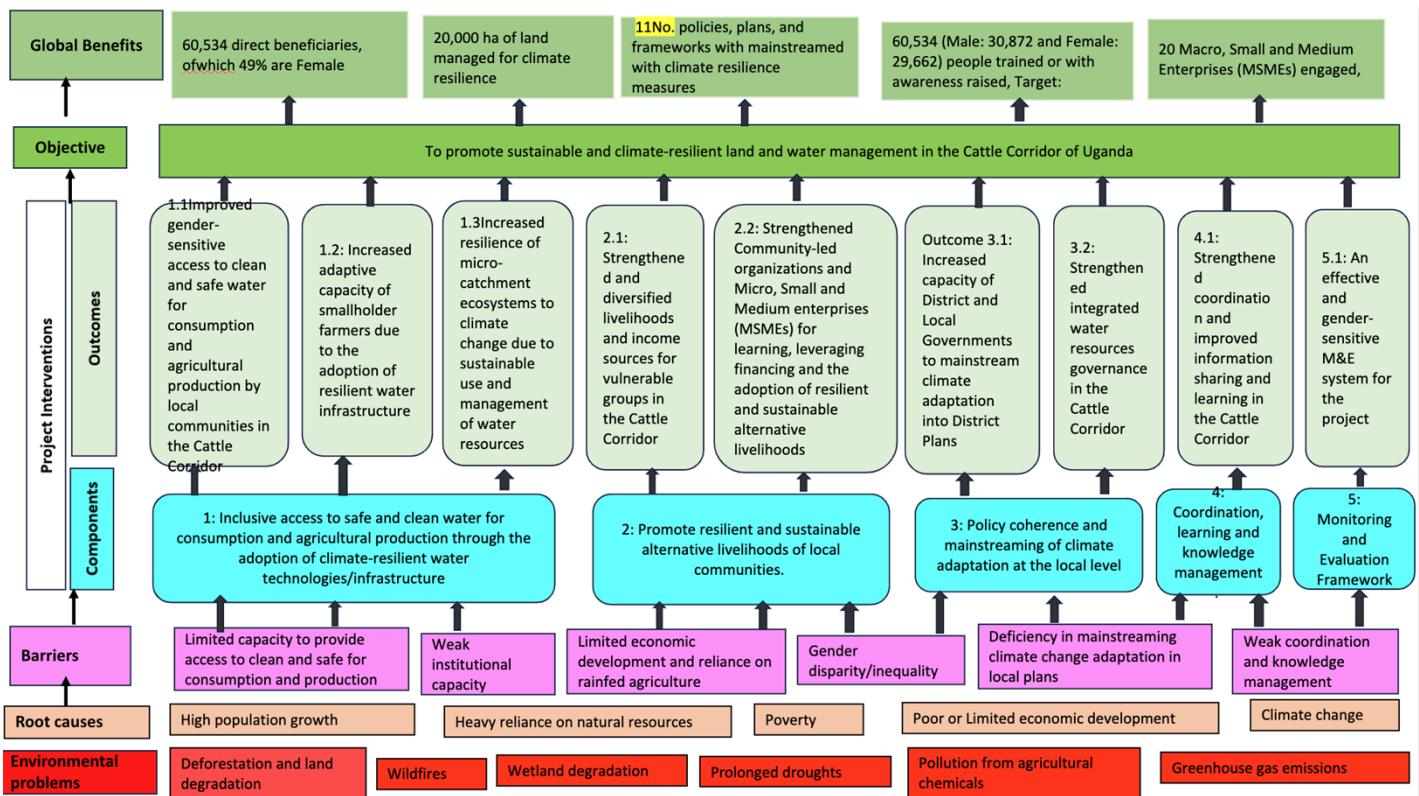
- a) *Policy coherence and climate mainstreaming*: One of the outcomes of the proposed project is the increased capacity of District Local Governments to mainstream climate adaptation into district plans that will be achieved by developing and implementing a harmonized gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation, and mainstreaming climate change adaptation into District Development plans.
- b) *Strengthened governance for integrated and inclusive adaptation*: The proposed project will strengthen integrated water resources governance by establishing and operationalizing an inclusive multi-stakeholder governance structure established in the Cattle Corridor.

-
- c) ***Knowledge exchange and collaboration:*** The proposed project will strengthen coordination and improve information sharing and learning in the Cattle Corridor by developing and implementing a knowledge management and communications strategy for the Cattle Corridor, generating and disseminating knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects, and facilitating learning and exposure visits at landscape and national levels and through South-South exchanges.

6. Theory of change risks

The following are the key risks to this theory of change including:

- Government counterpart financing (co-financing) could change due to shifting and competing priorities
- Sectoral/agency conflicts related to the use of natural resources undermine effective coordination and participation
- Lack of political goodwill to implement the project at national and local levels.
- Low collaboration and conflicts over project involvement in the five target districts of the Cattle Corridor.
- Limited participation in project interventions by communities in the five target districts of the Cattle Corridor.
- Ineffective communication of project objectives, outcomes, outputs and targets to key project stakeholders.
- Adverse weather effects or extreme weather events may impede the implementation of the proposed project.
- Exclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups



PROJECT COMPONENTS

1. **COMPONENT 1: Inclusive access to safe and clean water for consumption and agricultural production through the adoption of climate-resilient water technologies/infrastructure.** This component will address barrier 1 (capacity gaps in providing clean and safe water for consumption and production), and barrier 6: (gender disparities).
2. **OUTCOME 1.1: Improved gender-sensitive access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production by local communities in the Cattle Corridor:** This outcome will improve gender-sensitive access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production and enhance the health and livelihoods of local communities in the Cattle Corridor. By adopting climate-resilient technologies and infrastructure, communities will ensure equitable water access, support agricultural productivity, and empower women, ultimately leading to better health outcomes, increased food security, and greater resilience to climate change impacts.

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Percentage of households reporting improved access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production through the adoption of resilient infrastructure

Target 1.1: 80% of households in the target sites of the Cattle Corridor have access to clean and safe water for consumption and production.

3. **Output 1.1.1: Valley tanks constructed or rehabilitated and used by men, women, and youth in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female):** This Output will install essential water management infrastructure at the community level, in the form of tanks for water storage. Locations for these tanks will be identified through participatory stakeholder consultations and engagement processes, ensuring representation and involvement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups, as well as with input from local government.

Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of valley tanks constructed or rehabilitated and adopted by men and women in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female).

Target 1.1.1: At least 5 valley tanks constructed or rehabilitated and adopted by men and women in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Women).

4. **Output 1.1.2: Solar-powered borehole water systems constructed to provide safe and clean water for consumption by men, women and Youth in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female):** This output involves the installation of local water supply infrastructure for safe household consumption at locations identified through participatory stakeholder consultations and engagement processes, ensuring representation and involvement of women, youth and vulnerable groups and with input from local government

Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Solar-powered borehole water systems constructed to provide safe and clean water for consumption by men, women and Youth in the beneficiary local communities (at least 49% Female).

Target Output 1.1.2: 10 Solar-powered borehole water systems constructed to provide safe and clean water for consumption by men, women and Youth in the beneficiary local

5. **Output 1.1.3: Water reservoirs constructed or rehabilitated for use by men and women in beneficiary local communities:** This output will supplement tanks supplied through valley dams (Output 1.1.1) with additional community-level water storage infrastructure to further enable localized water management. The reservoirs will be constructed or rehabilitated at locations identified through participatory stakeholder consultations and engagement processes, ensuring representation and involvement of women, youth and vulnerable groups and with input from local government.

Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of Water reservoirs constructed or rehabilitated for use by men and women in beneficiary local communities.

Target Output 1.1.3: At least 30 water reservoirs constructed or rehabilitated for use by men and women in beneficiary local communities.

6. **OUTCOME 1.2: Increased adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers due to the adoption of resilient water infrastructure:** This outcome will increase the adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers through the adoption of resilient water infrastructure to enhance food security and livelihoods in the Cattle Corridor. This infrastructure improves access to reliable water sources, enables efficient irrigation, and supports sustainable agricultural practices, ultimately helping farmers better withstand climate change and variability and ensuring sustainable production in the face of environmental challenges.

Outcome Indicator 1.2: Number of climate-resilient water infrastructure adopted by smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females)

Target Outcome Indicator 1.2: At least 5 of climate-resilient water infrastructure adopted by at least 10,000 smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females)

7. **Output 1.2.1: Resilient micro-irrigation systems established and/or rehabilitated and adopted by smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females) to foster agricultural production in the target sites.** This output will leverage improved water infrastructure developed under Outcome 1.1 to support resilient agricultural livelihoods through micro-irrigation systems at locations identified through participatory stakeholder consultations and engagement processes, ensuring representation and involvement of women, youth and vulnerable groups and with input from local government.

Output Indicator 1.2.1: Number of resilient micro-irrigation systems established and/or rehabilitated and adopted by smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females) to foster agricultural production in the target sites.

Target Output 1.2.1: At least 5 resilient micro-irrigation systems established and/or rehabilitated and adopted by 10,000 smallholder farmers (at least 49% Females) to foster agricultural production in the target sites.

8. **OUTCOME 1.3: Increased resilience of micro-catchment ecosystems to climate change due to sustainable use and management of water resources:** This outcome will increase the resilience of micro-catchment ecosystems to

climate change by maintaining biodiversity and ecosystem services, which support local livelihoods, as well as enhance resilience by ensuring reliable availability and quality of water, promoting soil health, and mitigating the impacts of climate variability, ultimately leading to more stable and productive agricultural systems and healthier communities.

Outcome Indicator 1.3: Area of land managed for climate resilience.

Target Outcome Indicator 1.3: At least 10,000 hectares of land managed for climate resilience.

9. **Output 1.3.1: Micro-catchment management plans developed and implemented by using conservation agreements:** This output will develop and implement micro-catchment management plans using conservation agreements to ensure sustainable water and land resource management in the Cattle Corridor, facilitate coordinated efforts among stakeholders to address environmental challenges, enhance soil and water conservation, promote agricultural productivity, and improve community and ecosystem resilience to climate change, ultimately leading to healthier ecosystems and improved livelihoods

Output Indicator 1.3.1: Number of micro-catchment management plans developed and implemented by using conservation agreements

Target Output 1.3.1: At least 5 micro-catchment management plans developed and implemented by using conservation agreements

10. **Output 1.3.2: Gender-responsive and inclusive water user associations/committees, with at least 40% women representation, established and/or strengthened to manage the established water systems in the micro-catchment.** This output will establish and/or strengthen the capacity of local water governance bodies in the form of user associations or committees, while ensuring gender inclusion and adequate representation of women in these committees/associations, including in leadership roles. Through this approach, gender equity and equality will be promoted in the management of water resources while ensuring that women are actively involved in decision-making. Capacity building will involve gender-sensitive training on the operation and maintenance of climate-resilient water infrastructure systems for effective and sustainable water resource management. The project will ensure that the governance bodies include representation from women, youth and other vulnerable groups, as well as all principal water user groups.

Output Indicator 1.3.2: Number of gender-responsive and inclusive water user associations/committees, with at least 40% women representation, established and/or strengthened to manage the established water systems in the micro-catchment.

Target Output 1.3.2: At least 10 gender-responsive and inclusive water user associations/committees, with at least 40% women representation, established and/or strengthened, to manage the established water systems in the micro-catchment.

11. **COMPONENT 2: Promotion of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods of local communities.** This component will address barrier 2 (limited economic development and heavy reliance on natural resources for livelihoods), and barrier 6 (gender disparities).
12. **OUTCOME 2.1: Strengthened and diversified livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable groups in the Cattle Corridor:** This outcome will strengthen and diversify livelihoods and income sources for vulnerable groups in the Cattle Corridor to reduce reliance on rainfed agriculture and natural resources and promote food security, improve overall community well-being, and empower marginalized populations to adapt to changing environmental and economic conditions.

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Number of direct beneficiaries (vulnerable groups) with diversified resilient livelihoods and sources of income

Target Outcome Indicator 2.1: At least 50,000 (25,500 men and 24,500 women) direct beneficiaries (vulnerable groups) with diversified resilient livelihoods and sources of income

13. **Output 2.1.1: Eco-friendly and gender-responsive sustainable alternative livelihood and income-generating activities supported or developed and implemented.** The project will work with stakeholders to identify sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities for initiation and/or strengthening. The activities will be selected to empower women and marginalized groups and foster economic diversification, which ultimately leads to enhanced climate resilience and improved livelihoods while protecting natural resources and ecosystems in the Cattle Corridor.

Output indicator 2.1.1: Number of eco-friendly and gender-responsive sustainable alternative livelihood and income-generating activities supported or developed and implemented.

Target Output 2.1.1: At least 3 eco-friendly and gender-responsive sustainable alternative livelihood and income-generating activities supported or developed and implemented.

14. **OUTCOME 2.2: Strengthened Community-led organizations and Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) for learning, leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods:** This Outcome will strengthen community-led organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is crucial for promoting learning, leveraging financing, and adopting resilient, sustainable alternative livelihoods by empowering local communities to innovate and adapt to changing conditions, increase access to resources and markets, and fosters economic resilience, ultimately contributing to sustainable development and improved quality of life.

Outcome Indicator 2.2: Number of community-led organizations and MSMEs leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Target Outcome 2.2: At least 20 Community-led organizations and MSMEs leveraging financing and the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

15. **Output 2.2.1: Community-led organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (with a focus on youth, displaced persons, individuals with special needs, and women-led groups) supported to facilitate Farmer-to-Farmer learning, secure financing, and adopt resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods:** This output will provide support to community-led organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), particularly those led by youth, displaced persons, individuals with special needs, and women, to foster inclusive economic growth and social empowerment and enhance the resilience of vulnerable groups, promote entrepreneurship, and encourage local development.

Output Indicator 2.2.1: Number of community-led organizations and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) (with a focus on youth, displaced persons, individuals with special needs, and women-led groups) supported to facilitate Farmer-to-Farmer learning, secure financing, and adopt resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

Target Output 2.2.1: At least 20 MSMEs (with a focus on youth, displaced persons, individuals with special needs, and women-led groups) supported to facilitate Farmer-to-Farmer learning, secure financing, and adopt resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods.

16. **Output 2.2.2: Inclusive and innovative financial models or instruments to enhance climate resilience in the Cattle Corridor developed:** This output will identify innovative models and instruments for mobilizing resources and investments needed to adapt to climate change and ensure equitable access to funding for vulnerable communities and select and adapt at least one of these to the Cattle Corridor context. By channelling new and inclusive finance to adaptation efforts, this Output will stimulate local economic growth, ultimately strengthening the resilience of both ecosystems and livelihoods in the Cattle Corridor.

Output Indicator 2.2.2: Number of inclusive and innovative financial models or instruments to enhance climate resilience in the Cattle Corridor developed.

Target Output 2.2.2: At least 1 inclusive and innovative financial model or instrument to enhance climate resilience in the Cattle Corridor developed.

17. **COMPONENT 3: Policy coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation at the local level.** This component will address barrier 3 (deficiency in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into local-level development plans) and barrier 6 (Gender disparities).

18. **OUTCOME 3.1: Increased capacity of District and Local Governments to mainstream climate adaptation into District Plans.** This outcome will build the capacity of the District and Local Government staff in the identification and prioritization of adaptive measures that promote sustainable resource management and enhance community engagement, ultimately leading to improved socio-economic outcomes and greater environmental sustainability in the face of changing climate conditions.

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of districts in the Cattle Corridor that have mainstreamed climate adaptation into their development plans.

Target Outcome 3.1: At least 5 districts in the Cattle Corridor that have mainstreamed climate adaptation into their development plans.

19. **Output 3.1.1: District development plans with climate adaptation considerations developed:** This output will build the capacity of District and Local Governments to effectively integrate climate considerations into their District development plans, allocate resources efficiently, and engage communities in adaptation efforts.

Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of District development plans with climate adaptation considerations developed

Target Output 3.1.1: At least 5 District development plans with climate adaptation considerations developed

20. **OUTCOME 3.2: Strengthened integrated water resources governance in the Cattle Corridor.** This outcome will strengthen integrated water resources governance to promote sustainable management of water resources in the Cattle Corridor amidst competing demands from agriculture, livestock, and communities; enhance coordination among stakeholders; and ensure equitable access to water.

Outcome Indicator 3.2: Number of multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor.

Target Outcome 3.2: At least 2 regional multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor.

21. **Output 3.2.1: Inclusive and gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder governance structure strengthened/established in the Cattle Corridor.** This output will strengthen/establish inclusive multi-stakeholder governance structures at the regional levels to foster collaboration, action planning, conflict resolution, and representation of diverse perspectives in decision-making. This will enhance transparency, build trust among stakeholders, promote accountability, and lead to more effective and sustainable project outcomes by integrating the needs and insights of all relevant stakeholders.

Output Indicator 3.2.1: Number of multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor.

Target Output 3.2.1: At least 2 regional multi-stakeholder water resources governance structures strengthened in the Cattle Corridor

22. **Output 3.2.2: Harmonized gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation in the Cattle Corridor developed and implemented.** This output will identify the unique vulnerabilities and needs of different gender groups and establish a harmonized gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation in the Cattle Corridor to ensure that both men and women can effectively participate in and benefit from climate adaptation efforts, including equitable access to resources.

Output Indicator 3.2.2: Number of harmonized gender-sensitive policy frameworks and action plans on climate adaptation in the Cattle Corridor developed and implemented.

Target Output 3.2.2: At least 1 harmonized gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation in the Cattle Corridor developed and implemented.

23. **Output 3.2.3: Institutional framework for integrated catchment management in the Cattle Corridor established.** This output will establish an institutional framework for integrated catchment area management to facilitate collaboration among stakeholders and ensure coordinated efforts to enhance resilience to climate change in the Cattle Corridor.

Output Indicator 3.2.3: Number of institutional frameworks for integrated catchment management in the Cattle Corridor established

Target Output 3.2.3: One cooperation framework and/or agreement signed and implemented.

24. **COMPONENT 4: Coordination, learning and knowledge management.** This component will address barrier 4 (Weak or insufficient knowledge management) and barrier 6 (gender disparities).

25. **OUTCOME 4.1: Strengthened coordination and improved information sharing and learning in the Cattle Corridor.** This outcome will facilitate seamless collaboration among project stakeholders and with other initiatives to avoid duplication and foster efficient use of resources, capture and disseminate insights and best practices, enhance decision-making and drive continuous improvement throughout the project lifecycle.

Outcome Indicator 4.1: Number of initiatives coordinating with the GEF-8 LDCF Cattle Corridor project

Target Outcome 4.1: At least 5 initiatives coordinating with the GEF-8 LDCF Uganda Project

26. **Output 4.1.1: Knowledge management and communications strategy for the Cattle Corridor Project developed and implemented:** This output will ensure the effective capture, sharing, and utilization of information and best practices for collaboration, improved decision-making, and inclusive stakeholder engagement, ultimately leading to more successful project outcomes and greater organizational learning.

Output Indicator 4.1.1: Number of project knowledge management and communication strategies developed and implemented

Output Target 4.1.1: At least 1 project knowledge management and communication strategy for developed and implemented in the Cattle Corridor.

27. **Output 4.1.2:** Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge for natural resource management. This output will develop and disseminate knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion perspectives at local, national, and regional levels to ensure that the project is responsive to the needs of marginalized groups, promotes equitable outcomes, and fosters inclusive participation, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of the project.

Output Indicator 4.1.2: Number of Knowledge Management Products developed and disseminated

Output Target 4.1.2: At least 5 policy briefs, 5 fact sheets and 5 storytelling videos integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects prepared and disseminated by the end of the project.

28. **Output 4.1.3: Learning and exposure visits facilitated by the project (at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange).** This output will foster knowledge exchange and best practices among stakeholders; provide opportunities for stakeholders to observe successful initiatives firsthand, gain insights into innovative approaches, and build networks that can enhance collaboration and project effectiveness.

Output Indicator 4.1.3a: Number of learning and exposure trips

Output Target 4.1.3a: At least two learning and exposure trips (one trip per held every two years) with 5 representatives from the Government of Uganda, 35 from the local community, and 10 private sectors per trip [Total: two trips (50 people for 4 years), with at least 49% women).

Output Indicator 4.1.3b: Number of South-South learning and knowledge exchange visit

Output Target 4.1.3b: At least one South-South learning and knowledge exchange visit (5 representatives from the Government of Uganda, 15 from the local community, 10 from the private sector (Total: 30 participants with 49% being women).

29. **COMPONENT 5: Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.** This component will address barriers 5 (Weak or insufficient knowledge management), and 6 (gender disparities).
30. **OUTCOME 5.1: An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project.** This outcome will provide an unbiased evaluation of the proposed project's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and impact, foster evidence-based decision-making by providing data and insights for policy and strategic planning; Identify potential risks and challenges encountered during project implementation, and ensure adherence to standards, regulations, and donor requirements.

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Number of gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed for the project

Outcome Target 5.1: At least 5 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

31. **Output 5.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.** This output will track the project's progress and effectiveness, provide stakeholders with timely insights on the performance of the project and facilitate evidence-based decision-making, allowing for adjustments and improvements to enhance project outcomes and resource allocation.

Output Indicator 5.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.

Output Target 5.1.1: Five Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), 20 technical and financial quarterly reports; and 2 Climate Change Adaptation Core Indicator worksheets.

32. **Output 5.1.2:** Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies.

Output indicator 5.1.2: Number of Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation Reports

Output Target 5.1.2: One Mid-Term Evaluation and One Terminal Evaluation Report approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

Global Environmental Benefits

- The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of GEBs including: at least 20,000 ha managed for climate resilience, climate resilience mainstreamed in 11 plans and policies, namely, five micro-catchment management plans, five District development plans, and one gender-sensitive policy framework and action plan on climate adaptation; 60,534 direct beneficiaries (Male: 30,872 and Female: 29,662) trained and made aware of climate change impacts and adaptation responses; and 20 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action. In addition, the proposed project will generate economic, social and environmental co-benefits to vulnerable and marginalized communities as follows:
 - Economic co-benefits: The proposed project will deliver tangible economic benefits to local communities in the Cattle Corridor by enhancing their climate resilience through sustainable livelihood activities.
 - Social co-benefits: The proposed project interventions are designed to improve the capacity of vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as women, youth, and people with special needs, in the target districts of the Cattle Corridor.

- ***Environmental co-benefits:*** The proposed project will support the construction and/or rehabilitation of water storage facilities and low-cost micro-irrigation schemes, that are expected to increase agricultural productivity per unit of land, without necessitating the expansion of cultivated areas.

Gender Considerations

2. The development of the PIF addressed considerations relating to vulnerable groups and gender. The project consultation process was gender inclusive and appropriately considered the participation and engagement of women as a major dimension of the proposed interventions. For this case, deliberate efforts were made to ensure adequate representation of vulnerable members of communities such as women and youth during the field and national level consultations, where information was deliberately collected from men and women including the youth. Gender considerations have been included in the proposed project outcomes and outputs, by ensuring that at least 49% of the proposed project beneficiaries are women. A gender analysis and action plan will be conducted at the PPG phase to guide the mainstreaming of gender issues into the project results framework.

Learning and knowledge management

3. Under Component 4 the project will document success stories, lessons learned, and best practices including traditional knowledge arising throughout the implementation period. It will also facilitate the development and implementation of a gender-sensitive knowledge management strategy that will cohesively address different target groups and their information needs. In addition, the project will produce gender-sensitive knowledge products that will be used for raising awareness and advocacy on the integration of water security and climate resilience issues into the Development Plans of the districts in the Cattle Corridor. The project will also facilitate learning and exposure visits at landscape and national levels. Knowledge generated from project implementation will be packaged into forms that can easily be accessed and utilized by the different stakeholders. This will entail translating the knowledge generated into local languages and dialects of the project target sites.

Innovation

4. In its design, the proposed project has incorporated the following innovations.
 1. ***GEF-GCF long-term vision:*** The proposed project will pioneer efforts to leverage synergies between the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
 2. ***Integrated water resources management demonstrations:*** The proposed project will establish demonstration centres to showcase combining water management with sustainable land use practices to enhance ecosystem resilience and ensure sustainable water availability and agricultural productivity.
 3. ***Diversity and inclusion:*** The proposed project will ensure that vulnerable and marginalized groups such as women, and youth are consulted, adequately represented and participate in project design and implementation.
 4. ***Exit and sustainability strategy:*** From the outset, the proposed project will develop and implement an exit and sustainability strategy to ensure that the benefits accruing from the project will continue well beyond the lifecycle of the project.
 5. ***Policy coherence:*** The proposed project will address the institutional and inter-sectorial conflicts that have limited the mainstreaming of climate adaptation considerations into development plans of the districts in the Cattle Corridor.
 6. ***Traditional ecological knowledge:*** The proposed project will document and incorporate traditional ecological knowledge into the implementation of the project to provide valuable insights into local ecosystems, including species behavior, seasonal changes, and traditional land-use practices.
 7. ***Use of conservation agreements:*** Novel applications of the conservation agreement approach will be introduced to the Cattle Corridor to promote adoption of climate resilient water infrastructure, resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods, and foster sustainable micro-catchment management.
 8. ***Partnerships:*** The proposed project will adopt new strategies for partnership between communities and the private sector to generate adequate resources for climate change adaptation in the longer term.
 9. ***Nature-Based Solutions:*** For micro-catchment management, the proposed project will use tools and methodologies that demonstrate the case for Nature-Based Infrastructure (NBI) over grey infrastructure in the establishment and adoption of water and micro-irrigation systems.

10. *Innovative resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods*: The proposed project will promote resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods to meet the livelihoods and reduce dependency on natural resources.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

1. There are several ongoing GEF and non-GEF projects in Uganda that focus on climate change adaptation at national and local levels (**See Annex I for details**). The proposed project will build on and coordinate with these ongoing projects and initiatives to i) benefit from the interventions of the project by collating the lessons learned to increase the knowledge available on adaptation practices; and ii) disseminate the information on successes, failures and lessons learned from previous adaptation interventions for the implementation of this project. As such, the proposed project will establish an effective structure for project management, governance, and coordination to promote synergies when appropriate, support other interventions, share knowledge and resources, when possible, and avoid duplication of projects in the Cattle Corridor. In addition, the proposed project will specifically share office space at the Ministry of Water and Environment Northern Regional Centre with the GEF-funded project: Building Sustainable and Climate-Resilient Livelihoods in the Shea Landscape of Northern Uganda which will enhance cross-learning as the projects are expected to be implemented at the same time.
2. The proposed project will pioneer efforts to leverage synergies between the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to enhance the impact of climate and environmental projects globally. The GEF and GCF share a long-term vision of establishing a coherent and complementary climate finance landscape by aligning their strategies, programming, and operations to optimize resource deployment. To this end, the two funds will leverage blended finance and co-financing arrangements to mobilize additional resources and scale up project impacts. The proposed project will build on this approach, enhancing knowledge sharing, capacity building, and programmatic linkages between the GCF projects in the Uganda Cattle Corridor. Specifically, the project will seek to create synergies with two GCF initiatives in the Cattle Corridor: the 'Integrated Landscape Management Approach for Climate Resilient Water Security and Livelihoods' and 'Enhancing Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change Impacts'. By aligning and co-financing these complementary efforts, the proposed project will address systemic challenges in the Cattle Corridor in a more comprehensive and impactful manner.

Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
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Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
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false

false

true

This Project has an urban focus.

false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	0.00%
Nature-based management	40.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	60.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	false	false	false
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	false	false	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1				49.00%

Total number of direct beneficiaries	60,534	30,872.00	29,662.00	
CORE INDICATOR 2				
(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	20,000.00			
(b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3				
Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	11.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4				
Number of people trained or with awareness raised	60,534	30,872.00	29,662.00	49.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5				
Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	20.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	<p>Risk: Unpredictable climate changes may negatively affect the achievement and sustainability of project outcomes</p> <p>Mitigation Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate vulnerability and risk assessments will be conducted in the project's target sites and climate adaptation policies and actions will be implemented in a coordinated and proactive manner The project will also identify, document and promote traditional ecological knowledge to strengthen the resilience of local communities The project will promote the adoption of climate-resilient technologies and infrastructure by local communities
Environmental and Social	Substantial	<p>Risk: Shift to resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods and practices may clash with the communities' traditional practices and culture Mitigation measures: Activities related to the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods and practices will be developed based on an in-depth consultation process with the local communities and their traditional leadership. Risk: The risk of positive impacts of the project triggering negative impacts such as maladaptation, deforestation leakage i.e., improved forest protection/conservation in one area leading to more deforestation in other or new areas Mitigation measures: • The proposed project will conduct environmental and social safeguard screening, which will inform the development and implementation of environmental and social safeguard plans. • With respect to unintended consequences such as displacing deforestation from project target sites to other areas, the proposed project will support and enhance policy coherence and use the M&E frameworks to track any unintended consequences to inform adaptive management Risk: Inadequate gender considerations especially ensuring gender equity and</p>

		<p>women’s empowerment in project implementation and outcomes. Mitigation measures: 1. The proposed project will conduct a gender analysis in the project target sites and develop gender mainstreaming strategies and activities into project implementation including ensuring that at least 49% of project beneficiaries are women. Risk: The emergence of epidemics and pandemics negatively affects the implementation of project activities: Mitigation measures: • Ensure close coordination with relevant Ministries such as Ministry of Health and district authorities to effectively communicate and address the associated health risks by project management, staff and other stakeholders. Risk: Project outputs aimed at supporting resilient and sustainable livelihoods may be insufficient to incentivize the communities’ shift from unsustainable livelihoods and practices. Mitigation measures: • Using conservation agreements, the proposed project will incentivize the adoption of resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods. Risk: Ineffective communication of project objectives and activities Mitigation measures: • Ensure information about the project is translated into local languages • Ensure that project staff recruited to implement the project at community level understand and are fluent in the local languages • Use community facilitators /or local leaders in organizing and facilitating local community meetings.</p>
Political and Governance	Moderate	<p>Risk: Conflicts among stakeholders due to competition for natural resources. Mitigation measures: • The proposed project will engage all stakeholders on building consensus among the different water resource users. • The proposed project will establish an inclusive multi-stakeholder governance structure that will play a key role in conflict resolution and management • The proposed project will develop a grievance redress mechanism Risk: There may be a potential lack of political will to support the implementation of some project activities. Mitigation measures: 1. The proposed project will foster the engagement and inclusion of decision-makers and leaders at various levels including chiefdoms, local government and national government. 2. An inclusive multi-stakeholder governance structure will be established for the coordination of project activities. Risk: Unclear land ownership/user rights hinder the use and adoption of climate-resilient infrastructure/technologies. Mitigation measures: 1. The proposed project will ensure that resilient infrastructure/technologies are established in sites with clear land ownership. 2. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed by landowners, resource users, and District Local Governments.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	<p>Risk: Inter-sectorial and institutional conflicts, resulting in conflicting sectoral policy frameworks, with insufficient mainstreaming of climate adaptation considerations Mitigation measure: The proposed project will harmonize policies for climate change adaptation The proposed project will mainstream climate adaptation into the development plans of the target districts of the Cattle Corridor.</p>

Technological	Moderate	<p>Risk: Poor monitoring and evaluation of project activities and delayed delivery of project outputs Mitigation measures: 1. Develop a detailed participatory M&E framework with the key project partners 2. Conduct regular follow-ups and timely continuous monitoring and evaluation Risk: Inadequate adoption of climate-resilient and sustainable alternative livelihoods technologies Mitigation measures: 1. Involve local stakeholders in the planning, and selection of the technology and decision-making process can enhance buy-in and adoption 2. Conduct comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to ensure communities understand and can effectively operate and maintain the relevant technologies. 3. Establish/strengthen local institutions (water cooperatives and water user associations/committees. 4. Integrate traditional knowledge with modern technology.</p>
Financial and Business Model	Substantial	<p>Risk: Failure to secure continued long-term financial support after project completion, can risk the sustainability of critical Project Outcomes. Mitigation measure: The project includes outputs aimed at establishing long-term financial sustainability.</p>
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	<p>Risk: Limited capacity of local and national organizations. Mitigation measures: 1. Joint planning and implementation with relevant organizations 2. Mobilize and articulate the capacity of different actors, projects, programmes and bilateral agencies to work intensively with local and national organizations and gradually transfer the needed knowledge and skills Risk: Limited capacity of local institutions to manage and maintain water infrastructure, potentially affecting project sustainability. Mitigation measures: 1. Invest in capacity building and training programs for local water management agencies and utilities. 2. Establish robust monitoring and evaluation systems to track project performance and address capacity gaps. 3. Promote public-private partnerships and community engagement to enhance local ownership</p>
Fiduciary	Low	<p>Risk: Insufficient capacity of the Executing Agencies on financial management and procurements may be a barrier to effective project implementation. Mitigation measures: 1. Due diligence and training of Executing Agencies will be by the Implementing Agency (CI-GEF) 2. Dedicated/full-time Finance staff will be recruited as part of the project staff. Risk: Corruption, fraud and misuse of funds by project staff, volunteers, or any stakeholder on the project. Mitigation measures: 1) Training of project stakeholders on GEF-prohibited practices including corruption, fraud, bribery, etc. 2) Financial reports and audits will be conducted 3) Independent mid-term and terminal evaluations will be conducted.</p>
Stakeholder	Moderate	<p>Risk: Exclusion or limited participation of marginalized and Vulnerable Groups in project activities and in project decision-making. Mitigation measures: • Ensure that project activities target and support the most vulnerable including women, women-headed households, children and youth.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community-level consultations in the target sites, including with vulnerable groups, female-headed households Risk: Stakeholder resistance or opposition hinders project progress and creates challenges for implementation. Additionally, per the baseline assessment, there is limited engagement of local communities, and marginalized and vulnerable groups in past projects. Mitigation measures: 1. Conduct thorough stakeholder analysis and develop and implement a robust Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to guide the engagement of local communities as well as ensure active involvement of all stakeholders in project implementation. 2. Establish and operationalize a multi-stakeholder governance structure to ensure that all stakeholders are consulted and engaged in project implementation and resolve conflicts among stakeholders. 3. Identify and use local champions to promote project activities at the local level
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	<p>The overall risk for the project has been rated Moderate. This is because, 57% of identified risks are rated Moderate, 26% Low and 17% Substantial. With the provided mitigation measures, the significant impacts of these risks are expected to be minimal. Moreover, the project will carry out a comprehensive climate vulnerability and risks assessment to inform the development of climate-resilient infrastructures, sustainable alternative livelihoods, and mainstreaming climate adaptation actions into developed policies, plans, and frameworks. The project will also conduct feasibility studies, Environmental Impact Assessments, Gender Mainstreaming, and Stakeholder Engagement Plans to ensure all-inclusive participation, consultations, and engagements throughout the project cycle.</p>

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

1. The proposed project aligns with the LDCF goal to facilitate transformational adaptation in developing countries towards achieving the Paris Agreement's global goal on adaptation, and the following three LDCF themes:
2. **Agriculture, food security and health:** improve gender-sensitive access to clean and safe water for consumption and agricultural production by local communities and increase the adaptive capacity of

smallholder farmers. This will foster year-round agricultural production and improve food security, reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases and improve the well-being of communities.

3. **Water:** foster sufficient, timely and reliable access to freshwater for both consumption and production by local communities and strengthen integrated water resources governance.
4. **Nature-based solutions:** apply nature-based approaches to increase the resilience of local communities and micro-catchment ecosystems in the Cattle Corridor.
5. The proposed project also aligns with cross-cutting themes of private sector engagement and gender equality.
6. The proposed project aligns with multilateral environmental agreements including:
 - i. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, especially Goals A and Goal B. Specific contributions will be to Targets 8, 10, 11, 14, 20, 22 and 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action: Goal A (integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050); Goal B (Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050). Target 8: minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience; Target 10: enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry; Target 11: restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people; Target 14: integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level; target 20: strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity; target 22: ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all; and target 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action.¹¹
 - ii. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 - iii. Convention on Biological Diversity
 - iv. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
 - v. Sustainable Development Goals, especially the following goals: Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 6: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and Goal 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.¹²

At the national level, the proposed project is aligned to the following Uganda strategies and policies including:

1. *Uganda's Vision 2040* aims at transforming the country into a prosperous, industrialized, and middle-income nation by the year 2040. Uganda's Vision 2040 has key components that the proposed project will contribute to including ensuring the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, implementing strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation; and empowering local governments to enhance service delivery and community participation.

2. *Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP III), 2021 – 2025* aims to achieve inclusive economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve the quality of life for all citizens. The proposed project will mostly contribute to NDP III's components on (i) environmental sustainability that seeks to (a) promote sustainable management of Uganda's natural resources and address climate change impacts; (b) integrate biodiversity considerations into development planning; and (ii) gender equality that seeks to promote gender equality and empower women and youth.

3. *Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP IV) strategic directions including* Sub-Strategy 1.1.1: Increase Agricultural Production and Productivity; Sub-Strategy 1.1.5: Promote Sustainable Use of Natural Resources; and Strategy 2.4: Enhance access to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

4. *Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS), 2017/18–2030/31* aims to promote sustainable development by integrating green growth principles into the country's economic planning. The proposed project will contribute to achieving UGGDS's objective of building resilience to climate change through adaptive practices in agriculture, infrastructure, and community planning in key sectors including agriculture through sustainable agricultural practices that increase productivity while protecting the environment; and Water sector through improving water conservation and management practices to ensure sustainable supply.

5. *National Climate Change Policy, 2015* aims to address the challenges posed by climate change and to enhance the country's resilience and adaptive capacity. The proposed project will contribute to this policy's objective to enhance the ability of communities and ecosystems to adapt to climate change impacts through (a) promoting sustainable land, water, and forest management practices; (b) integrating climate change considerations into national and local development plans, policies, and programs; (c) raise awareness about climate change impacts and the importance of sustainable practices; and (d) engaging local communities in climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives to enhance ownership and effectiveness.

6. *Uganda's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (2022)* outlines the country's commitments to combat climate change under the Paris Agreement. The proposed project will contribute to the NDC adaptation measures geared towards building climate resilience including emphasizing the need for adaptation strategies to address climate vulnerabilities in various sectors, including agriculture, and water resources, involving local communities in developing and implementing adaptation measures; and encouraging investments in green technologies and sustainable practices across sectors.

7. *National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2016*: The proposed project will directly contribute to the achievement of NAF's objective to integrate effective adaptation efforts and climate resilience into national policies and practices to protect vulnerable populations and ecosystems from the negative impacts of climate change.

8. *The National Environment Act of 2019*, which is a comprehensive legal framework, designed to promote environmental protection and sustainable development in Uganda. The proposed project will contribute to the National Environment Act of 2019 focus on sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation, and public participation, to create a healthier environment for current and future generations.

9. *The Uganda National Irrigation Policy, 2017*. The proposed project aligns well with the Uganda National Irrigation Policy whose objectives are (i) to enhance food security through increasing agricultural productivity through efficient irrigation practices, particularly in water-scarce regions; (ii) promote sustainable utilization of water resources for irrigation; and (iii) provide training and support for farmers to improve irrigation management and agricultural practices.

10. *Uganda's Water Act, 1997*. The proposed project aligns well with the 1997 Water Act which aims to promote the coordinated management of water resources to ensure availability and sustainability and ensure equitable access to safe drinking water for all citizens.

11. *Uganda's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2007*. The proposed project aligns well with Uganda's National Adaptation Programme of Action which prioritizes several adaptation projects on integrated water resource management, sustainable agriculture initiatives, and community-based adaptation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems throughout the country.

12. *Uganda's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2015 – 2025*. The proposed project aligns with the NBSAP that aims to conserve biodiversity manage natural resources sustainably and involve local communities in biodiversity conservation efforts to enhance ownership and effectiveness.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

1. In a bid to ensure that the views of all stakeholders were captured and considered during the design of this project, the process of developing this PIF was participatory and involved undertaking consultations with a total of 82 (56 male: 68% and 26 female: 32%) representatives of key stakeholders at the local and national levels including Government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector, local communities, academic and research institutions. The list of stakeholders consulted is provided under **Annex L**.

2. At the local, field visits were conducted in two Cattle Corridor districts of Nakasongola and Otuke where key informant interviews and focus group discussions were held with a total of 45 people (34 men and 11 women). At the national level, stakeholders were consulted via emails, telephone calls, and face-to-face discussions. These stakeholder consultations were conducted to: (i) provide information to key stakeholders about the proposed project and its development processes and requirements; (ii) solicit ideas/ inputs from key stakeholders to triangulate the information collected from secondary literature; and (iii) review the proposed project's draft results framework, theory of change, roles and responsibilities of partners in the project, and implementation arrangements.

3. During the consultations, the key stakeholders appreciated the need to develop initiatives focused on building climate resilience due to the droughts and floods that have increased in intensity and magnitude. As such, the stakeholders participated in the review of activities and adaptation measures to be included in the proposed project, defined key stakeholders and discussed their roles, responsibilities and contributions during project implementation. Also, draft project management structures and implementation arrangements, as well as issues of sustainability and ownership, especially by communities and local governments were discussed and agreed upon.

4. During these stakeholder consultations, the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups was considered and interventions deliberately targeting women were proposed and have been incorporated into this project.

5. At the end of it all, a national stakeholder workshop was held on 20th August 2024 to validate the PIF Where a total of 41 (26 male and 15 female) key stakeholders drawn from local and national levels participated.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
CI	LDCF	Uganda	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	7,598,165.00	683,835.00	8,282,000.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						7,598,165.00	683,835.00	8,282,000.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
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CI	LDCF	Uganda	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)						200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	7,598,165.00	54774000
Total Project Cost		7,598,165.00	54,774,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water and Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30000000
GEF Agency	Conservation International	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1274000
Civil Society Organization	Africa Innovations Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Civil Society Organization	Global Green Growth Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Gender and Social Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	District Local Governments	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Private Sector	Private Sector Foundation Uganda	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Beneficiaries	Local communities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500000
Total Co-financing				54,774,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

NA

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

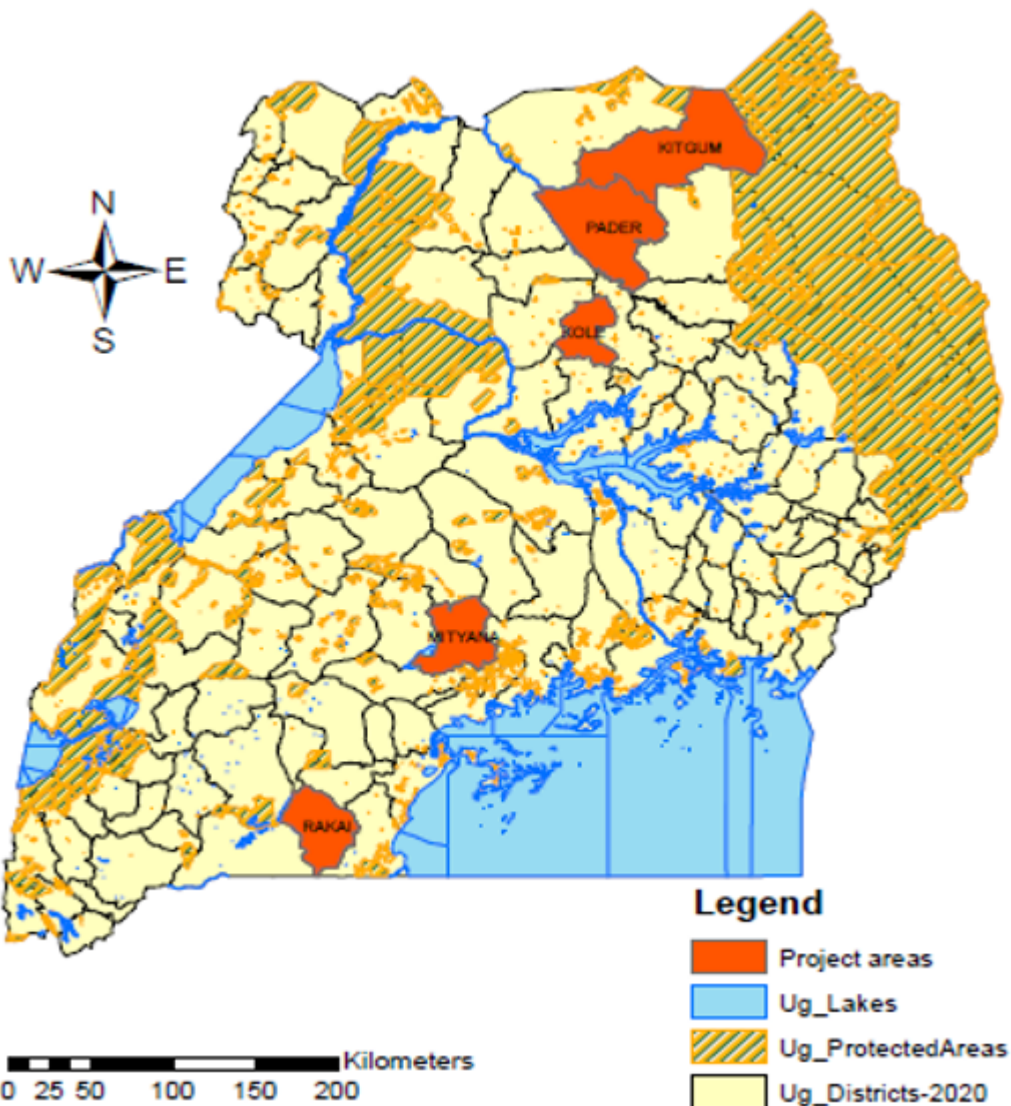
GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Orissa Samaroo	9/15/2024	Charity Nalyanya		cnalyanya@conservation.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Patrick Ocailap	Deputy Secretary to the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	10/7/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place



ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

20240913_Safeguard Screening Form_Uganda Cattle Corridor (1)

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	

