GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET

February 13, 2017

Dear LDCF/SCCF Council Member,

I am writing to notify you that we have today posted on the GEF's website at www.TheGEF.org, a Project Identification Form (PIF) for a full-sized project proposal from AfDB entitled ***Malawi: Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply (GEF ID: 8013)***, for funding under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF). This PIF has been posted for Council approval by mail. Council Members are invited to review the PIF and to submit their comments (in Word file) to the GEF Secretariat's program coordination registry at gcoordination@TheGEF.org by March 13, 2017.

Following the streamlined procedures for processing LDCF proposals, Council members are invited to approve the following decision:

The LDCF/SCCF Council reviewed the PIF entitled ***Malawi: Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply (GEF ID: 8013)*** *(LDCF Project Grant $2,643,500) (Agency Fee $247,000), posted on February 13, 2017 and approves it on a no objection basis subject to the comments submitted to the Secretariat by March 13, 2017.*

The Council finds that the PIF (i) is, or would be, consistent with the Instrument and GEF policies and procedures, and (ii) maybe endorsed by the CEO for final approval by the GEF Agency, provided that the final project document fully incorporates and addresses the Council's and the STAP reviewer's comments on the PIF, and that the CEO confirms that the project continues to be consistent with the Instrument and GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures.

The final project document will be posted on the GEF website for information after CEO endorsement. If the GEF CEO determines that there has been a major change to the present scope and approach since PIF approval, the final project document shall be posted on the web for Council review for four weeks prior to CEO endorsement.

In accordance with this decision, if the Secretariat has not heard from you in writing by March 13, 2017 we will assume that you approve the PIF.

Sincerely,

Naoko Ishii
Chief Executive Officer and Chairperson

Copy to: Country Operational Focal Point, Alternates, GEF Agencies, STAP, Trustee

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PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE:
TYPE OF TRUST FUND:

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: Project Information

Project Title:	Climate Adaptation for Sustainable Water Supply		
Country(ies):	Malawi	GEF Project ID:[1]	
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):		Submission Date:	09/12/2014
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities IAP-Commodities IAP-Food Security	Corporate Program: SGP	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee ($)	247,000

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES[2]

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Objective CCA-1 - Reduce the vulnerability of people, livelihoods, physical assets and natural systems to the adverse effects of climate change	LDCF	1,100,000	29,200,000
Objective CCA-2 - Strengthen institutional and technical capacities for effective climate change adaptation	LDCF	900,000	7,200,000
Objective CCA- 3 - Integrate climate change adaptation into relevant policies, plans and associated processes	LDCF	643,500	3,100,000
Total Project Cost		2,643,500	39,500,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Sustain the availability of water supply in the river courses and climate proof the water resources outputs of the Sustainable Rural Water and Sanitation Infrastructure for Improved Health and Livelihood project in five districts, namely, Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Phalombe.

Project Component	**Financing Type[3]**	**Project Outcomes**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
1. Climate Change Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure Development	Investment	Improved community resilience preparedness to cope with climate risks, particularly droughts, in accordance with Malawi's National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA).	LDCF	1,048,700	32,290,000
2. Catchment Management	Investment	Improved reliability of sustainable water supply for targeted water sources through the implementation of catchment protection activities.	LDCF	857,000	2,550,000
3. Knowledge Management	TA	National and district capacities strengthened through the updating and expansion of training needs.	LDCF	617,800	2,960,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.
[2] When completing Table A, refer to the GEF Website, *Focal Area Results Framework* which is an *Excerpt from GEF-6 Programming Directions*.
[3] Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		Subtotal		2,523,500	37,800,000
		Project Management Cost (PMC)[4]		120,000	1,700,000
		Total Project Cost		2,643,500	39,500,000

If Multi-Trust Fund project: PMC in this table should be the total and enter trust fund PMC breakdown here ( )

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (ADF)	Soft Loan	23,100,000
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (NTF)	Soft Loan	7,700,000
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (RWSSI-TF)	Grant	4,800,000
National Government		In kind	3,900,000
Total Co-financing			39,500,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS [a)]

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)[b)]	Total (c)=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Malawi	CCA		2,643,500	247,000	2,890,500
							0
							0
							0
							0
Total GEF Resources					2,643,500	247,000	2,890,500

a) No need to fill this table if it is a single agency, single trust fund, single focal area and single country project

b) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies.

[4] For GEF Project Financing up to $2 million, PMC could be up to10% of the subtotal; above $2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)[5]

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? **Yes** ~~No~~ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $100,000					PPG Agency Fee:		
GEF Agency	**Trust Fund**	**Country/ Regional/Global**	**Focal Area**	**Programming of Funds**	**(in $)**		
					PPG (a)	**Agency Fee[6]** (b)	**Total** c = a + b
AfDB	LDCF	Malawi	CCA		100,000	9,500	109,500
							0
							0
Total PPG Amount					**100,000**	**9,500**	**109,500**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[7]

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	**Replenishment Targets**	**Project Targets**
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	*ha*
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	*ha*
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	Number of freshwater basins
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	Percent of fisheries, by volume
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO_{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	metric tons
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	*metric tons*
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	*metric tons*
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	*ODP tons*
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	Number of Countries:

[5] PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to $50k for PF upto $1 mil; $100k for PF up to $3 mil; $150k for PF up to $6 mil; $200k for PF up to $10 mil; and $300k for PF above $10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

[6] PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

[7] Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the *GEF-6 Programming Directions*, will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and/or SCCF.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1 Project Description. Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

A1.1 Introduction

Malawi is faced with challenges to provide access to reliable potable water supply and improved sanitation services to its population. Inadequate access to clean safe water supply and adequate sanitation especially in rural areas is a major contributing factor to poverty. The amount of time and effort spent on daily chores of water collection, and in caring for those suffering from water-borne diseases, decreases opportunities for engaging in productive activities. In addition, erratic rainfall and prolonged draught as a result of increasing climate variability add substantially to the severity of water challenges, which are already dire.

With 84% of Malawi's population living in the rural areas, provision of sustainable water supply services in rural areas remains a key priority both for the social and economic development of the country. About 16% of Malawians (2.4 million people) do not have access to improved water supply and 47% (7.05 million) do not have access to improved sanitation. Due to high population density and low coverage of electricity in the country, there has been massive deforestation which has led to deterioration of catchment areas of water resources. There is therefore a need to better manage the country's water resources in order to improve and sustain water availability and equitability.

Faced with these challenges, the Government of the Republic of Malawi (GoM) has been implementing programs, projects and reforms to improve the performance of the water and sanitation sector. To date, the country has drilled more than 43,600 boreholes, 9,000 shallow wells and developed over 92 Gravity Fed Piped Water Supply Systems to serve to the rural population. The Gravity Fed Schemes (GFS) rely on perennial river courses which originate from catchment areas. Due to dilapidation, expanded population and climate variability which affect the reliability of water flow in river courses, the GFS are not able to serve the growing population and require rehabilitation and expansion.

The GoM adopted a National Water Policy in 2005 and National Sanitation Policy in 2008. Supported by the Bank and other Development Partners (DPs), the Malawi Government initiated the implementation of the National Water Development Programme (NWDP) under the Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation to implement projects to improve access to water supply and sanitation services in the country. This is fully in line with the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS-I, 2006-2011 and MGDS-II, 2012-2016), which is the country's overarching operational medium-term poverty reduction strategy.

Poor water supply and sanitation has long been regarded as a constraint to inclusive economic growth. Inadequate access to clean safe water supply and adequate sanitation especially in rural areas is a major contributing factor to poverty. The amount of time and effort spent in daily chores of water collection, and in caring for those suffering from water and sanitation-related diseases decreases their opportunities for engaging in productive activities to improve their socio-economic welfare and in school enrolment and progression, which ultimately affects their socio-economic advancement. With improved and sustainable water supply and adequate sanitation provision, the reduction of time spent on fetching water and the positive health impact through reduced morbidity will allow the population in the project areas to increase productive and income generating activities which will ultimately lead to more inclusive growth outcomes. The proposed financing will help to address the sustainability of the water supply to the project areas while climate proofing for the outputs of water resources component.

Studies have shown a number of climate variations, including: decreasing rainfall, increasingly erratic rainfall patterns, persistent and recurring extreme weather events, rising average temperatures, and shifting rainfall

patterns. Such climatic sequences which modify the paleo environments of Malawi would be represented in the future (Intergovernmental Panel Climate Change -IPCC, 2001). According to climate outlook models and meteorological tools from the Regional Climate Outlook Forum (RCOF/PRESAO), coordinated by the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD), Malawi will be among the most vulnerable of developing countries to the negative impacts of climate change. In Malawi, and around the world, climate change is expected to lead to more frequent and extreme weather patterns and increasingly unpredictable occurrences of extreme rainfall.

Malawi recognizes the importance and urgency of addressing the problems associated with climate change because these affect the sustainable livelihoods of all Malawians. Hence the need to urgently implement the proposed adaptation options identified in Malawi's NAPA. However, there are several barriers that may hamper the implementation of these activities. There is need to address these for the smooth implementation of the proposed activities.

Apart from limited internal capacity to fund adaptation activities, Malawi is also constrained by several other factors, including: (i) limited capacity to absorb adaptation technologies and conduct meaningful long-term planning in rural areas, and (ii) limited analytical capability of local personnel to effectively analyze the threats and potential impacts of climate change, so as to develop viable adaptation solutions.

A.1.2 The Baseline Project

The baseline project is the Sustainable Rural Water Infrastructure for Improved Health and Livelihoods project (SRWIHL) whose objective is to spur socio-economic growth in Malawi by improving health and livelihoods of the marginalized rural population through provision of sustainable water supply and improved sanitation. This project represents a continuation of a program which received Bank and other Development Partners (DPs) support and which closed on 31st December 2013. The project seeks to increase the coverage of water supply services through rehabilitation and expansion of water supply systems and to address sanitation and hygiene challenges. The project components and activities are described below:

A. Water Infrastructure Development

- Rehabilitation and expansion of 12 Gravity Fed Schemes;
- Construction of 600m^3 localized storage reservoirs & break pressure tanks;
- Construction of 2,925 Communal Water Points;
- Construction of 450 new boreholes;
- Catchment protection and management;
- 12 Catchment Management Committees (CMCs) formed and trained, with 50% female members, and 30% women in leadership positions;
- 5 groundwater monitoring and 8 hydrometric stations established;
- Rehabilitation of 2 water quality laboratories; and
- Design and supervision services.

B. Sanitation and Hygiene

- Promotion and education on health and hygiene in water and sanitation, 52% female; and
- Construction of 166 sanitation facilities at public institutions (schools, health and market centers) disaggregated by sex and for those who are physically challenged.

C. Capacity Development and Project Management

- Training of District Coordination Teams and Extension Workers;
- Formation, training and capacitation of Water Users Associations (WUAs) and Water Point Committees (WPC), with 60% female members and 30% women in leadership positions;
- Construction of District WASH offices & staff houses;
- Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Framework rolled out;
- Strengthening of M&E systems including training in collecting, analyzing and reporting on gender & social issues ;

- Review of National Water Policy and review of the policy's gender and social equity dimensions;
- Preparation of a gender responsive District WASH Investment Plans; and
- Project Management, monitoring and reporting system with gender and social indicators; and

Increased variability and/or decreased availability of water sources are the major risks that the baseline project could face in light of climate change. Adaptation measures are embedded in the baseline project are: 1) formation and training of Catchment Management Committees; 2) Training and implementation of catchment management activities; and 3) Establishment of groundwater and hydrometric monitoring stations. Given the major climate risk that the project could face, the focus of these activities are to maintain catchments to ensure sustainability of water sources. However, due to limited resources available compared to need for water supply and sanitation in the target districts, the emphasis of the baseline project is inclined towards provision water supply and sanitation facilities and adaptation measures are limited in scale. LDCF resources expected to contribute in filling the gap.

The Bank's intervention will ensure inclusive access to water supply and sanitation in five districts, namely, Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Phalombe. It will also support the empowerment of district councils and rural communities with particular emphasis on women and youth, monitoring and evaluation, and on enhancing sector reforms for governance and accountability of service delivery. The project will closely collaborate with the initiatives that are supporting the prevention of malaria, a deadly disease for many rural communities that makes them unproductive for extended periods. The program to be financed by the African Development Bank and the Government of Malawi, is estimated to cost about USD 39.5 million, and will be implemented over a period of 5 years beginning in the second semester of 2014.

A.1.3 The LDCF Project

While the baseline project will address climate change adaptation challenges to some extent by ensuring sustainability of water sources through catchment management activities and installation of hydrological monitoring, adaptation activities need to be further strengthened and scaled up for the long-term sustainability of water sources to be developed under the baseline project. The objective of the proposed LDCF project is to sustain the availability of water supply in the river courses and climate proof the water resources outputs of the baseline investment in five districts, namely, Rumphi, Nkhotakota, Ntcheu, Mangochi and Phalombe, by either scaling up or enforcing activities planned under the baseline project.

The adaptation activities will have three components as follows:

Component 1: Climate Change Resilient Water Supply Infrastructure Development

This component will improve community resilience to climate change and improve preparedness to cope with drought and/or floods in accordance with Malawi's National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA). Building on community mobilization mechanisms and planning processes established under the baseline projects such as Catchment Management Committees, WUAs and WPCs, the project will strengthen community based integrated climate change adaptation approach. It will also co-finance climate change resilient infrastructure development. Activities include:

a. Climate vulnerability/risk assessments
b. Review of existing coping and adaptation actions
c. Develop and implement community based climate change adaptation plans
d. Climate change mainstreaming in infrastructure design
e. Installation of additional hydrological monitoring stations

Component 2: Catchment Management

This component will support protection measures for the catchments upstream of raw water intakes in order to sustain water sources for the targeted water supply schemes. Building on activities planned under the

baseline project, this component will enhance and scale up activities aimed at addressing challenges related to encroachment and charcoal making activities of the populations as well as uncontrolled bush fires. Main activities are:

a. Sensitization of communities, WUAs and WPCs on implication of climate change. Communities will be involved in development of community based climate change adaptation plan and catchment management and also will be trained in their implementation
b. Planting of trees to protect catchment as well as to generate incomes
c. Provide training and mentoring to communities on alternative income generating activities such as bee hive and livestock keeping
d. Strengthening monitoring and enforcement capacity of local government for better catchment management

For a), c) and d), additional resources will enable more intensive and in-depth training. For b), LDCF resources will enable scale up the activity to adequately support the catchment rehabilitation interventions.

Component 3: Knowledge Dissemination and M&E

Knowledge and experience of the technology and approaches applied in the project will help the country better cope with rural development challenges. This component will help the learning process by drawing lessons and making them available for future use. The main activities under this component are:

a. Lessons learned and best practices documented and disseminated to raise awareness of effective climate risk management options for further up-scaling
b. Preparation of monitoring and evaluation project reports, briefs and their updates

A.1.4 Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The baseline project's main objectives are to ensure a more sustainable water supply by providing water infrastructure and relevant institutional support. To ensure sustainability of the baseline project, there is a need to take into account the negative impacts of climate change on the water resources, infrastructure, and its subsequent contribution to water security issues. Additional funds are required to cover the costs of building the resilience of these infrastructures within the context of a changing climate.

At the community level the focus will be on implementation of integrated climate change adaptation actions that improve water supply and sanitation in the target areas, and subsequently improve rural livelihoods. At the National and District levels, the project will focus on strengthening the enabling environment for community-based climate change adaptation. This will provide consistency, integration, and synergy with the work done at the local level.

Through its three components, the project will allow Malawian communities to improve their resilience to climate change and ability to respond to drought and floods conditions while supporting the construction of more resilient infrastructure and more sustainable natural resource management practices, particularly catchment management.

Monitoring and evaluation, using recognized international frameworks for results-based M&E, will form an integral part of all components. M&E will be delegated to the appropriate local government so as to ensure strong local ownership. This will also serve the purpose of raising awareness of the need for vulnerability reduction and adaptation amongst local government, and improve the likelihood of post-project sustainability and follow-up.

A.1.5 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

While the baseline project addresses risks related to climate change to certain extent, the proposed LDCF project will deliver adaptation benefits to ensure the sustainability of the baseline project by scaling up climate

change adaptation activities planned under the baseline project. The LDCF project will in addition to strengthening the measures planned to sustain the raw water sources for reliable water supply to the target communities, will also improve the environment and carbon consumption by trees which will be planted and create alternative income generating activities. The LDCF will also allow bringing in additional adaptation activities.

Integrated catchment management is an important tool for the sustainable provision of ecosystem services, such as clean water, flood protection, and recreational opportunities; all of which provide wider benefits to society as whole.

Catchments throughout Malawi are degrading due to poor land use practices and population pressure. This results in erosion, loss of fertile soils, decrease in groundwater recharge, flash flooding, high sediment loads in streams and rivers, and deteriorating water quality. The Ministry of Water in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and the communities around the 9 GFS catchments shall prepare and implement catchment management plans aimed at reversing the degradation of the river's catchment area.

The project will contribute in empowering the rural communities by improving livelihood and providing support to develop income generating activities. Moreover, a participative approach will be used to determine the adaptation technologies to be deployed and ensure ownership for the long term sustainability.

A.1.6 Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The project is innovative for the Bank and for the region. Although there are number of LDCF projects in various stages in Malawi, none are specifically targeting the water sector. Component 1 is particularly innovative, as it integrates international best practices for mitigating climate risk and assessing vulnerability while also including participatory community based adaptation planning. The project will also engage with district level planning processes in the following ways by allowing communities to be of decision making related to adaptation measures while also providing the support to ensure that such measures are integrated into community and district development planning processes and plans, while also strengthening existing institutional capacity to incorporate CCA measures into long-term planning.

In this regard, one component focuses on the provision of capacity building activities for water and sanitation and District Coordination Teams (DCTs) in climate resilient technologies. The project will also sensitize relevant planners and policy makers to incorporate climate resilient practices and strategies in infrastructure development. Sustainability will also be ensured by focusing on building resilience at the community level and by ensuring inclusive and participatory methods which includes community leaders while mobilizing the community. This will ensure that knowledge transferred will be kept within the community structure and that lessons learned can be disseminate from community leaders to regional and local government and upwards from there if needed, using a bottom up approach. Detailed plans will follow in the CEO Endorsement document.

The project’s approach has greater potential for up-scaling and replication across Malawi, unlike the more costly structural adaptation measures. By the end of the project, it will be possible to assess the proportion of the population and the value of critical infrastructure and other economic assets protected as a result of the adaptation measures implemented through the project and to make comparisons with the costs and benefits of alternative hard adaptation measures that have been implemented elsewhere in the region.

A.2 Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes /~~no~~) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

A.2.1 Sector Coordination

While the overall coordination and management of the project and reporting obligations will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Water Development and Irrigation (MoWDI), the project will be implemented in close collaboration with Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining who has expertise in climate change issues and implementing LDCF projects. The MoWDI has experience in the implementation of projects through the National Water Development Programme (NWDP). MoWDI will constitute, within the Ministry and made up of Ministry staff and subject matter specialist(s), a Project Coordination Team (PCT), comprising a Project Coordinator, two Water and Sanitation Engineers, Procurement/Contracts Management Expert, Financial Management Expert/Accountant, Social/Community Mobilization Expert (who has experience in gender mainstreaming activities), Environment and Social Safeguards Officer and M&E Expert. The PCT will report to the Project Task Force (comprising all the Directors in the MoWDI) on a monthly basis. Actual implementation including monitoring of the project will be at the district level through the respective District Coordination Teams, while complex schemes like gravity fed schemes will be implemented through the PCT. The districts have varying levels of capacity to implement the program, and the PCT will provide technical support to the Districts while the capacity is being built in line with the Government's Decentralization Policy (1998) and the drive to fully institutionalize a SWAp in the water sector.

A.2.2 Community Participation

Consultations with relevant stakeholders, including project beneficiaries, women, men, line ministries, District Councils, Traditional Authorities, Development Partners (DPs), and NGOs took place during preparation of the baseline project. A consultative workshop which was attended by 38 people (of which about 20% of attendees were female) was jointly hosted by AfDB and the MoWDI during appraisal. These consultations were instrumental in finalizing the design of the project. Feedback received during the consultations included: (a) Traditional Authorities' overwhelming preference for rehabilitation and expansion of existing GFS instead of boreholes, (b) agreed implementation arrangements by the MoWDI and District Councils, (c) descriptive input from women on the amount of time to fetch water from safe sources (sometimes exceeding an hour and a half per trip), (d) broad based consensus among District Councils that formation of WUAs and recruitment of Local Utility Operators (LUOs) should be done up-front, and (e) reports on linkage of diarrhea and cholera to poor quality water and lack of sanitation, including open defecation. Further consultations are planned as part of implementation of the baseline project. There will be regular consultation meetings for the District Executive Committees, DCTs, Village Development Committees, Area Development Committees and communities in the five project districts on the implementation of the project. The composition of DCTs is representatives from different sectors including water and sanitation, health, education, community and social development, monitoring and evaluation, forestry, environment which provide different perspectives regarding community development. Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) will be engaged by the implementing agency to assist in mobilizing and sensitizing the communities on specific aspects of the project.

A.3 Gender Considerations. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes /~~no~~). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

Specific steps to enhance women's participation in the Project include (i) identifying women's groups in the community; (ii) train and organize skills up-grade for 2,400 female members of Water Point Committees, 30 female Catchment Management Committee members, 5 female masons and 10 female mechanics; (iii) training women in the decision-making process including planning of WSS facilities; and (iv) ensuring women

participation in the WUAs. The improved WSS services will save time especially for women due to less time spent fetching water and enable them to engage in productive activities. Sanitation awareness campaigns will give them control over family hygiene.

A.4 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Mitigation
Shortage of key professionals within the MoWDI to implement the project.	To continue engaging the Government on the commitment to make available suitably qualified staff and mobilization of short term TA and capacity development of Government staff.
Inadequate capacity at district councils to implement the project and sustainably manage the water and sanitation infrastructure.	Effective capacity development at community, council and district level while pursuing policy dialogue with GoM and Development Partners to sustain the decentralization process.
Proposed water supply schemes not properly operated and maintained and so require more rehabilitation in future.	Continuous capacity development of the community structures and introduction of WUAs and LUOs for GFS, and WPCs for boreholes. Roll out O&M framework.
Lack of political will to prioritize climate change activities	Continued advocacy and awareness raising executed at all levels so as to ensure that there is commitment to mainstreaming climate change into sector plans, budgets, and policy frameworks.

A.5 Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives:

In order to ensure high level coordination with similar initiatives and other Government programs, the Project will receive direction from the Project Steering Committee (PSC) for the project. The PSC, which already exists, will provide a higher level of oversight, policy and strategic guidance and coordination for the implementation of the project. Representation on the PSC includes the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Ministry of Gender, Youth and Women Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, and Ministry of Environment and Climate Change.

The implementation of the proposed project will ensure that the LDCF investments builds on all other related investments in the project area (and national level) described in section A.2, ensuring that it does not duplicate efforts or waste resources. The project will seek complementarity and synergy with other LDCF projects by learning from lessons and applying successful approaches and plans adopted. Focus area of other catchment management projects supported by LDCF in the country and proposed project are summarized in the table below. It will be coordinated with the national level initiatives undertaken by other 27 development partners, including the 3 LDCF/ GEF financed projects in the Shire Basin (the UNDP SLM project, the AfDB CARLA project on agriculture and climate change, and the World Bank led project on natural resources management and climate change). All the three projects share similar objectives on adaptation, none of them overlap geographically.

Projects	*Issues to be addressed*						*Complementarity with the proposed LDCF project*
	Community based catchment mngt.	**Extreme weather monitoring**	**CC mainstreaming in infrastructure design**	**Natural habitat surveys**	**Mngt. of natural habitat blocks**	**Wetland mngt.**	
Shire Natural Ecosystems Management Project (LDCF & GEF)				X	X	X	Similar community based approaches could be applied
Climate proofing local development gains in rural and urban areas of Machinga and Mangochi Districts (LDCF)		X	X			X	Relevant activities can be replicated.
Implementing urgent adaptation priorities through strengthened decentralized and national development plans (LDCF)	X	X	X				Tools, strategies, and trainings can be utilized to guide development of new materials
Baseline project	X						Activities will be scaled up
Proposed LDCF project	X						---

The project will also be linked to the coordination structures and the capacity building and policy enabling work of two new climate change programmes: the "National Programme for Managing Climate Change in Malawi – Formulation Phase", known as CCP, and the "Building Capacity for Integrated and Comprehensive Approaches to Climate Change Adaptation in Malawi", known as Malawi African Adaptation Programme or AAP. The CCP and AAP are designed to be implemented in parallel, using the same National Project Steering and Technical Committees, and using the same programme support unit and National Executing Agency, the Ministry of Development Planning and Coordination.

The community planning process will review and consider any ongoing or planned activities in the area. The goal will be to (1) ensure that the community's climate change adaptation action plan is coordinated with these activities, avoiding redundancy and maximizing complementarity, and (2) to provide a framework and guidance for these related projects and activities, enabling them to respond more directly to needs defined by the community, and in so doing making additional resources available for implementation of the climate change adaptation action plan The project will continue to build upon new collaborative relationships with other projects and initiatives where it has the potential to strengthen community-based adaptation practices in Malawi. Although this is a relatively small project, its impact will be from playing a catalytic role and leveraging other resources to expand upon direct benefits from the project itself.

This project will coordinate with ongoing efforts by the Government of Malawi and its national NAP team, to consolidate a national NAP road map. The road map effort will include stock-taking of existing initiatives, a gap analysis, a comprehensive vulnerability analysis and climate and socio-economic scenarios to identify medium and long-term adaptation options in priority sectors, which include the water sector. This project aims to communicate closely and participate with future initiatives related to these processes by providing lessons learned from this project which can guide future interventions in the water sector.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /~~no~~). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, etc.

The proposed project is in line with Malawi's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA, 2006), which recognizes the country's high vulnerability to the impacts of climate change. The proposed adaptation measures under NAPA include improved water resource management, which is addressed under this proposed

intervention. Malawi's NAPA has highlighted droughts and floods as key threats caused by climate change. Key activities outlined in the NAPA related to this project include:

- **Improving community resilience to climate change through the development of sustainable rural livelihoods;**
- **Improving access to water, including water treatment works;**
- **Improving water management to withstand erratic rains through water harvesting, water conservation, and small-scale irrigation;**
- **Improving community storage systems for seed**
- **Catchment restoration;**
- **Conducting rapid assessment of drought and flood risk by producing zoning maps;**
- **Designing and testing appropriate strategies, policies and laws to facilitate urgent efforts in dealing with climate disasters;**
- **Preparing drought and flood preparedness plans;**
- **Planting fast growing tree species in catchments,**
- **Raising and improving awareness;**
- **Building capacity, especially training, of rural communities**

GoM's Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS II, 2011-2016) has the objective to '*continue reducing poverty through sustainable economic growth and infrastructure development*. While investments in the sector have increased over the past years, a further increase is needed to meet the country's goals as articulated in the MGDSII, which identifies nine priority areas, including water development and sanitation, to meet its goals under the Vision 2020. Rehabilitating water facilities, promoting user and gender friendly technologies, efficient water resource utilization and campaigns to address sanitation and hygiene are the GoM's priorities under the MGDS II. The SRWSIHL contributes to achieving the MGDS II targets.

The Bank Group's Country Strategy Paper (CSP, 2013-2017) for Malawi mirrors the MGDS II's emphasis on water and sanitation. The SRWSIHL is identified under the first pillar of the CSP, *addressing infrastructure bottlenecks to competitiveness and growth,* and will contribute to three CSP outcomes, namely: (i) increased access to clean water; (ii) increased access to improved sanitation; and (iii) improved institutional capacity for water resources management. In addition, the Bank's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Strategic Plan (RWSSI, 2012-2015) calls for increased investment in the rural sector along with a reduction in non-functioning facilities, issues which are covered under this SRWSIHL.

Malawi has experienced a number of adverse climatic hazards over the last several decades. The most serious have been dry spells, seasonal droughts, intense rainfall, riverine floods and flush floods. Some of these, especially droughts and floods, have increased in frequency, intensity and magnitude over the last two decades, and have adversely impacted on food and water security, water quality, energy and the sustainable livelihoods of rural communities.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT[8] OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (PLEASE ATTACH THE OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT ENDORSEMENT LETTER(S) WITH THIS TEMPLATE. FOR SGP, USE THIS SGP OFP ENDORSEMENT LETTER).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Aloysius Mphatso KAMPEREWERA	Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining	12/04/2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[9] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Mahamat ASSOUYOUTI, African Development Bank		12/08/2014	Benson NKHOMA, African Development Bank	+265 1 77 44 60	b.nkhoma@afdb.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required **GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template** to be attached as an annex to the PIF

[8] For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

[9] GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF