



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LDCF

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Building resilience to climate change in the water and sanitation sector		
Country(ies):	Uganda	GEF Project ID: ²	5204
GEF Agency(ies):	AfDB (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	
Other Executing Partner(s):	Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Water and Environment	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	795,150

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCA-1 (select)	1.2 Reduced vulnerability to climate change in development sectors (water and sanitation)	1.2.1 Vulnerable physical and natural assets strengthened in response to climate change, including climate variability	LDCF	1,850,000	15,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	2.2 Strengthened adaptive capacity to reduce risks to climate-induced economic losses	2.2.2 Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction measures	LDCF	2,400,000	12,000,000
CCA-2 (select)	2.3 Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	2.3.1 Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	LDCF	1,250,000	6,000,000
CCA-3 (select)	3.1 Successful demonstration and deployment of relevant adaptation technology in targeted areas	3.1.1 Relevant adaptation technology transferred to targeted groups	LDCF	2,470,000	3,500,000
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				7,970,000	36,500,000
Project Management Cost ⁴			(select)	400,000	1,500,000
Total Project Cost				8,370,000	38,000,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount.

Project Objective: Building resilience to climate change through the water and sanitation sector in flood- and drought-prone regions of Uganda

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1-Building resilience to climate change in flood-prone areas of Mount Elgon	Inv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved integrity of Uganda's mountain ecosystems -Improved availability and quality of water resources in the Kyoga Water Management Zone -Lower risk of flooding and landslides in the Mount Elgon region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Construction of 500 hectares of community-planted indigenous trees for ecosystem-based management of water resources in the catchments of Bududa, Lerima within the Kyoga Water Management Zone -Communities in Bududa and Lerima trained in the options for conservation of water resources 	LDCF	1,100,000	12,500,000
2-Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas	Inv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased access to climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas -Improved health status and reduction in water-borne diseases in flood-prone peri-urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Installation of 300 appropriate sanitation facilities (ecological sanitation, VIP-lined, waterbond) in peri-urban flood-prone areas in (Soroti, Bukedea, Budaka, Pallisa, Kumi, Butaleja) -Strengthened awareness of communities in the same areas of the health impacts of climate change due to water and sanitation (e.g. water-borne diseases and hygiene) 	LDCF	2,200,000	6,500,000
3-Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas	Inv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved availability of safe and clean water for domestic consumption in drought-prone areas -Improved crop production levels through availability of water from gravity schemes -Improved livestock farming through improved water availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -800 households in Nakasongola/Apac/Katakwi districts provided with domestic rainwater harvesting technology for drought adaptation -10 communities in Nakasongola/Apac/Katakwi provided with community rainwater harvesting tanks for drought adaptation -10 communities in Nakasongola/Apac/Katakwi trained in the maintenance and use of water harvesting technology for drought adaptation -Extension of gravity schemes to increase access to water for crop farming among drought-prone communities -10 valley tanks provided for the storage of community rainwater 	LDCF	4,150,000	14,500,000

			harvesting in Nakasongola/ Apac/Katakwi for livestock farming			
4-Knowledge management and Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	Improved awareness of technologies, measures and practices to increase resilience to climate change in flood- and drought-prone regions	Empirical analysis of experiences and lessons learned in building resilience in the water and sanitation sector in flood- and drought-prone areas of Uganda	LDCF	520,000	3,000,000
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Sub-Total					7,970,000	36,500,000
Project Management Cost ⁵				LDCF	400,000	1,500,000
Total Project Costs					8,370,000	38,000,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (RWSSI)	Grant	3,500,000
GEF Agency	African Development Bank (RWSSI)	Soft Loan	34,500,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			38,000,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
AfDB	LDCF	Climate Change	Uganda	8,370,000	795,150	9,165,150
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)(select)	(select)				0

⁵ Same as footnote #3.

Total Grant Resources	8,370,000	795,150	9,165,150
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¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the [GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF](#) strategies /[NPIF](#) Initiative:

The project sits squarely within GEF's 2010-14 LDCF Adaptation Strategy goal of supporting developing countries to increase resilience to climate change. It meets the objective of reducing the vulnerability of both flood- and drought-prone areas in Uganda, taking into account ecosystems and the people that live within them. The outcomes of the project are consistent with several intended outcomes of the LDCF Adaptation Strategy, namely developing and implementing adaptation practices to respond to climate change-induced stresses in vulnerable ecosystems; reduced absolute losses due to climate change and variability; and enhanced climate resilience of relevant development sectors and natural resources.

Within the Focal Area Strategy Framework, aspects of this project address all three objectives (reducing vulnerability, increasing adaptive capacity, and promoting adaptation technology transfer). Specifically, tree planting and catchment management will strengthen vulnerable natural resources in response to climate change in flood-prone areas; whilst improved availability of water for production in drought-prone areas will reduce their vulnerability. Installing climate-resilient sanitation facilities in flood-prone peri-urban areas will also reduce the vulnerability of those physical assets. Adaptive capacity will be promoted by the awareness-raising and capacity-building activities: such as the training on conservation of water resources in flood-prone areas; training on health impacts of climate change due to water and sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas; and training in the use and maintenance of water harvesting for adaptation in drought-prone areas. Tree planting for catchment management, climate-resilient sanitation, and the various water harvesting and storage facilities for domestic and livestock farming purposes also fulfill the objective of technology transfer for adaptation.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

This project is country-driven and responds to key government priorities for climate change adaptation based on the principles of resilient communities through maintaining the integrity of ecosystem services. The components of this project explicitly address the top four prioritized intervention areas in the NAPA – land and land use, farm forestry, water resources and health. By involving more than one priority area, the project is in-keeping with the programmatic approach identified in the NAPA Implementation Plan, and currently being followed by the Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Water and Environment in its implementation of pilot projects. In line with the objective of the LDCF to fund the incremental costs of adaptation to climate change against a business-as-usual scenario, the activities in this project have been designed to climate-proof a baseline intervention in the water and sanitation sector.

A.1.3 For projects funded from NPIF, relevant eligibility criteria and priorities of the Fund:

- A.2. national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.:

In addition to explicitly addressing the four prioritized intervention areas in the NAPA, the activities within this project are also consistent with other national policy documents that outline government's priorities with related sectors. The National Communication also highlights the need for more efficient water use, as does the Uganda Water Action Plan and SIP, which seek to promote better use of natural assets and technology for increased productivity. The Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2010/11-2014/15 and the Second National Health Policy both have the tagline "to promote people's health to enhance socio-economic development". These key policies and programs will also benefit from the project through analysis of climate change impacts on policy objectives and the integration of adaptation measures into future policy revisions. The National Climate Change Policy, currently in draft format, emphasizes the need for appropriate technology transfer and capacity building (together with institutional mainstreaming and coordination) to address the challenges of climate change in Uganda. Activities in this project are consistent with NCCP's commitments to agriculture, food security and water.

Beyond the policies and strategies appropriate to sectors, the outcomes of this project are also consistent with Uganda's national development objectives as outlined in Vision 2025 and the National Development Plan (2010/11-2014/15), which recognizes that addressing the challenges of climate change is crucial to enhancing sustainable economic and social development.

At national level, the project is also consistent with the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought, and will generate significant synergies among the initiatives designed to implement the three Rio conventions within Uganda.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

- B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

The baseline intervention is the Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (WSSP), part of the multi-donor Joint Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Support (JWSSP), and aims to achieve sustainable provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation to 77% of the population in rural areas and 90% in small towns by the year 2015, contributing to serving an additional 2.4 million Ugandans in rural areas and small towns. In rural areas water availability will be enabled by solar-powered boreholes, rainwater harvesting and gravity flow schemes, whilst sanitation infrastructure will also be installed. Water and sanitation committees will be established, and training in water and sanitation provided. In small towns, water schemes will be completed or rehabilitated, sanitation infrastructure installed, and Community Led Total Sanitation programmes undertaken to raise awareness. The programme will also have a Sector Support Programme element, which will provide institutional support to water authorities, water boards and operators, and support to relevant government ministries in efficient and effective programme management. Baseline financing comes from USD5.46million Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Trust Fund grant and USD60 million loan, together with contributions from other development partners, NGOs, beneficiaries and the Government of Uganda.

- B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

Uganda's National Communication shows that projected impacts of climate change in the country include higher temperatures and change in rainfall (although models disagree on whether this will bring an increase or decrease). These changes in weather conditions are likely to bring about food insecurity from occurrences of droughts and floods; damage to communication infrastructure from floods; and outbreak of diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, water borne diseases (cholera, dysentery) associated with floods and respiratory diseases associated with droughts. Floods further cause erosion and land degradation in the natural environment, and can affect water supply and quality. These changes are likely to undermine recent developmental progress and affect both economic productivity and health and well-being.

Reflecting the projected changes in climate in Uganda, and related priorities identified in the NAPA, this LDCF project has three components designed to climate-proof the underlying baseline project: building resilience to climate change in flood-prone areas of Mount Elgon; ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas; and ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas. A fourth component – knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation – cuts across all three preceding components.

Building resilience to climate change in flood-prone areas of Mount Elgon

The Mount Elgon region forms one of Uganda's mountain ecosystems. Human pressures on the land and demand for wood has led to deforestation and resulting slope instability. In case of floods, which are projected to increase under climate change, the unstable slopes are prone to landslides which threaten the ecosystem, reduce water quality (and alter availability), and threaten surrounding settlements. In order to reduce vulnerability of the ecosystem, 500 hectares of indigenous trees will be planted by the communities for ecosystem-based management of water resources in the Bududu, Lerima and Kyoga Water Management Zones. In order to promote adaptive capacity of the people dependent on these catchments, communities in Bududa and Lerima will be trained in the options for conservation of water resources, including tree planting but also land practices (such as low-tech irrigation canals and trapping structures, and agro-forestry and land husbandry practices). These activities will, in turn, improve land productivity and reduce the pressures on the natural forest that in turn make the catchment vulnerable to flooding. The baseline large rural water supply interventions in Bududa and Lerima involve trapping/protecting/treating water in the upper catchment and transporting safe water to lower ground areas where there is currently a deficit, but these initiatives are currently threatened by the increased flood risk due to climate change. Appropriate land-use planning at municipal level will be essential to the sustainability of this intervention by ensuring that the forest is protected from competing landuses.

Ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas

Whilst flooding is an issue in mountain ecosystems in the highlands, it also causes problems for people in the densely populated peri-urban areas. Inadequate, or non-climate-proofed, sanitation in these low-lying areas is compromised in times of flood, increasing the prevalence of hygiene-related diseases. The baseline project plans to install public toilets, but does not take into account climate-resilient technology, and therefore there is a risk that they will be compromised by changing subterranean water levels. The project accounts for the additional cost of installing 300 climate-resilient sanitation facilities (such as ecological sanitation, VIP-lined, waterbond) in peri-urban flood-prone communities in Soroti, Bukedea, Budaka, Pallisa, Kumi and Butaleja districts, in order to reduce the vulnerability of physical infrastructure to climate change, and to deploy relevant adaptation technologies. At the same time, targeted population groups will gain strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and risk reduction processes at the local level through training in the health impacts of climate change due to water and sanitation (e.g. water-borne diseases and hygiene). This training will be run in conjunction with the baseline AfDB sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, which aim to improve health status and reduce poverty due to unsafe water and sanitation, but do not consider the additional climate-related risks of increased flooding frequency and impacts on health. Management of the new facilities can also be coordinated through local committees that will be established by the baseline project (including the opportunity for local skills development in managing the facilities). Effective coordination with the municipality and their support in the on-going provision of water and waste services will support the sustainability of this intervention.

Ensuring access to water for production as an adaptation in drought-prone areas

Many areas in Uganda are drought-prone, and climate change threatens to exacerbate the existing situation of regular water shortages for domestic use and for both livestock and crop farming. In order to address this challenge, the project will install domestic rainwater harvesting infrastructure in vulnerable communities in the districts of Nakasongola, Apac and Katakwi (to be identified in the vulnerability assessment in the initial stages of the project). Where housing infrastructure is appropriate for the installation of individual units (i.e. there is an impermeable roof structure that is capable of channeling water to the storage tank), 800 households will receive individual units. Elsewhere, 10 community rainwater harvesting tanks will be provided for communal use, and appropriate training will be required in the maintenance and use of the technology. These domestic and communal facilities will be additional to those proposed in the baseline project, and will be installed in other vulnerable areas. Domestic rainwater harvesting has been trailed by the Ministry of Water and Environment in dry areas in the past with a 60% government subsidy, but has proved largely unsuccessful due to the inability of households to contribute the remaining 40%. As a result, in order to address the challenges of availability of water for production purposes, gravity schemes will be implemented within the same communities (to supply water for backyard crop irrigation). Ten valley tanks will also be provided for the storage of community rainwater harvesting for zero grazing animal husbandry. Reducing drought risks and improving production will, in turn, reduce the likelihood of people in drought-prone areas from engaging in deforestation and other unsustainable land use practices in order to secure their livelihoods.

Monitoring and evaluation, using recognized international frameworks for results-

based M&E, will form an integral part of all components. In order to improve local ownership, the management of M&E will be vested with the appropriate District Governments. 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. In addition, explicit emphasis will be placed on knowledge management, vested within the Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Water and Environment, to ensure that lessons learned from the implementation of this project are available for application to other adaptation projects.

Summary of additionality of the project: Under a BAU scenario, AfDB development activities have considered to a certain extent the additional costs determined by climate change impact in the infrastructure design (e.g. the use of solar-powered boreholes and rainwater harvesting). However whilst these more environmentally-sustainable methods are an improvement, additional modifications maybe required, based on analysis of downscaled climate projections. This means that catchment management is required in upland areas to ensure sustainability of water transfer schemes; climate-proofing of sanitation facilities are required to ensure that they are able to withstand the projected increase in frequency and magnitude of flooding, thereby ensuring they meet their aims of improving health and reducing poverty of Ugandans; and drought adaptation measures are required in order to enable water access in dry areas. The additional element of training in the use and maintenance of technology, and adaptation practices that can be implemented through behavioral change will complement planned activities in the Sector Support Programme.

- B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#):

The activities in each of the three components of this project have the express aim of creating resilient livelihoods and resilient ecosystems. The project will bring general improvements to the quality of life of the target populations, contribute towards poverty eradication and meeting of the Millennium Development Goals related to water supply and sanitation. According to Uganda's Ministry of Health, 75% of the disease burden is considered preventable through improved hygiene and sanitation, vaccination, good nutrition and other preventive measures. Furthermore, the availability of safe water, safe human excreta, solid and liquid waste disposal facilities, health care, waste management and good personal hygiene are also considered as major determinants of environmental health outcomes in Uganda.

The national goal of Uganda's water supply and sanitation sector is to increase access to water supply and sanitation services from 65% and 70% respectively in 2010 to 100% by 2035. The objective of this project is to "climate-proof" the baseline intervention, which itself aims to contribute to the government of Uganda's efforts to achieve sustainable provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation, based on management responsibility and ownership by the users, to 77% of the population in rural areas and 90% of the small towns' population by the year 2015. The support will also have

tremendous benefits in terms of reduction in water-borne diseases, improved school retention (particularly for the girl child) and increased productive time due to water collection time saved, thereby contributing to the attainment of health, poverty reduction, gender and education related MDGs and the country's National Development Plan. Improved water for production enables greater productivity, ensuring local and national food security – and enabling target populations to live healthier, more active lives, and benefit more fully from access to other services, such as health and education, and engage in productive livelihoods. Job opportunities for local communities will be created in all three components, by offering training in the construction and maintenance of public and private infrastructure, as well as in unskilled jobs such as land clearance and digging holes for tree-planting.

A gender-sensitive approach will be taken in each of the components, in-keeping with the Second Water and Sanitation Gender Strategy (WSGS) (2010 – 2015) and the Gender Plan of Action. Women are the major collectors and users of water for domestic and small-scale farming purposes. They are also primary care-givers, meaning additional burdens are placed on their time as a result of poor sanitation. This will mean that active attempts will be made to ensure equal participation and access of men and women to the benefits. The baseline intervention also includes training of relevant government staff in gender mainstreaming and collection of gender-disaggregated data for use in M&E.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change 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:

Risk	Level	Mitigation Approach
Lack of political will to create appropriate institutional arrangements	Low	The creation of the Climate Change Unit signals government commitment to coordination of climate change efforts within Uganda, and this unit will oversee the implementation and take responsibility for knowledge management.
Data is unavailable to conduct relevant analyses	Medium	Whilst data availability from rural Uganda may be poor, the data requirements for this project do not exceed those required for the baseline intervention. The Ministry for Water and Environment will have access to any required data that exists.
Unavailability of required technology	Low	Technology required is available in-country and has been tested in relevant circumstances (e.g. climate-resilient sanitation, rainwater harvesting tanks, valley tanks)
Civil strife or social unrest	Medium	Project interventions are not planned in areas with a history of civil strife or social unrest, but the situation will be monitored regularly and closely as part of the M&E plan.
Forests at risk of further	Medium	Involvement and training of the appropriate

deforestation		municipalities and communities will ensure vested interest in maintaining the forests; and appropriate landuse planning will reduce the risk of competing landuses being more profitable
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B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA	
<i>Climate Change Unit, Department of Meteorology, Ministry of Water and Environment</i>	<p>The Climate Change Unit (CCU) was established in 2009 with the main objectives of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of policy and legislation on climate change (including the proposed National Climate Change Policy) • Strategy development and action planning, including mobilization for NAPA implementation • National coordination of climate change activities • Knowledge management and awareness raising • Development of sectoral guidance • Secretary to Climate Change Policy/ Steering Committee (quarterly and ad hoc meetings) <p>The Climate Change Unit will take primary responsibility for coordination and knowledge management, and oversee implementation in conjunction with AfDB.</p>
<i>Directorate of Rural Water, Ministry of Water and Environment</i>	<p>Those operational directorates lead in terms of consideration of vulnerability and adaptation responses as expressed in the national strategy for adaptation to climate change from a water resources and the Joint Water and Sanitation Sector Programme, that seeks to improve the management of water resources and delivery of water services that should contribute to a reduction in Uganda's vulnerability to climate change. This directorate would take the lead in implementing all three components.</p>
<i>National Forestry Authority</i>	<p>The NFA was set up in 1998 as a devolved unit with responsibility for the sustainable management of Uganda's forests. NFA will be a key partner in planning and procuring the seedlings for catchment management.</p>
<i>National Environmental Management Authority</i>	<p>The NEMA is the environmental policy and regulation body responsible for shaping environmental policy, administration of Strategic and Environmental Impact Assessment and compliance and enforcement with environmental laws. NEMA will be a key partner in the implementation of several activities, including the community tree planting for catchment management.</p>
<i>Ministry of Health</i>	<p>The Ministry of Health is the government body charged with policy dialogue and formulation with health development partners, resource mobilization and budgeting, and advising other ministries on health matters, and provision of nationally-coordinated services such as epidemic control. In this project the Ministry of Health will form a key partner in awareness raising and capacity building activities around the health impacts of climate change relating to water and sanitation.</p>

<i>Ministry of Finance</i>	The Ministry of Finance acts as the GEF Focal Point and will sign the endorsement letter for the proposal, and play a role
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	
<i>Government of Denmark / Danida, German Technical Cooperation/GIZ, Department for International Development, UN agencies</i> <i>UNDP</i>	The donors have formed a Technical Group on Climate Change which meets regularly to coordinate interventions. This PIF has been discussed with them, and no overlaps have been noted with other related initiatives. The TGCC will act as a forum for dissemination of lessons learned, and to ensure complementarity of future adaptation initiatives. UNDP has recently received approval for a regional LDCF project concerned with improved meteorological capacity and early warning systems. They are also implementing a local government institutional capacity building project as part of their Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC) in Mbale district. Given close geographical proximity to the project locations here, close cooperation will continue, with the aim of exploiting synergies and ensuring complementarity of awareness raising and capacity building initiatives.
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS	
International	OXFAM has had a leader advocacy role for focusing political attention on climate change and poverty, and leads the three-country Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance (ACCRA), with World Vision in Uganda. Their geographical focus is in areas other than those planned in this project, but they are likely to be active partners in knowledge management.
Local	Environmental Alert, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), UWASANET, Nature Uganda, National Association for Professional Environmentalists (NAPE), DENIVA and Ecotrust possess an impressive level of technical and political understanding of climate change in Uganda and responses to it. Depending on their expertise in project locations, local NGOs may play a key role in project implementation.
Uganda Climate Action Network (U-CAN)	This communication platform for lobbying and advocacy to may have a role to play in knowledge management and/or awareness raising activities
UNIVERSITY AND RESEARCH	
Makerere University, Nkumba University and Uganda Martyrs' University	The GIZ survey identified 11 departments of those universities working in climate change related aspects. As part of the knowledge management component, there may be opportunities for graduate researchers

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

In the process of designing this project, extensive consultations have taken place with a variety of stakeholders in the government and non-government sectors. During a preparatory mission, members of AfDB and the Climate Change Unit met with officials in the Ministry of Water and Environment, including those implementing the baseline AfDB projects (Rural Water Department) to agree on priority locations for adaptation based on the vulnerability profile. These locations were further refined followed discussions with other development partners in the country: including UNDP (who are leading an LDCF project on improved meteorological stations and early warning systems – as part of a regional initiative), FAO (who have just commenced a large EU-funded programme on agricultural adaptation focused on improved water for production and increased climate resilience through farmer field schools), and GIZ,

who lead the Donor Technical Group on Climate Change, and confirmed that this project is complementary to other existing interventions in Uganda. A selection of these stakeholders will form an advisory committee for the project, with the aim of ensuring ongoing coordination in cooperation with the Climate Change Unit. Project locations have been chosen for this project partly based on the vulnerability profile, but also taking into account the gaps in the landscape of adaptation interventions by other actors, including the government of Uganda and donors.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

AfDB has a country office in Uganda with technical staff in the fields of agriculture, water and health that can provide technical backstopping to the Climate Change Unit (with the option to call upon additional specialized staff with experience in similar projects in different countries from Headquarters).

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

The Water supply and sanitation Program (WSSP) has been approved for a total of UA 43.59m (approx. USD 67m) but the selected co-financing corresponds to the AfDB contribution of USD 38 million.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The Bank's Results Based Country Strategy Paper (RBCSP) for Uganda for 2011-2015 which was prepared in conformity with the National Development Plan (NDP) 2010-2015 focuses on two pillars: (i) infrastructure development and (ii) improving capacity and skills development for poverty reduction. The Bank, under the first pillar proposes to contribute to the development and rehabilitation of critical economic and social infrastructure, including water supply and sanitation. To this end, the baseline programme is geared towards improving access to water and sanitation in rural and urban communities. The Country Strategy Paper is also cognisant of Government efforts of institutionalization of environmental protection through the directorate of Environmental affairs in the Ministry of Water and Environment as well as creation of authorities like the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). It outlines the numerous climate threats to agriculture and water levels in dams and water sources and further take note of measures Government is planning to mitigate the environmental threats, including the construction of reservoirs , pilot irrigation schemes and growing fast-maturing crops/trees resistant to low rainfalls. The GEF resources would their fore complement the infrastructure program through mitigation of climate threats and ensuring sustainable water supply systems.


The water and environmental Sector implement through agreed Joint programs with the Development Partners like the Joint Water and sanitation Program Support (JWSSPS) which is soon being replaced by the Joint Water and Environment Sector Support Program(JWESSP) 2013-2018. All these programs discourage use of adhoc short term Project Implementation Units but rather promote use of existing institutional arrangement comprising of technical staff from the ministry, districts and towns which is instrumental for institutional memory as well as creating a sense of ownership and ensuring sustainability after project implementation. The sector has further established regional back up support structures throughout the country to support rural, urban and water resource management. The institutional set with the build in backs ensures adequate followup of implementation

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT 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 [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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