



**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY
REQUEST FOR PDF BLOCK A FOR AN MSP**

(UNDP PROJECT INITIATION DOCUMENT)

AGENCY'S PROJECT ID: 3227

GEFSEC PROJECT ID:

COUNTRY: Uganda

COUNTRY ELIGIBILITY: UGANDA ratified the UNCCD in 25 June 1997

PROJECT TITLE: Developing Sustainable Land Management in the Cattle Corridor of Uganda

GEF AGENCY: UNDP

OTHER EXECUTING AGENCY (IES): Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

DURATION: 5 months

GEF FOCAL AREA (S): Land Degradation

GEF OPERATIONAL PROGRAM (S): OP 15

GEF STRATEGIC PRIORITY (IES): SP1 & SP2
(New SPs SLM 2 and SLM 4)

ESTIMATED STARTING DATE: January 2006

FINANCING PLAN (US\$)	
GEF PROJECT	
PDF A	50,000
Sub-Total GEF	50 000
CO-FINANCING	
GEF Agency UNDP	5 000
National Contribution	
In Cash	
In Kind	5,000
Others	
Sub-Total Co-financing:	10,000
Total PDF Financing:	60,000

RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT:

(Enter Name, Position, Ministry)

Date: (Month, day, year)

Keith Muhanikizi , Deputy Secretary, Ministry
Finance, and OFP for the GEF

19 July 2005

This proposal has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for PDF Block A approval.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Frank Pinto'.

Frank Pinto

Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF

Date: 9 January 2006

Dr. Alan Rogers, Regional Coordinator UNDP GEF East Africa

alan.rodgers@undp.org

I. Rationale for GEF Involvement

Background

Land degradation in Uganda is widespread, varying in intensity and pattern from one part of the country to another, depending on farming practices, population pressure, vulnerability of the soil to denudation and local relief. It is most pronounced in the drylands, which stretch along a southwest - northeast diagonal across the country popularly known as the “cattle corridor”. The drylands covering approximately 84,000 km² account for some 90% of the national cattle herd. Despite the large numbers of cattle the poverty indicators show that the drylands constitute a severe poverty hotspot (see Human Development Report 2005).

Project rationale and objectives:

Uganda’s “cattle corridor” areas receive an average of 500-1,000 mm of rainfall annually (Meteorology Dept., 2003). Overgrazing, rampant deforestation and encroachment on traditional rangelands for often non-appropriate crop production have led to severe degradation of large portions of land in the corridor. The relatively rich biodiversity has been cleared for expansion of agricultural land; and by charcoal/firewood production for domestic cooking and income generation through urban supply; and wild fires set by pastoralists. This has led to significant loss of the natural vegetation, with significant ability to fix below- and above-ground carbon as organic matter and biomass respectively. Additionally, the role of trees acting as global carbon sink in controlling climate change is impaired and much of the native biodiversity of medicinal, cultural, food and economic values has been lost in the degradation process.

The soils of the cattle corridor are highly weathered sandy loams with low water holding capacity, requiring organic inputs to improve on organic matter content. Productivity of such soil mainly depends on organic matter cycling in the topsoil layer (Critchley *et al.*, 1999). However, erosion of the topsoil up-stream has led to formation of gullies uphill and siltation of valleys, wetlands, streams and rivers downstream. This has altered the catchment hydrology, leading to further land degradation, drastic decline in crop yields, poor vegetation regeneration and increased water runoff. Consequently, plant-water availability has become a major constraint to sustained crop and pasture production in a big portion of the cattle corridor.

The extent of soil erosion in the cattle corridor can be described by areas as follows:

- The north -eastern pastoral areas include **Moroto, Kotido** districts. These areas experience medium to high soil erosion caused mainly by high intensity storms, high soil erodibility, steep slopes and poor vegetation cover and bush fires. Soil erosion leads to silting of valley dams and contamination of drinking water.
- The south-western pastoral areas include **Mbarara, Sembabule, Mubende, Rakai** and **Nakasongola** districts. These experience medium to high soil erosion in specific areas due to overstocking, poor vegetation cover in the dry season and

- bush fires and highly degraded soils. Erosion also leads to siltation of valley dams and tanks and rivers.
- The north-central areas, which include **Soroti, Kumi, Pallisa and Kamuli** experience relatively low soil erosion, but have poor vegetation cover and high rainfall erosibility. Soil conservation measures are scarcely practiced where soil erosion is severe (MNR/DWD 1995).

The major economic activity of the local people in the cattle corridor is livestock production. However, many areas experience increasing expansion of crop farming leading to reduction in available grazing land and, consequently, overgrazing and reduced livestock production. Equally, crop yields have declined due to continuous and unsustainable cultivation of land. Traditionally, farmers used to cultivate a piece of land for several seasons, leave it to rejuvenate under fallow and migrate to other productive areas (Pulkol, 1996). This would enable the soil to rest and naturally regain its fertility and natural vegetation. However, due to increased population pressure and household poverty, farmers presently continuously cultivate land without either adding soil amendments (Hilhorst and Muchena, 2000) or applying soil and water conservation measures (Tenywa, 1996; Magunda, 1996), thus exacerbating the land degradation scenario and consequently leading to declining crop yields. Land degradation led to lower economic livelihoods and increased poverty among pastoralists/agro-pastoralists alike.

To improve land productivity in the cattle corridor, there is need for judicious management of soil and water resources through application of appropriate soil, water and rangelands management techniques, which are affordable, dependent on locally available materials and compatible with the social economic situation. There is need to create enabling environments to overcome land degradation through increasing sustainable livelihood options, appropriate policy formulation and harmonization and building stakeholders capacity to plan, implement and enforce necessary measures.

To achieve this, the project will document and disseminate best practices and establish pilot sites at sub-county levels to demonstrate SLM practices. The Pilot sites will be chosen based on priorities identified in the NAP, as well as assessment of needs, constraints and opportunities for demonstration of successful results. The project will also engage with Local Councils and other stakeholders at that level in developing institutional and other capacities needed to enhance efficiency in monitoring and decision making systems and to create an enabling environment to overcome land degradation. This would improve soil productivity, enhance water harvesting and management, improve implementation and enforcement of natural resource management plans, policies and laws. In addition, the project would promote synergies between GEF Focal Areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change, international waters and land degradation.

Project linkage to national priorities, action plans and programs:

Uganda signed the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) on 21st November 1994 and ratified it 25th June 1997. Since then Government of Uganda (GoU) has taken a sequence of measures to address the rapidly deteriorating socio-

economic and natural environment in dryland areas, where the threat of desertification is most real. In 1998, the GoU developed a multi-sectoral National Action Programme (NAP), which indicated priority action areas for combating desertification. A “Roadmap for Resource Mobilization for the Implementation of the NAP” outlining, *inter alia*, thematic and resource gaps, was subsequently prepared. The formulation of a multi-sectoral 5-year “Integrated Drylands Development Programme” (IDDP) to operationalise NAP implementation at the community level followed.

The IDDP is the vehicle to implement the NAP. It aims at addressing issues: drought, precarious water supply, communal conflicts, the “export” of wood fuel, especially charcoal, seasonal fires, dominance of communal land ownership, land degradation (soil erosion, declining soil fertility, soil compaction, deforestation and vegetation clearing, salinisation, acidification), frequent food emergencies and areas only marginally productive for arable farming.

The IDDP design process documented best practices for sustainable dryland management. Best practices case studies included: *bee farming, community – based afforestation, termite infestation control, rain water harvesting, integrated livestock health improvement, farmer innovations, conflict resolution over natural resources, micro-enterprise development and integrated community agroforestry.*

The IDDP is closely linked to the main national planning framework, the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), whose objectives include, increasing the ability of the poor to raise their incomes and to enhance their quality of life. This proposed GEF project will address NAP and IDDP priorities, both of which are an integral part of the PEAP, and the Government’s Medium Term Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA). The recent revision of the PEAP recognized land degradation as a major factor affecting the poor. It also underscored the need to support pastoralist production system in view of its contribution to the national economy. In addition, the project is expected to contribute to the attainment of the objectives of the Land Sector Strategic Plan and the Rural Water and Sanitation Strategic Investment Plan. The project will build on the capacity needs identified under the National Capacity Self Assessment process and contribute to the generation, exchange and dissemination of information on Uganda’s drylands; awareness raising and training; water management and conservation; land management; and support to community efforts to combat land degradation, all major priority areas for implementation of the NAP in Uganda. It will also focus on capacity building on issues of land degradation, rangelands management and early warning under the pastoral livestock production systems, as well as contribute to addressing capacity needs identified in the IDDP.

Previously, pastoralists who are the main occupants of the drylands in Uganda, have been sidelined and generally marginalized across livestock and agricultural policy, including in the Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture. However, the recently revised Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) also known as PEAP 2004/5, recognises the need for a greater understanding of who the clients of livestock development efforts/services and what their priorities are. The paper points out that lack of such understanding is the

reason why there has been only limited uptake of livestock technologies, which have been largely inappropriate to meeting the needs of livestock keepers in general and pastoralists in particular. The PEAP states that pastoralists and their farming systems should be a key component in new policies for the livestock sector (MFPED 2005).

This project is fully compliant with the national priorities, action plans and programmes.

GEF national operational focal point and date of country endorsement:

PDF A endorsed by Mr. Keith Muhakanizi GEF National Operational Focal Point / Deputy Secretary to the Treasury, and chairperson of GEF National Steering Committee, via his letter of 19 July 2005.

Need for GEF Assistance

This project will help achieve the objectives of Operational Programme 15 and Strategic Priority 1 and 2 relating to Target Capacity Building and Piloting Innovative Practice for sustainable land management. With the GEF support Uganda will be able to strengthen its institutional and human resource capacity to improve sustainable land management planning and implementation. It will also enable Uganda to strengthen policy, regulatory, and economic incentive frameworks to facilitate wider adoption of sustainable land management practices across sectors. The project will contribute to the targets set for SLM under the GEF Business Plan for OP 15, focusing on capacity building, policy harmonization and land use.

This project will become operational as the larger regional framework for Sustainable Land Management “TERRAFRICA” and its GEF support component SIP or Strategic Investment Programme” take root at Africa level (via NEPAD) and at Country Level. Uganda is seen as a priority country for TERRAFRICA, and is represented on planning boards for the Programme. One output of this project, is to raise awareness and capacity of partners in Uganda on the TERRAFRICA programme in general, and move towards the development of a larger GEF supported Country Partnership Programme (CPP) in Uganda, through the UNDP in collaboration with WB and other partners.

II. Expected Goal, Objectives and Outcomes of Final Project and Relevance to Outcomes of CPD and UNDAF

The **Overall Goal** of the project is to contribute to the integrated land and water management in Uganda’s dry lands that can maintain and improve ecosystem health, and enhance sustainable livelihoods of Uganda’s dryland communities. **The Global Environment Objective is:** to improve the ecosystem integrity of significant dryland landscapes through sustainable land management initiatives

The Development Objective is: Improved dryland ecosystem integrity through improved policy implementation, strategic capacity building and demonstration initiatives and improved land use planning.

Indicative list of expected outcomes and activities:

Outcome 1. Enhanced capacity of dryland communities to apply appropriate knowledge, skills and know-how for sustainable land management (Budget = US \$ 1 million)

- Document and disseminate identified technologies, best practices and lessons learned in sustainable land management in Uganda's drylands.
- Train and demonstrate to farmers and pastoralists techniques for water harvesting, construction of water retention structures, soil conservation and fertility improvement, and rangelands improvement, agroforestry and alternative livelihood activities.
- Promote farmer-to-farmer learning and sharing of indigenous knowledge through exchange visits and study tours.
- Promote local community initiatives that enhance SLM and off-farm alternative livelihood systems.

Outcome 2. Enhanced institutional capacity for SLM monitoring and decision making through appropriate support tools and systems (Estimated Budget = US \$ 500,000)

- Strengthen technical capacity of relevant district departments in integrated land use planning service delivery.
- Facilitate integrative land use planning and mainstreaming of SLM issues into district and sub-county development plans and byelaws.
- Strengthen capacity of relevant national and district departments in monitoring land degradation trends e.g. using Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS).
- Establish networks for information sharing between Government departments, Local Governments, NGOs, CBOs and other agencies dealing with land management issues.

Outcome 3. Increased adherence to and effective enforcement of law and policies relevant to SLM in drylands of Uganda. (Estimated Budget = US \$ 600,000)

- Sensitize key policy- and decision-makers at district and community levels on the relevant plans, policies and laws, and identified gaps as well as measures to improve their effectiveness.
- Facilitate district councils to formulate land use and management byelaws.
- Strengthen capacity of local institutions to enforce policies, laws and byelaws on land use and management.
- Demonstrate viable governance systems for managing common property resources e.g. communal pastoral land.
- Strengthen capacities of national, district level institutions to strategically plan for and develop long term programmatic approaches to sustainable land management.

Outcome 4 Capacity and Awareness of TERRAFRICA processes and the GEF CPP processes, built within government and civil society partners.

- Raise Awareness of the Terrafrica Framework and attendant SIP and CPP programmes within Government and Partners.
- Draft PDF B for a CPP process in Uganda.

Linkage with the UNDAF and UNDP CPD

The UNDAF recognizes the development challenges of Uganda under its first outcome of “Increased opportunities for people, especially for the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security”. One of the programme outcomes of the UNDAF considers sustainable development based on sound conservation policies, and management and utilization of environmental/natural resources. The PDF A fits in this framework of cooperation as UNDP under its CPD supports building capacity for poverty reduction and achievement of the MDGs through integrating environmental concerns into national poverty reduction policies, strategies and planning processes at the central and local level. The UNDP support is also targeted at the restoration of environmental conditions the case of the PDF A.

10. Stakeholders involved in project:

- Local Farmers associations and Pastoralists associations
- Local Government policy and decision makers in pilot districts
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
- Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)
- National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
- National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)
- Soil and Water Conservation Society of Uganda (NGO).

The PDF A has been put together by the CCD National Coordination Unit headed by CCD Focal Point under the overall guidance of the Director for Animal Resources in the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries. The PDF A development process involved a series of meetings with the CCD/NAP National Steering Committee (NSC) and other relevant actors who provided data and information and reviewed the first and second draft PDF A documents. With the exception of farmers and pastoral associations and local governments all the stakeholders mentioned above are members of the NSC.

Indicative financing plan for overall project, including other possible contributors / donors and amounts

The estimated project cost is approximately US \$ 2.1 million with GEF contribution of US \$ 1.0 million. Potential donors likely to contribute the rest include:

- UNDP/DDC; Belgium Government, DANIDA, NORAD, The Dutch Development Aid Agency and DIFD

Activities to be financed by the PDF:

The PDF A funds with contributions from other partners, will be use for the following preparatory activities

- Hire of Consultant expertise to develop the MSPs.
- Review National Capacity Self Assessment report and prepare working papers to provide a substantive review of capacity building issues relevant to overcoming land degradation in Uganda. (GEF/UNEP funded).
- Identify pilot districts.
- Initial survey at national level and in the pilot districts to assess project needs.
- District level stakeholder consultation workshops.
- Initial awareness raising at the local and national levels.
- Drafting of the MSP proposal.
- Organization of a planning workshop, with full participation of all stakeholders, to fine tune and validate the MSP.
- Finalize and submit the MSP proposal and UNDP Project Document.

Expected outputs and completion dates:

The main expected output of the PDF A will be the Medium Size Project proposal

Other expected outputs include

- Working papers on capacity building issues relevant to overcoming land degradation in Uganda
- Initial survey reports on the 3 pilot districts
- Proceedings of stakeholders workshops
- Funds mobilized for the project including co-funding

Total budget of PDF A phase and information on how costs will be met (including the Block A grant and other donors) In USD.

INFORMATION ON THE APPLICANT INSTITUTION

Name: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

MAAIF is a Government Ministry based in Entebbe, Uganda with the Permanent Secretary as the Accounting Officer and Minister as political head

Project linkage to Implementing Agency program(s):

The project on overcoming land degradation through strategic capacity building activities has a close linkage to the second country cooperation framework (2001-2005). The CCF II supports two objectives of the national programme, namely i) promotion of good

governance and ii) increasing the ability of the poor to raise their incomes through access to productive assets. These two objectives are incorporated in the objectives of this project by carrying out activities, which directly and indirectly will result in possibilities to increase the income and livelihoods of the poor rural population. Besides these activities, which will be carried out during this project, are also going to promote the skills of good governance, these include e.g. a more transparent decision-making process regarding land and water management issues.

Linkages to other GEF Programmes

The project will work with and add to the efforts of the Nile Basin Initiative to improve the productivity of small-scale agriculture and the development of efficient crop-water use systems through introduction of water harvesting/water conservation techniques and improvement of soil management practices for subsistence low-input farming, in areas where there is potential for overlap and synergy.. This is in line with the Nile River Basin Strategic Action Plan Policy Document, which emphasizes watershed management and sustainable management of wetlands and biodiversity conservation.

The project will learn lessons from the completed PLEC programme (UNEP – GEF) and the biodiversity initiatives in the dry areas of Karamoja from the completed Cross-Borders Project. It will also actively liaise with the UNDP-GEF World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP).

References

- Critchley, W., R. Cooke, T. Jallow, S. Lafleur, M. Laman, J. Njoroge, V. Nyagah, and E. Saint-Firmin (1999) Promoting Farmer Innovations: Harnessing local environmental knowledge in East Africa. WR No. 2 pp 131.
- Magunda, M.K. (1996) Developing soil and water conservation strategies for Uganda. pp 35-41. In Tenywa, M.M. and M.A. Bekunda. Proceeding of the Workshop on “Past, Present and Prospects of Soil and Water Conservation in Uganda”, Kampala International Conference Center, Uganda.
- OPM (2003) Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Uganda. Ministerial Policy Statement for 2003/2004, p. 24.
- Pulkol, D. (1996) Socio-economic constraints to the adoption of soil and water conservation practices, pp 31-34. In Tenywa, M.M. and M.A. Bekunda. Proceeding of the Workshop on “Past, Present and Prospects of Soil and Water Conservation in Uganda”, Kampala International Conference Center, Uganda.
- Tenywa M.M. (1996) concept and techniques in soil and water conservation, pp 28-30. In Tenywa, M.M. and M.A. Bekunda. Proceeding of the Workshop on “Past, Present and Prospects of Soil and Water Conservation in Uganda”, Kampala International Conference Center, Uganda.
- MNR/DWD, (1995): Ministry of Natural Resources, Government of Uganda. Water Action Plan; Management Aspects. Annex Report, Vol.3.Dec 012.

TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Award: tbd Award Title: tbd

LD : PDF-A, SLM-Uganda

TOTAL PROJECT WORK PLAN AND BUDGET						
Award ID:						
Project Title: PDF-A Uganda-Sustainable Land Management						
GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party	Source of Funds	Atlas Code	ERP/ATLAS Budget Description/Input	Amount (USD) 2006	Total (USD)
OUTCOME 1: Formulation of GEF OP 5 Medium Size Project	MAAIF	62000 GEF	71200	International Consultant)	26,000	26,000
		62000 GEF	71300	National Consultants	18,000	18,000
		62000 GEF	74500	Miscellaneous	5,000	5,000
		UNDP	72000	Stakeholder validation	5,000	5,000
		62000 GEF	72500	Office Expenses and Sundries	1,000	1,000
					TOTAL	55,000

The PDF-A funds will cover the cost for:

1. Hiring an international consultant as a GEF SLM Project Development Specialist.
2. Hiring national consultants to assist the international consultant in the above OP-15 project proposal development activities. They will have expertise in a) community-based natural resource management, b) capacity building for NRM; and, c) land/resource tenure and policy reform;
3. Participatory stakeholder consultation.
4. Document Preparation and Completion

UNDP co-funding is in cash and will contribute to the national stakeholder validation workshop. Government co-funding is in kind and will cover the cost of counterpart salaries.

Output Budget with Co-finance

Dates	Output	GEF	UNDP	Government
M1 -2	Assessments on threats, root causes, barriers, solutions, lessons learned and best practices, stakeholder participation matrix, SLM opportunities, draft logframe	20,000	0	1,000
M1 – 2	Pilot catchment stakeholder workshop	2,000	0	1,000
M4 -M5	Capacity needs assessment, detailed baseline, draft implementation modalities, draft Brief	16,000	0	3,000
M3	National stakeholder validation workshop	0	4,000	0
M5	Incremental cost analysis, completing MSP Document	12,000	0	0
	LPAC Meeting Minutes	0	1,000	0
TOTAL		50,000	5,000	5,000

I. Management and Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries will be the executing agency responsible for the project and will provide coordination and oversight.

The PDF A will be implemented through NEX procedures. UNDP will assist MAAIF in the procurement of consultant expertise to lead the process. MAAIF will appoint a senior person as National Coordinator who will be the entry point to Government. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries will chair a Steering Committee consisting of main stakeholders, including central and decentralized government and civil society.

The Project will convene a first Inception and Stakeholders workshop within one month of full start-up at which the detailed workplan will be approved.

Annex: 1 SIGNATURE PAGE: Country: UGANDA

UNDAF Outcome(s)/Indicator(s):

(Link to UNDAF outcome. If no UNDAF, leave blank)

- Increased opportunities for people, especially for the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security.

Expected Outcome(s)/Indicator (s):

(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

- Sustainable land management to combat desertification and land degradation (MYFF S.L. 3-4) leading to enhanced application of appropriate land use practices for reversal of land degradation

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

(CP outcomes linked to the SRF/MYFF goal and service line)

- Formulation of a project brief for the medium size project (MSP) of sustainable land management within 5 months of approval.
- Identification of co-financiers and key stakeholders in implementation of the MSP

Implementing partner:

(designated institution/Executing agency)

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

Other Partners:

(formerly implementing agencies)

Programme Period: _____
Programme Component: _____
Project Title: Sustainable Land Management-Uganda
Project ID: (PIMS No. 3227)
Project Duration: 5 months
Management Arrangement: NEX

Budget \$50,000
Allocated resources: _____
• Government _____
• Regular GEF \$50,000
• Other:
 ○ Gvt (in-kind) \$5,000
 ○ UNDP 5,000
 ○ Donor _____
• In kind contributions _____

Agreed by
Government

Signature

Date

Implementing partner

UNDP RR

Annex 2: Terms of Reference

1. International Consultant

The consultant will undertake the following specific tasks:

- Oversee and coordinate the roles of the national consultants;
- Prepare a detailed table of contents and matrix of writing responsibilities for each section
- Lead author for the Threats, Root Cause, Barrier and Solutions Matrix
- Lead role in defining the types of capacities needed for participatory SLM development
- Build partnership with relevant stakeholders and consult with them regarding the priority capacity needs at three levels for land/soil/water management;
- Design the interventions describing goal, objective, outcome, outputs, inputs, assumptions, estimated budget and work plan by conducting logical framework analysis;
- Clarify roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in each intervention designed;
- Prepare the M&E plan for the Brief
- Conduct the Incremental Cost Analysis
- Facilitate the process of identifying possible co-financers for the MSP
- Finalize the full draft UNDP/GEF project brief incorporating all comments and recommendations and draft UNDP/ MSP document
- Participate in Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting

Experience and Qualification

- 7 or more years of relevant professional experience in SLM related issues and capacity development related to land/soil degradation;
- Proven ability to deal with a multiple stakeholders and a range of complex policy and development issues related to land;
- Experience in facilitation of consultative workshops encompassing various development partners;
- Excellent skill in logical analysis, project formulation and design of evaluation plan;
- Previous experience in project development for GEF funding is an advantage
- Relevant Experience in dryland management preferably in Africa; and
- Fluency in both written and spoken English and computer skills.

Duration

3 weeks out of 5 months effective starting date

OUTPUTS

- UNDP-GEF MSP Brief for an OP-15 project in the official GEF Project Brief format (including the incremental cost annex) for delivery to UNDP-Uganda and to the UNDP-GEF (RBA)
- Revised Project Brief incorporating comments and suggestions of the STAP Technical Review
- Minutes of the LPAC Meeting
- Consultancy Assignment Report

2. National Consultant (s)

Specific Tasks

The National Consultants in close collaboration with and guided by the International Consultant will undertake the following tasks:

- Familiarize with the GEF guidelines and requirements for the MSP;
- Take literature review, interview, focus group discussion with relevant stakeholders, and field visit if necessary to assess existing capacity in the line Ministries at local, institutional, and regional level related to agricultural land/soil and water management and any other relevant material;

- Identify relevant stakeholders and consult with them regarding the priority capacity needs at three levels for land/soil management;
- Assist in designing the interventions describing goal, objective, outcome, outputs, inputs, assumptions, estimated budget and work plan by conducting logical framework analysis;
- Assist in clarifying roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in each intervention designed;
- Assist in designing the impact evaluation plan toward the interventions designed
- Build strong relationship with possible co-financers for the MSP;
- Assist in preparing a draft UNDP/GEF project brief incorporating all comments and recommendations, executive summary and draft UNDP/ MSP document
- Coordinate all the necessary preparation during the assignment;
- Participate in Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) meeting.

Experience and Qualification

- At least 7 years relevant professional experience in capacity development on land/soil degradation;
- Proven ability to deal with a wide cross-section of partners, including senior government officials, international organizations, and development banks;
- Excellent skill in logical analysis, project formulation and design of evaluation plan; and
- Fluency in both written and spoken English and computer skills.

Duration

On full time basis for 5 months effective starting date

OUTPUTS

- Documentation of specific findings and recommendations from all evaluations made.
- Consultancy Assignment Rep

Telephones: Kampala 234700/5 (6 lines)
235051/4 (4 lines)
Fax: Kampala 230163
Telex: 61170
Telegrams: "FINSEC"
In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No FAD 175/245/01



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance,
Planning and Economic
Development,
P.O. Box 8147,
Kampala.
Uganda.

19th July 2005

✓ Resident Representative,
UNDP,
KAMPALA

**RE: SUPPORT TO THE MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT (MSP) FOR OVERCOMING
LAND DEGRADATION IN UGANDA'S DRYLANDS THROUGH
STRATEGIC CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVES**

This is to express support for the proposed MSP "Overcoming Land Degradation in Uganda's Drylands through Strategic Capacity Building Initiatives". The project objectives are in line with the GEF Operational Program OP # 15 addressing land degradation and deforestation. The proposed project focuses on both prevention of land degradation and restoration of ecosystem health, integrity, stability, functions and services.

The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) recognized loss of land productivity due to land degradation as a major factor affecting the poor who largely live in the rural and depend on land for subsistence. The project seeks to demonstrate sustainable land management practices at field level while also addressing policy change, capacity building and dissemination of information on best practices for drylands management. The project specifically targets the drier zone in the country, which is greatly threatened by land degradation and drought. This zone commonly referred to as the "Cattle corridor" stretching from the Northeast of the country diagonally to the Southwest.

The purpose of this letter therefore, is to convey Government's support for the project and to request GEF/UNDP to facilitate approval of funds to develop the concept further.

Keith Muhakanizi

**DEPUTY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY/GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT
FACILITY (GEF) OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT**

c.c

The Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Alan Rodgers,
✓ Regional Coordinator for Eastern Africa
UNDP/GEF, Nairobi, Kenya

UNDP - KAMPALA	
INCOMING MAIL	
DATE	27/07/2005
FILE NO.	175/245/01
OFFICER INFO	ACTION
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