

Upper Tana-Nairobi Water Fund - Child Project under the FSIAP

COMPARISON BETWEEN PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK AT PIF AND CEO ENDORSEMENT STAGE

Component PFD/PIF	Component CEO doc	Outcome PFD/PIF	Outcome CEO doc	Comments on changes
1. Upper Tana Water Fund Management Platform strengthened and operational	1. Water Fund Platform institutionalised	<p>1.1 Multi stakeholder and multi-scale platforms in place to support policy and institutional reform and upscaling of INRM (PFD outcome)</p> <p>1.2 Supportive policies and incentives in place to support smallholder agriculture and food value chains (PFD)</p>	<p>1.1 Multi-stakeholder and multi-scale platform supports policy development, institutional reform and upscaling of INRM</p> <p>1.2 Policies and incentives support climate smart smallholder agriculture and food value chains in financially viable and sustainable watershed stewardships</p>	<p>Minimal semantic changes to component</p> <p>Minor reformulations to outcomes to specify the FSIAP aims.</p> <p>Old 2.2 was moved from comp 2 to comp 1, as it is closer related to the Water Fund and its investments into INRM, than to delivering conservation results in the ecosystem</p>
2. Improved Upper Tana Catchment ecosystems that support livelihoods and economic development	2. Improved Upper Tana catchment ecosystems that support livelihoods, food security and economic development	<p>2.1 Increased land area and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM (PFD)</p> <p>2.2 Increase in investment flows to INRM (PFD)</p>	2.1 Increased land area, freshwater, and agro-ecosystems under INRM and SLM	<p>Minimal changes to component</p> <p>Outcome 2.2 was moved to component 1 and integrated into outcome 1.1</p>
3. Robust knowledge management and learning systems implemented to direct UTNWF management and share lessons both nationally and regionally	3. Robust knowledge management and learning systems implemented to direct UTNWF management and to share lessons both nationally and regionally	<p>3.1 Capacity and institutions in place for monitoring of GEBs (PFD)</p> <p>3.2 Framework in place for M&A of resilience and socio-economic benefits (PFD)</p>	<p>3.1 Institutions capacitated to monitor Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs)</p> <p>3.2 M&A framework supports the integration of climate resilience into policy making</p> <p>3.3 Knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned is facilitated</p>	<p>No changes to component</p> <p>Outcomes strengthened with regard to knowledge management (3.3)</p>

COMPARISON OF OUTPUTS

Outputs PFD/PIF	Outputs CEO doc	Comments on changes
<p>1.1.1 Establishment of the UTNFW as a legal Institution and initial endowment</p> <p>1.1.2 Governance structures for the UTNFW agreed and in line for GoK legal guidelines for public-private partnerships</p> <p>1.1.3 Governance structures and guidelines for the endowment fund established</p> <p>1.2.1 Innovative and operational communications strategy ensures the UTNFW is responsive to the needs of its stakeholders (the people, the public and the private sector) (linked to component 3)</p> <p>1.2.2 Payment for Ecosystem Services Mechanism established for delivering incentives to targeted upstream land managers to properly manage land</p>	<p>1.1.1 UTNFW is operational as a legal entity under GoK regulations.</p> <p>1.1.2 UTNFW's sustainable finance mechanism is established and operational.</p> <p>1.1.3 Advisory structures for the WF established at national and county levels.</p> <p>1.1.4 The economic monitoring of return on private sector investment through the WF is enabled.</p> <p>1.2.1 Innovative operations, communications and capacity development strategies ensure the UTNFW is responsive to the needs of its stakeholders.</p> <p>1.2.2 Water Fund Payment for Ecosystem Services Mechanisms established for delivering incentives to targeted upstream smallholders (♀ and ♂) to sustainably manage land.</p>	<p>Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.4 are further detailed to focus on the WF's financing mechanisms (PES schemes) and the economic monitoring of the WF. These also reflect the merging of the old outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 into component 1, where they fit better, as they address WF internal mechanisms and not deliverables in the water basin as such (comp.2).</p> <p>Outcome 1.2.2 now with clear reference to gender differentiation</p>
<p>2.1.1 Diversified and climate resilient production systems that increase food security and household incomes promoted across 1 700 000 ha</p> <p>2.1.2 Carbon stocks in the Aberdares and Mount Kenya Water Towers enhanced and GHG emission reduced - 10% change over baseline</p> <p>2.1.3 Support mechanisms for sustainable land management, including wetlands, rural roads and quarries, in the wider catchment of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya Water Towers for ecosystem restoration and maintenance</p> <p>2.2.1. Support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established in the wider catchment of the Aberdares and Mount Kenya Water Towers for ecosystem restoration and maintenance</p>	<p>2.1.1 Diversified and climate-resilient agricultural production systems that increase food security and household incomes promoted across 1,000,000 ha in the Upper Tana counties.</p> <p>2.1.2 Carbon stocks in the targeted Upper Tana sub-catchments enhanced and GHG emissions reduced in productive landscapes.</p> <p>2.1.3 Riparian zone, wetlands protection and restoration increased.</p> <p>2.1.4 Rural road and quarry management following BMP to reduce sediment run-off.</p>	<p>Intense stakeholder discussions during project design led to a more realistic target in 2.1.1</p> <p>The target of 2.1.2 is still captured in the respective column of the logframe (please refer to the same, PDR pp xiv-xvii)</p> <p>Former 2.1.3 is broken down into two separate outputs (2.1.3 and 2.1.4), addressing conservation efforts and road/quarry management respectively. Related targets are listed in the logframe (please refer to the same, PDR pp xiv-xvii)</p> <p>Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 are now covered in component 1, i.e. in outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.4</p>

<p>2.2.2 Audit mechanisms developed for the water fund endowment and disbursement mechanisms</p> <p>2.2.3 Lessons from UTNFW outscaled to two other water towers in Kenya and business cases as well as pilot interventions developed for Cherangani-Embobut, Mara and/ or Marsabit</p>		<p>Output 2.2.3 now subsumed in component 3 on knowledge management and scale up, i.e. output 3.3.2</p>
<p>3.1.1 Biophysical monitoring protocols established and integrated across key partners (LDSF/Hydrometry)</p> <p>3.1.2 Communication management tools appropriate to the needs of the UTNFW stakeholders developed and institutionalized (Link to component 1.4)</p> <p>3.2.1 Socio-Economic monitoring, analytical and reporting tools developed and institutionalised within the UTNFW for livelihoods and resilience assessments</p> <p>3.2.2 Economic monitoring of returns to private sector investments</p>	<p>3.1.1 Biophysical monitoring protocols established and integrated across key partners.</p> <p>3.2.1 Socio-economic monitoring, analytical and reporting tools adapted and institutionalized within the WF for livelihoods and resilience assessments.</p> <p>3.3.1 Knowledge sharing and management platform appropriate to UTNFW stakeholders' needs established.</p> <p>3.3.2 Lessons from UTNFW used in at least 2 other watertowers in Kenya with feasibility assessments undertaken, plus suggested pilot interventions.</p> <p>3.3.3 Increased contribution to national, regional and international MEA dialogues.</p>	<p>No changes to 3.1.1; related targets are listed in the logframe (please refer to the same, PDR pp xiv-xvii)</p> <p>3.1.2 is now covered through 3.3.1, outcome 3.3 addressing knowledge management and sharing of lessons learned, also through MEA dialogues (new output 3.3.3).</p> <p>No changes to 3.2.1.</p> <p>3.2.2 is moved to component 1 (output 1.1.4)</p>