



**INITIATION PLAN
FOR A GEF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)**

Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage expected climate change.

UNDAF Outcome:

2: Increased and more equitable access of the poor to assets and other resources for sustainable livelihoods.

Expected Joint CP Outcomes:

2.2.3: Knowledge on the impact of environment degradation on livelihoods of the poor improved.

2.2.4: Climate change and adaptation strategy developed and operationalized.

Implementing Partner(s):

1. Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy – Department of Water Affairs (DWA)
2. Ministry of Tourism and Environment Affairs – Department of Meteorological Services (MET)
3. Swaziland Water Agricultural Development Enterprise (SWADE)

Narrative: The objective of the preparatory assistance grant is aimed at facilitating undertaking of the technical feasibility and needs assessments, ascertain scope of activities, and identify partnership that augment synergies. The undertaking will assist the formulation of the UNDP/GEF project document and ancillary documentation required by the GEF for CEO endorsement for the project, *'To Promote the Implementation of National and Transboundary Integrated Water Resource Management that is Sustainable and Equitable Given Expected Climate Change'*, in Swaziland.

Programme Period: July 2010 to April 2011
Programme Component:
PPG Title: Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage expected climate change.
ATLAS Project ID: 00075729
ATLAS Proposal ID: 00060219
PIMS ID: 3603
Duration: 11 months

Total budget: US \$ 103,000

Allocated resources:

- GEF: US \$ 51,500
- Co-Financing: US \$ 51,500

AGREED BY UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE:

Name: Musinga T. Bandora
 UNDP Resident Representative

Signature:



Brief Description of Initiation Plan

The objective of this Project Preparation Grant is to develop a full project document for the UNDP-GEF project aimed at addressing the primary impact of climate change on water resources and the derived risks on human Livelihoods. The *objective of the project* is to reduce the risk of climate change on lives and livelihoods from envisaged impacts on water resources in Swaziland.

As reported in Swaziland's Initial National Communication (2002), adopted Climate Change models¹ generally predict a fall in total annual rainfall, and a change in the distribution of rainfall: summers becoming wetter (leading to flooding) and winters becoming dryer (leading to prolonged droughts). This is borne out by experience, as documented in Swaziland's Initial National Communication. Hotter and drier conditions affect soil structure and lead to poorer water supply to crops, affecting agricultural yields. Research shows that there could be falls of 30-60% in crop yields in some areas, because subsistence agriculture (on which 70% of the Swazi population depends) is mostly rain-fed. While Cash crops (contributing 8.6% to GDP) are irrigated. The Government's aim is to shift agriculture from subsistence to commercial, which will require a large increase in irrigation. With virtually all irrigation in Swaziland based on surface water, and hence more vulnerable to climate variability, the risk of climate change on lives and livelihoods is expected to rise considerably. Furthermore, a strain on the optimal allocation of water resources is expected as the majority of water is allocated to the production of cash crops that may become ill-suited to changing rainfall conditions in Swaziland, e.g. the large-scale afforestation industry for eucalyptus – a tree ill-suited to drier conditions. Meanwhile, a mere 50% of the country's rural population (which represents 78.9% of the population – 2007 census) has access to potable water. This means that collecting, and storing water is a major undertaking for rural people, in particular women, which detracts from engaging in other productive activities. On the other hand, a projected population growth rate of 3.2% per annum implies a further significant drop in future per capita water flows.

UNDP will lead the project development process, manage the PPG budget, and maintain project disbursements. The PPG Atlas Budget is presented in Annex 2 – Total Budget and workplan. UNDP Swaziland will be responsible for the selection and recruitment of PPG consultants (local and international), developing TORs, logistical arrangements in close cooperation with Department of water Affairs and SWADE. The project will receive technical backstopping from the Regional Portfolio Manager for Internatinal Waters, based in the UNDP regional service centre in Pretoria.

The initial task will be to undertake a project baseline study that will identify critical information gaps that are essential for successful project formulation. The PPG phase will allow for the identification of the best project implementation arrangement based on consultations with stakeholders. During the PPG phase two stakeholder consultations will be organised to introduce project objectives and outcomes to the main stakeholder community, finalize the initial co-financing commitments, and seek validation of the project strategy and M&E indicators, A reporting, monitoring and evaluation plan will also be developed with a clear definition of the respective roles and responsibilities of executing and implementing agencies and budget arrangements.

¹ In determining future climate scenarios, a simple climate model called MAGICC combined with a regional climate database called SCENGEN was used. A choice of some three General Circulation Models (GCMs) were employed in running the simulations based on how well they represent the current climate, their age and their resolution. These were the UKTR (UK), GFDL (US) and CCC-EQ (Canada).



REQUEST FOR PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)
PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT
THE SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND

Submission date: 22 April 2010

GEF PROJECT ID²:

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 3603

COUNTRY (IES): Swaziland

PROJECT TITLE: Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage expected climate change.

GEF AGENCY (IES): UNDP, (select), (select)

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S):

GEF FOCAL AREA(s): SCCF

A. PROJECT PREPARATION TIMEFRAME

Start date of PPG	June 2010
Completion date of PPG	April 2011

B. PAST PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES (\$)

The preparatory work for this project builds on the outputs of a previously approved PDF A grant of \$25,000 under SPA (in 6 October 2005). At the time, the project objective was to assist Swaziland to adapt to future climatic change and to reduce land degradation. A key means of achieving this objective was to use the agricultural extension system. The output of the PDF A grant was a project document which was never financed by the GEF due to lack of funds in the SPA.

List of Past Project Preparation Activities	Output of the Activities	Project Preparation Amount (a)	Co-financing (b)	Total c = a + b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of a preparatory report for the formulation of the MSP document • Preparation of draft MSP document 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft preparatory report • Draft MSP document. 	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$45,000
Total Project Preparation Financing		\$25,000	\$20,000	\$45,000

C. PROPOSED PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES (\$)

The proposed SCCF project concept is different from the work undertaken in 2006 in two main ways: 1) a change in the executing partners and 2) the use of water resource management as the entry point to enhance the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector – water being a key limiting factor in raising agricultural productivity. The proposal is now for the project to be executed by the Department of Water Affairs with the Ministry of Agriculture (in particular SWADE- Swaziland Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise -a government parastatal attached with the Ministry of Agriculture) and Department of Meteorology as executing partners. SWADE has a good track record in project

implementation, it has a significant budget to plan and implement for water resource management, as well as functional partnerships with NGOs and agricultural extension officers. The change in project approach is recommended because water resource management is an easier (i.e. less political) entry point than land management. The draft National Land policy of 2000 has yet to be approved by the Swazi Parliament and it remains highly politicized, yet security of land tenure is an important key factor in raising agricultural productivity.

The objective of the project is to reduce the risk of climate change on lives and livelihoods from impacts on water resources in Swaziland. The three outcomes are as follows:

1. Informed and inclusive national dialogue around vulnerability to climate change and water allocation in Swaziland among productive and domestic uses.
2. Climate change risk management integrated into national policies and programmes to promote adaptation on a wider scale.
3. Transboundary negotiations on water allocation in the Komati and Maputo river basins informed by climate change risk analysis.

A PPG request of \$51,500 is requested building on the project development work undertaken in 2006, for two reasons: i) government staff have changed and the project now needs to mobilize ownership and support among current government leadership and management and ii) the proposed executing partners and approach has changed.

Description of PPG Activities

The end-product of the preparatory phase will be a UNDP Project Document. The document will cover the following in detail:

- Clear description of baseline activities and related sources of financing;
- Explicit specification of all adaptation activities to be financed under the SPA and their adaptation rationale (adaptation value, cost effectiveness);
- The rationale underpinning site selection;
- Logframe: definition of goal, objective, outcomes, outputs and related indicators, costed monitoring and evaluation plans and roles and responsibilities;
- The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system including impact indicators. These indicators, which will tend to focus on capacity, institutional strengthening and policy formulation and specifically address adaptation relevant impacts, will be based on the guidance of UNDP's M&E framework for adaptation projects;
- An institutional delivery plan;
- A budget (SCCF and co-financing) and work plan.

COMPONENT A: PROJECT DESIGN

The aim of the PPG phase will be to:

- a) get widespread ownership on the structure of the project: goal, purpose, outcomes and outputs;
- b) scope out activities that the project will undertake, and develop the project logframe, with a view to i) getting the draft National Water Policy adopted and implemented and to ii) ensuring that investments relevant to water resources management are resilient to expected climate change; and
- c) identify the relevant partners, management arrangements and an appropriate budget for the proposed activities.

This work will be guided by UNDP in close collaboration with the Department of Water Affairs, SWADE and the Department off Meteorology). Project formulation will be based on the step-by-step project

formulation guidance in UNDP's Adaptation Policy Framework and UNDP's guidelines for developing adaptation projects.

The work will cover the following:

Baseline analysis:

The PPG phase will:

1. Assemble historic trend data, including quantitative and qualitative damage estimates to water resources and downstream impacts on households due to historic current climate variability, including frequency and intensity of extreme weather events and climate hazards (floods, mudslides, droughts) and any observable changes / shifts in seasons (early / late spring rains etc);
2. Carry out root cause analysis to assess the causes for damages, including baseline environmental degradation;
3. Review development trends in order to identify the most likely scenario of development indicators over the coming five-10 year period assuming *no* adaptation intervention. This will need to include a review of water sector spending plans and socio-economic trends;
4. Work closely with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (Dept of Water Affairs) and Ministry of Agriculture (SWADE) to understand planned investments, factors affecting its investment schedule, policy priorities, and the impact and influence of Government regulation, to determine which pieces of regulation to target with the project and how best to do this, e.g. what policy analysis to generate.
5. Determine which policy tools and instruments contained in the draft National Water Policy to work with in relation to their design and implementation, based on cost effectiveness.
6. Develop recommendations on ways and means to influence the high level Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee quarterly meetings for transboundary management of expected climate change impacts on water resources.

Adaptation analysis

The PPG phase will:

1. Review available information on projected climate change risks on water resources, how these interact with economic and social trends, and impacts on development indicators for Swaziland. This should include:
 - i. information on the range of climate change scenarios for Swazi water resources and likely impacts on biophysical, human and economic systems, and in particular on agricultural water investments;
 - ii. Identification of gaps in climate change information, sources of data and communication systems;
 - iii. Identification of information needs for policy makers to inform the design of components 1 and 3.
2. Make provisions for elaborated climate risk assessments, as necessary, during the project implementation phase.
3. Identify adaptive interventions, working closely with Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (Dept of Water Affairs) and Ministry of Agriculture (SWADE). This will include:
 - i. Identifying access points and interventions that have a high adaptive value, that are within the scope of the project, and which are likely to produce results in the project lifetime.
 - ii. Identifying barriers to scaling up, including capacity development needs in reviewing and designing enabling policies. The project will be designed to reduce the binding constraints to replication of adaptive interventions nationally, e.g. by adopting policy waiting for Parliamentary approval and/or adapting institutional/policy/legal frameworks.
 - iii. An explanation of how the project intends to overcome the informational/technical/economic or institutional barriers which prevent the replication of adaptive practices and investments.

- For example, national policy, laws and institutions can prevent or raise the costs of adaptation. The project will be orientated towards generating information that policy-makers can use to improve the enabling environment;
- iv. Description of targeted adaptation interventions with clear purpose, outputs and activities, following a results-based approach.
4. Identify what climate change-specific information is needed for use in the quarterly meetings of the high level Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee for transboundary management of expected climate change impacts on water resources.

The work will be carried out by the consultants outlined in Annex A. The PPG phase will carry out an institutional analysis to identify capacity strengthening needs e.g. on integrated water resource management, a work programme on improving climate information services for the water sector, social development advisers to help develop the outputs relating to capacity strengthening of NGO-led activities, e.g. participatory vulnerability assessments. A skilled facilitator – preferably Swazi - will be commissioned to help work out during the stakeholder consultations an effective way of getting policy and institutional change in Swaziland.

COMPONENT B: DEFINITION OF IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This will comprise stakeholder consultations to arrive at a plan for institutional arrangements for the implementation phase, a budget, and the definition of a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. The work will be carried out primarily by the project manager and international adaptation consultant, working closely with the relevant government counterparts.

The project document will comprise the following information:

1. **Baseline**: a synthesis of results from Component A – baseline analysis. This information collected will contribute towards outlining a clear and detailed problem analysis (root-cause analysis) of the non-climate drivers confounding adaptation in the water sector in Swaziland. This will then be elaborated into identification of barrier-removal solutions that can be built into the project design.
2. **Specification of adaptation activities**: a synthesis of results from Component A- adaptation analysis. Stakeholders will develop a rapid appraisal of the adaptation options selected. The adaptation value of the proposed project will be set out in relation to the proposed project outcomes (outlined in the PIF).
3. **Site selection**: Sites for intervention have already been identified and limited to the policy level and the two regional investments in Komati and Usuthu. This identification, however, is based on assumptions about underlying vulnerability and other considerations. The PPG phase will develop a clear rationale on selection of the pilot site, based on criteria agreed with stakeholders and present an evidence based justification for their selection. Control sites must also be identified for purposes of tracking and assessing impacts. Criteria could include i) likelihood of generating adaptation benefits ii) vulnerability of the beneficiary community iii) implementation capacity of local institutions and iv) on-going investment programmes that the SCCF project can bolt onto.
4. **Develop logframe**: Information from points 1, 2 and 3 above will be the basis of the logframe. The logframe will be validated at a stakeholder consultation workshop. Adaptation indicators will be adapted from the UNDP M & E framework, and will feed into the M & E Plan.
5. **Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**: Stakeholders will decide on qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure project performance on minimising risks of climate change to livelihoods, and agreeing on ways that the monitoring data will be collected. Reporting procedures will be established. UNDP guidelines, as set out in the Results Based Management Framework, will be followed in

formulating and describing these details. The M&E plan will include provisions for independent evaluation and provision to ensure learning of lessons from implementation.

6. Develop detailed implementation plan: This should specify clearly identified roles and responsibilities for the overall management of the project, based on an assessment of capacity and political will of relevant Ministries and other appropriate institutions to implement the project. A stakeholder involvement plan will be developed to enable effective implementation and sustainability of interventions. The first year costed annual work plan will be developed.

7. Develop business plan: This will comprise of two parts: a) developing the co-financing strategy with public and, where relevant/ appropriate, private sources of funding, and b) a detailed sustainability strategy to provide for continuation and replication of the project interventions beyond the period of SCCF support.

COMPONENT C: STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

Formal stakeholder consultations will be organized at two points in the PPG phase: a) at the PPG inception to set out basic project parameters and get initial guidance for moving forwards and b) at the end of the PPG phase, to make final inputs into the prodoc and validate overall direction of the project.

The broad structure of the consultations will be as follows:

- a) Present expected climate change impacts on water resource management and investment planning in Swaziland;
- b) Solicit feedback and agree possible adaptation response options together with an estimated workplan and budget, in particular with regards to the implementation of draft National Water Policy

Throughout the PPG phase, the project team will work closely with the Department of Water Affairs, with the Ministry of Agriculture (in particular SWADE)-and Department of Meteorology to determine adaptation options and Government regulatory support needs, to form the basis of the project proposal.

Describe the PPG activities and justifications:				
List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PPG Activities	Project Preparation Amount (a)	Co-financing (b)	Total c = a + b
Preparation and running of 2 stakeholder consultation workshops plus other stakeholder consultations	Widely endorsed and owned project document	25,250	32,500	57,750
Institutional analysis of capacity needs	Recommendations for project team	3,750	0	3,750
Development of baseline narrative	Baseline narrative to be used as the basis for the project document and consultations.	6,250	5,000	11,250
Development of adaptation options analysis	Adaptation options analysis to be used as the basis for the	8,750	7,500	16,250

	project document and consultations.			
Preparation of implementation plan	Implementation plan to be the basis of the project document.	7,500	6,500	14,000
Total Project Preparation Financing		51,500	51,500	103,000

The costs detailed above reflect mainly the costs of consultants to produce the outputs. Some proportion of 'stakeholder consultation workshops' will be used to pay for travel costs, accommodation and catering costs and materials/equipment hire.

D. FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT: (\$)

	Project Preparation	Agency Fee
GEF financing	51,5000	5,150
Co-financing	51,5000	
Total	103,000	5,150

E. PPG REQUESTED BY AGENCY (IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY (IES)¹

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
			PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	SPA	Swaziland	51,500	5,150	56,650
Total PPG Requested			51,500	5,150	56,650

¹ No need to provide information for this table if it is a single focal area, single country and single GEF Agency project.

F. PPG BUDGET REQUEST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks for GEF Grant (PW)	GEF (\$)	Co-financing (\$) UNDP TRAC	Total (\$)
Government personnel (water, agriculture, MET Office, financing and planning staff, senior and technical level staff)			31,500	31,500
Local consultants *	24	25,000	5,000	30,000
International consultants*	9	15,000	7,500	22,500
Travel		5,000	2,500	7,500
Stakeholder workshops		6,500	5,000	11,500
Total PPG Budget		51,500	51,500	103,000

Note: Co-financing comprises \$20k UNDP TRAC resources; the rest being in-kind government support.

G. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator	<i>Y. Glemarec</i>	July, 2010	Akiko Yamamoto Regional Technical Advisor, International Waters/TAC	+27 12 354-8125	akiko.yamamoto@undp.org

Annex A

Consultants Financed by the Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Position / Titles	\$/ Person Week¹	Estimated PWs²	Tasks to be performed
Local			
National Consultant	1250	22	Organisation of consultations, preparation of institutional capacity strengthening needs development of baseline narrative; development of adaptation options analysis.
Workshop facilitator	1250	2	Running of stakeholder consultation workshops
International			
International Adaptation Specialist	2500	9	Participation in stakeholder consultation workshops, Development of baseline narrative; development of adaptation options analysis, preparation of implementation plan.

Total Budget and Work Plan

Award ID:	00060219
Award Title:	PIMS3603 CCA PPG Swaziland Adaptation
Business Unit:	SWZ10
Project Title:	Adapting national and transboundary water resource management in Swaziland to manage expected climate change
Project ID:	00075729
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Department of Water Affairs, SWADE and Department of Meteorology

GEF Outcome/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party / Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount 2010 (USD)	Amount 2011 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note: PPG		
Project Scope and Strategy defined, and GEF Full Proposal documentation prepared and approved	DWA	62180	GEF	71300	Local Consultants	15,000	10,000	25,000			
				71200	International Consultants	10,000	5,000	15,000			
				72100	Contractual Services-Companies	4,000	2,500	6,500			
				71600	Travel	2,500	2,500	5,000			
					Sub-total GEF	31,500	20,000	51,500			
				04000	UNDP	71300	Local Consultants	2,500	2,500	5,000	
		71200	International Consultants			4,000	3,500	7,500			
		72100	Contractual Services-Companies			2,500	2,500	5,000			
		71600	Travel			1,500	1,000	2,500			
			Sub-total Co-finance			10,500	9,500	20,000			

Note: Co-financing comprises \$20K UNDP TRAC resources; rest \$31,500 in-kind government support

Summary of Funds:³

	2010	2011	Total
GEF	31,500	20,000	51,500
Co-financing	24,000	27,500	51,500
TOTAL	55,500	47,500	103,000

Note: Co-financing comprises \$20K UNDP TRAC resources; rest being in-kind government support

³ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co financing, cash, in-kind, etc.