PROJECT DOCUMENT
[Uganda]

Project Title: Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments Project in Eastern Uganda
Project Number: 2853-00/2020
Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme
Start Date: Feb 2021 **End Date:** Dec 2023 **PAC Meeting date: Meeting date to be confirmed**

Brief Description

The impact of human and environmental stressors coupled with climate change is increasing degradation of wetlands and their associated catchments in Uganda. This is negatively affecting the livelihoods of approximately 4 million people living in and around wetland areas. In fact, over 80% of the people living adjacent to wetland areas in Uganda directly use wetland resources for their household food security needs. Given that wetlands are highly vulnerable to changes in the quantity and quality of their water supply, climate change will most likely substantially alter ecologically important attributes of wetlands and will exacerbate the impacts from human activity. The loss of wetlands could exacerbate the impact of climate change as they provide fundamental services that contribute to mitigation of such impacts.

This project seeks to support the Government of Uganda to restore wetlands and associated catchments by promoting catchment based integrated, equitable and sustainable management of water and related resources. The project focuses on the Kyoga Water Management Zone in general, particularly the Mpologoma Catchment Area. Project activities have been developed to respond to specific climate-related impacts and vulnerabilities of the Mpologoma catchment as outlined in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan which include sustainable land management practices and reforestation; support climate resilient agricultural practices; and alternative livelihoods for communities living in these areas to reduce the pressures on the wetlands. In this context, this project will further restore wetlands and their eco-system services, based on wise-use principles and guidelines as outlined by the Ramsar Convention on Wetland and the Uganda Catchment Management Planning Guidelines.

The project will target parts of Eastern Uganda focusing on 5 Districts of Butaleja, Budaka, Kibuku, Namutumba, Kaliro, within the Kyoga Water Management Zone with a total population of over 1.1 m people (UBOS, 2014) and a land area of over 2,961.6 Km^2. The proposed districts were prioritised for catchment restoration in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan (2018) due to their enormous degradation levels and the fact that they share boundaries with Mpologoma wetland. In addition, the proposed sites are some of the districts where the GCF wetland restoration project is currently working to leverage and complement on the work that has already been done especially with engaging stakeholders and hence creating a bigger impact. The project will directly benefit 66,000 heads of households and indirectly benefit an estimated 1.1 million people in the target districts, 50% of whom are women who are dependent on subsistence agriculture and wetlands for their livelihoods. The project is aligned to the National Vision 2040, the Third National Development Plan, the Nationally Determined Contribution commitment to the Paris Agreement; National Climate Change Policy and Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan 2018-2030.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD): By 2025, Uganda's natural resources and environment are sustainably managed and protected, and people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and disaster risks.

Indicative Output(s) with gender marker: 2

Total resources required	**Euro** 2,111,110	
Total resources allocated:	**UNDP TRAC:**	211,110
	Donor (ADA):	1,900,000
	Government:	Nil
	In-Kind:	Nil
Unfunded:		Nil

Agreed by (signatures):

Government (MoFPED)	**UNDP**
Hon Matia Kasaija Date:	Ms. Elsie Attafuah Date

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANT NATIONAL AND SECTORAL ALIGNMENT OF THE PROJECT

This project is intended to complement the GCF-funded wetland restoration project, whose goal is to "restore and sustainably manage wetlands and support target communities in wetlands areas of Uganda to reduce the risk of climate change posed to agricultural-based livelihoods." In the Eastern Region of Uganda, the GCF-funded project is implemented in 12 districts within Mpologoma catchment, in Kyoga Water Management Zone, namely Budaka, Bugiri, Butaleja, Iganga, Kaliro, Kibuku, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba, Pallisa, Butebo and Kumi. However, this ADA funded project will be limited to 5 districts, namely Budaka, Butaleja, Butebo, Kibuku and Namutumba, which have higher concentration of land users that double as wetland and upland users. It is critical to note that exploitation of the wetlands largely followed decreasing productivity of the uplands, forcing land users to encroach on the wetlands for livelihoods maintenance, so as to escape the biting poverty levels in the region.

Targeting poverty reduction is in line with Uganda Vision 2040, which seeks to transform Ugandans from a peasant to a modern prosperous country within 30 years. In particular, the proposed interventions take into account the importance of agriculture to the vision. For instance, the contribution of aquaculture to the fisheries sector, which contributes up to 3% of the national GDP, will be crucial in enabling the sub-sector achieve its annual export target of 674,028 MT (Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16 to 2019/20), and will ultimately improve local economies and stir more opportunities and investments.

Further, by supporting restoration efforts, this project will directly contribute to national efforts aimed at increasing coverage of wetlands from 10.9% to 12% by 2025 and building national resilience to climate change (National Development Plan III). This action is therefore timely considering the state of the environment, where droughts and floods are a common occurrence, but also necessary to ensure access to good quality water in quantities necessary to support the household needs of a growing population and irrigation agriculture.

In addition, the proposed interventions will promote sector cooperation to improve natural resource based livelihoods and other ecosystem services. This is within the Uganda Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management 2010-2020, which focuses on supporting on-the-ground activities for scaling SLM, strengthening the enabling institutional and policy environment for SLM; strengthening commercial advisory services for SLM and alternative livelihood options; supporting SLM research and dissemination of best-bet technologies. The inter-ministerial committee on SLM includes 5 Ministries and 2 Agencies that work together to deliver its objectives including, Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, National Environment Authority and National Forestry Authority.

Finally, the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan, within whose context this intervention is planned, was developed mindful of principles of integrated land management, and the regimes that promote sectoral coordination. The proposed activities are of a framework nature, and as such will be directly guided by the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, implemented by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). As such, mitigation of social and environment impacts arising from project activities, may be handled by NEMA which requires all interventions in sensitive areas to be subjected to environmental assessments and are only implemented where the impacts can be mitigated.

2 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Water resources support key sectors of the economy namely hydropower generation, agriculture, fisheries, domestic water supply, industry, navigation etc. However, efficiency and sustainability of intervention under these sectors has recently been a concern in Uganda mainly due to inadequate sectoral collaboration in

planning and implementation, increasing frequency of floods and droughts, environmental degradation and pollution of water resources. This situation therefore calls for development of mechanisms for promoting integrated planning, development and management of water resources so as to create synergy among various sectors, promote efficiency in utilization of available resources and reduce water and environmental degradation and ensure more efficient utilization of water resources to meet various social and economic demands.

In light of the above, wetlands provide goods and ecological services which may be regulatory or aesthetic in value. As such, they may present several market and non-market benefits. The market benefits include water for domestic use by livestock, augmenting rain-fed agriculture in the dry season, provision of raw materials to make handicrafts, building materials, food resources such as fish, yams, vegetables, wild game, and medicine. The services that have no direct -market benefits include flood control, purification of water, and maintenance of the water table, microclimate moderation, and storm protection. Wetlands also serve as habitats for important flora and fauna, have aesthetic and heritage values; and contain stocks of biodiversity of potentially high pharmaceutical value. Over 80% of the people living adjacent to wetland areas and associated catchments in Uganda directly use wetland resources for their household food security needs. [1] In addition to supporting food and water security, wetlands also support income generation and employment. It is estimated that out of a total population of 41,583,600 million Ugandans (UBOS, 2020), wetlands provide about 320,000 jobs with direct employment and provide subsistence employment for over 2.4 million.[2] Some of the activities that create employment opportunities in Eastern Uganda include harvesting papyrus for roofing, basket making etc., harvesting sand for construction and collecting water for watering small gardens.

Wetland health and resilience can easily be compromised by climate change impacts. Climate change models for Uganda predict that temperatures will continue to increase, and there will be changes in the seasonal distribution and amount of rainfall, more frequent extreme weather events, and increases in the frequency of heavy rainfalls. Increases in temperature and erratic rainfall will result in more frequent and intense floods, droughts and heat waves, which will directly threaten wetlands and livelihoods that rely on its healthy ecosystem services. Hydrologic and drainage maps of the project targeted sites (the Wetland Basins) indicate that most of the freshwater inflows pass through the wetlands and natural forests. As such, these systems have played an integral role in maintaining the quality of water over the centuries. However, over the last three decades, climate change impacts, as well as other baseline (non-climate) issues such as excessive sedimentation and non-native species invasions, have resulted in substantial water quality deterioration. Already, changes to current and historical rainfall patterns have led to changes in the hydrological regime, leading to significant changes in water availability for key areas such as domestic use, watering livestock, and irrigation for agriculture.

The Mpologoma Catchment covers, totally or partially, 16 districts in Eastern Uganda. The growing population in the catchment exerts increasing pressure on water and land resources, resulting in increasing degradation of the environment. The high population growth of 3.2% (Mpologoma CMP, 2018) also leads to increased exploitation and destruction of ecosystem resources. Rain fed agriculture and livestock grazing are the most widespread activities in the Mpologoma Catchment. More than half of the total land area is used for cultivation since a large majority of the population is rural, and directly dependent on agriculture. Most cultivation is done by smallholder farmers averaging some two hectares per farm unit (Mpologoma CMP, 2018). As a result, the water table in Eastern Wetlands Basin have experienced and are expected to experience more frequent and sudden drops[3]. Livelihood activities (such as overfishing and agricultural production especially in Paddy rice farming, poaching, and extraction of reeds) in the catchment are already proving unsustainable for the wetland areas.

[1] Kakuru, Willy, Nelson Turyahabwe, and Johnny Mugisha, *Total Economic Value of Wetlands Products and Services in Uganda*, The Scientific World Journal, Volume 2013 (2013).

[2] Second National Communication, Uganda (2014)

[3] UNDP 2018: Project Document-Building resilience of communities, wetlands and associated communities

These human stressors are resulting in direct effects and changes in the wetlands and thereby impeding their ability to provide critical services. A recent study to map degraded wetland sites in Districts targeted by a Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded project showed that 74.1% or 120,881 Ha of wetlands were degraded in Eastern Uganda. In some of these project target districts like Pallisa there is hardly any wetland which is intact. As mentioned earlier, all the targeted areas in this project lie in the project area covered by the GCF project, therefore there is no expansion of coverage but deepening of impact in the project areas of this undertaking. In addition, in the Eastern region districts, the fertility rate is higher (6.0-6.1) compared to the national average of 3.4(MoFPED, 2018)[4] contributing to the national population growth rate which is quite fast (3.6%/year). The area available for food production decreases continually, explaining the findings of the UNHS 2016/17 results that showed that 37 percent of households in Ugandans were food poor with the highest cases recorded in Karamoja (70 percent) and Bukedi sub-regions (58 percent) while Ankole (14 percent) had the fewest. The Eastern region of Uganda is made of Busoga, Bukedi and Mbale sub-regions. In 2018, it was also found that the Eastern region had a higher poverty level (36%) compared to the national average of 21.4%[5] at that time.

There is high dependence on natural resources, the reason for high encroachment on the wetlands in this region. Just like elsewhere, unpredictable climatic challenges affect productivity in both the wetlands (which are encroached to meet livelihood needs) and in their catchments where poor land use/agricultural practices and aging soil catenae lead to increasingly low productivity and continually lowering water aquifers. Often, soil erosion and pollution from agricultural wastes (pesticides and herbicides) in the catchments for example, causes silting of the riverbeds and clogging of the wetlands making them unable to perform their ecological functions. As such, halting actions in the wetlands without addressing land degrading actions in the catchments does not lead to sustainable restoration of the wetlands. This was the background for choosing the catchment model as the most appropriate for rehabilitation and restoration of the wetlands, without negatively affecting the livelihoods of the communities. In this model, while communities are encouraged to use the wetlands wisely (making sure the ecosystems remain largely intact and wet), they are also encouraged to engage sustainable land management practices in the catchments.

Most of the wetland degradation is due to reclamation for more arable land for agriculture and other livelihood opportunities (especially Rice growing and tree growing), brick laying and sand mining. These communities are resorting to wetlands because soils along the hillsides are becoming increasingly infertile due to poor agricultural practices, temperature increases and other climatic changes.[6] As a result, the wetland ecosystems have lost their capacity to retain nutrients and store and filter water. This impacts water access for surrounding communities which are dependent on water from wells constructed near the wetlands. In addition, the ability of these wetland ecosystems to mitigate climate change and variability impacts such as flood control, water storage, filtration and maintaining the microclimate are also grossly compromised.

The choice of the Eastern region wetlands and associated catchments as target for this proposal is based on the anticipated direct benefits of the catchments downstream. The priority districts are drained by River Mpologoma that feeds into L. Kyoga, which in turn joins the Victoria Nile and flows into the Albert Nile, one of the major rivers draining the Northern part of the country. The wetlands in the Eastern region form the upstream catchments, which when restored to a healthy state would have direct benefits to those downstream (in the Northern region) in terms of quality and quantity of water received.

Moreover, the Eastern region has a higher and more rapidly growing population and subsequent density, characterised by higher levels poverty compared to the Northern region. This collectively leads to higher pressure on the natural resource base and subsequent land and wetland degradation the in the Eastern region

[4] Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED, 2018). State of Uganda's Population Report 2018.

[5] The Independent (April 12, 2018), Commentary: Poverty on the rise.

[6] Barakagira, Alex, and Eliezer Kateyo, "Impacts of Wetland Drainage on Domestic Water Supplies and People's Livelihoods in Kabale district, Uganda," http://dlc.dlib.indiana.edu/dlc/bitstream/handle/10535/1556/Barakagira_109901.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

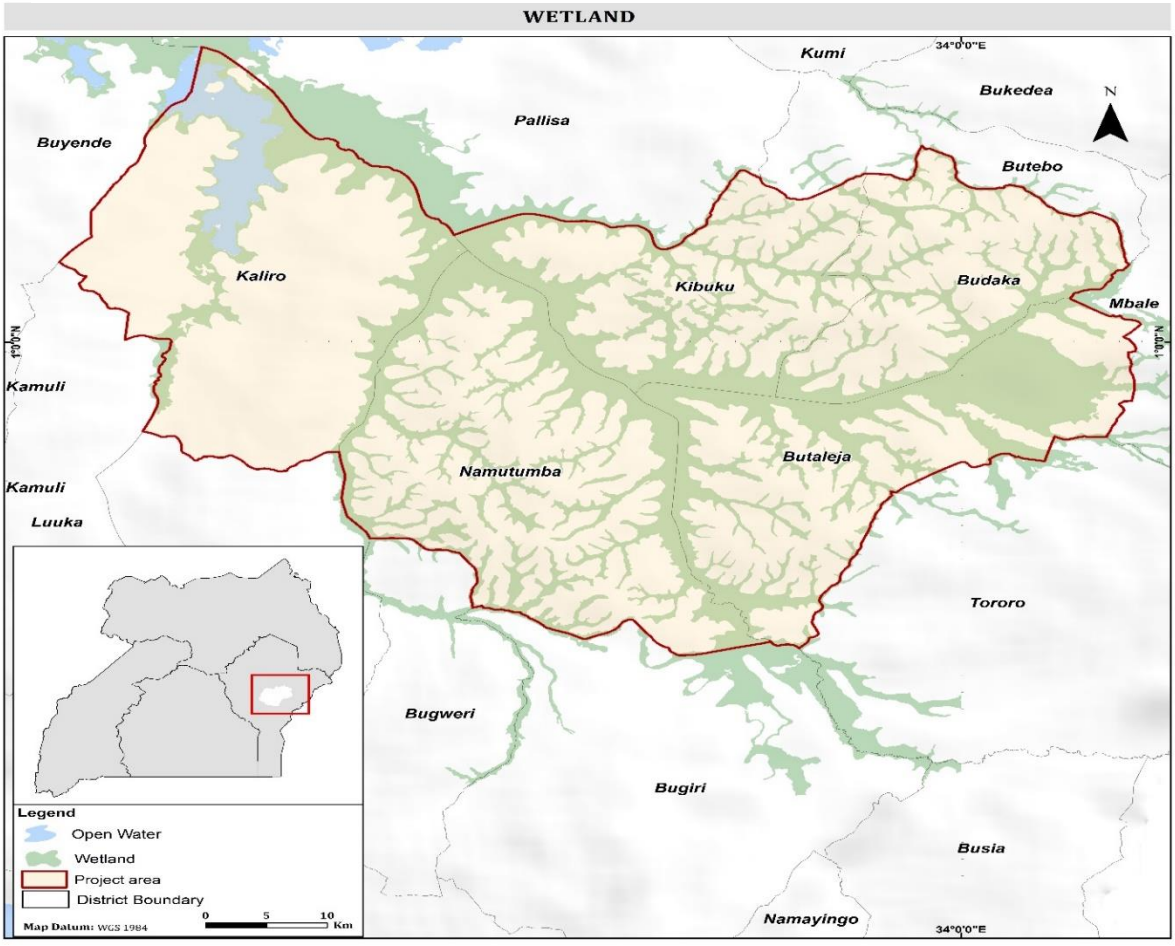
compared to the Northern. The Eastern region is generally rural, with more wetlands than uplands. Agriculture is the main stay, dominantly undertaken on a subsistence scale by peasant farmers who rear animals and mostly drain wetlands to cultivate dryland crops, such as maize and sweet potatoes, or cultivate rice even in permanent wetlands. This has been going on for a long time causing a lot of damage. Additionally, the project focus in the Eastern region not only complements the GCF project, but also serves to illustrate the possibility of wetland restoration and its associated benefits where appropriate resources are available.

In the project area, the recent trends in water shortage during dry seasons, increased flood disasters during wet seasons, and the general food insecurity in the area has re-awakened the drive to manage land and wetland resources. This has been occasioned by a direct call from the central government to district local governments to stop misuse of wetland resources by communities.

Responding to these challenges therefore, this project will focus on supporting communities dependent on the wetlands in the targeted areas; to adopt new livelihood practices that would use wetland resources (mainly water) sustainably but also promote engagement in livelihood options that will reduce pressures on the wetlands and minimize encroachment and draining.

The project will build on this context of country commitments and ownership, strong multi-stakeholder engagement, cross cutting sectoral synergies, existing community platforms, key baseline resource assessments, and other information captured in the pre-feasibility assessment, and as outlined in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan to strengthen the on-going and new activities that demonstrate sustainable catchment management and resilient livelihoods in the context of climate change impacts.

Figure 1 Map showing Project target districts with Mpologoma Catchment Area



SN	District	Proposed wetlands with their associated catchments to be restored	Subcounty	Major Catchment
1	Butaleja	Dumbu	Busabi and Budumba	Mpologoma
2	Kibuku	Nawampandu wetland	Kibuku	Mpologoma
3	Budaka	Irabi wetland	Tademeri	Mpologoma
4	Namutumba	Mpologoma wetland	Namutumba and Bulange	Mpologoma
5	Kaliro	Lake Nakuwa shores	Kisinda	Mpologoma

2.1 PROJECT TARGET GROUP

The project target group and beneficiaries are same as those described in the GCF project document but numbers limited to communities in the five districts mentioned above. The key variations between this project and the GCF project is the targeting of vulnerable groups as stated below. One strong variation that shall be made in the target group identification shall be the deliberate focus on inclusion of more women and youths, given that this category forms a big proportion of the population that depends on agriculture for livelihood.
The project shall be both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct beneficiaries shall be land users, farming households (community members) organised in groups and eligible to receive project support to engage in the entire scope of project activities. In a period of 3years, the project shall target to reach 66,000 heads of households, spread equally in the 5 districts, and organised in a total of 2,600 groups of 20-30 members each. The technical teams from ministries, departments and agencies of government, local governments and civil society organisations that have been identified as project responsible parties will also be direct beneficiaries to the project. They will benefit from capacity building initiatives, cross learning visits, and delivery of their national mandates using resources of the project. On the other hand, indirect project beneficiaries shall include about 264,000[7] household members of direct beneficiaries, downstream communities and other key stakeholders including but not limited to; the private sector, local government, cultural and religious institutions, etc. Whereas it is prudent that we estimate the number of indirect project beneficiaries, at this stage it is better to restrict ourselves to stating who we think they will be than to state how many they will be.

The socio-economic situation of the target local population is characterised by subsistence farming were most communities grow a variety of crops and practice animal husbandry. The main crops grown include maize, sorghum, millet, upland rice, beans, cowpeas, soybean, groundnut, cassava, sweet potatoes, sunflowers, cotton, etc. in the upland fields, and paddy in the wetland fields. Paddy rice, which is mainly grown in the wetlands is one of main cash crop in the area. The target population also keep animals such as cattle, goats, pigs, sheep, turkey and chicken with turkeys popularised as a cash earning income source especially in Pallisa District.

3 STRATEGY

As outlined in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan, rehabilitation of wetlands for their conservation is envisaged to be implemented in the first 10 years of the plan (2018-2028). This includes rehabilitation of 10% of the wetlands where informal irrigation is currently in place, representing 4,500ha of the Mpologoma Catchment.

A feasibility study carried out to inform the design of the GCF/GoU/UNDP project identified underlying

[7] Considering an average of 5 persons per household for this region (UBOS Uganda National Household survey report 2016/17),4 indirect beneficiaries are estimated per household excluding the household head who has been already identified as a direct beneficiary.

barriers that formed the basis for the theory of change of that project. The study highlighted that the exact vulnerability of key agro-ecological and hydrological systems of the wetlands is only partially known and not adequately addressed by the various development interventions in the project zone; that the extent to which smallholders receive impactful agricultural advice from extension workers affects the extent to which new techniques and adaptation practices are understood and adopted; and that limited climate risk information hampers decision makers' ability to make informed policy changes. It was therefore assumed that if these are addressed, then wetlands would be restored sustainably, and communities would enjoy both goods and services of the wetlands thereafter.

This project will build on the findings of that feasibility study and the line of thinking developed. It is hoped that restored wetlands and reforested catchments will improve the capacity of the ecosystem to regulate extreme weather occurrences such as floods and drought, by reducing the impacts of flash floods through absorbing the excess water better. In addition, the restoration will allow underground aquifer recharge that will make water available for harvesting and use in the catchments, supporting production processes that are water dependent like aquaculture and irrigation schemes. The proposed interventions will also reduce the effects of droughts and desiccation by improving the retention of water in the wetlands and its catchment area, and by recharging ground water.

A restored and improved ecosystem is insufficient on its own to address the impacts of climate change on the people living and dependent on the wetlands for their livelihoods. Therefore, the project shall promote crop diversification, conservation agriculture techniques, agroforestry/ tree growing with emphasis on indigenous trees and training of farmers in best practices for climate resilient farming. Improvement of value chains, improvement of post-harvest technologies, access to markets for agro based products, and agri-based income generating activities (e.g. goat rearing, raising chickens, bee keeping, etc) will be promoted.

In addition, diversification of income sources through alternative livelihoods in the form of employment and entrepreneurship training will help the vulnerable target population to reduce reliance on agriculture for their livelihood and food security. Given that the project will work with groups of the population, the project will facilitate strengthening of the groups that are existing in the target area, encourage them to recruit more members both men and women as well as build their capacity to work together. In order to ensure sustainability and gender equality, women self-help groups will be set up or strengthened, other vulnerable groups such as elderly, widows, widowers, youth, people living with disabilities and people living with HIV/AIDs will be targeted and supported to engage through provision of small grants for investment. In view of existing challenges and barriers these vulnerable groups are facing (e.g. in terms of potential cultural/ social discrimination, lack of capacities, resources etc, participatory rural appraisals methodologies will be used in identifying the vulnerable groups and their real needs and deliberate efforts made to address them through specific toilored capacity building initiatives and investments.

UNDP will partner with the Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST) implement a payment for environmental services (PES) facility for the project - based on a similar collaborative partnership (2014-2016) for implementing a viable PES facility for ecosystem-based adaption to Climate Change in Mt. Elgon area – with pilots in Bulambuli and Sironko Districts. The PES facility presents an opportunity for a long-term sustainability financing mechanism that helps farmers engage in activities that build their resilience through reversing ecosystem degradation and generating sustainable incomes. ECOTRUST will design a PES-based scheme to incentivize wetland restoration, sustainable land management and reforestation; and climate resilient agricultural practices for at least 12500 direct small holder farm households in the 5 districts of Butaleja, Budaka, Kibuku, Namutuumba and Kaliro in the Mpologoma Catchment area of the Kyoga Water Management zone. Incentive payments will be designed for performance-based premium environmental outcomes including soil and water conservation, watershed protection services, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. PES payments will be performance-based linked to targets set out in individual or group conservation contracts signed with the participating small holder beneficiaries. The contracting system is such that growers are able to receive early stage payments from the planting point (exante) as a demostration

of commitment and then on-going periodic payments up to when they can start earning from the trees through other tree based micro enterprises like apiary, medicines and fruits 'value chains. The PES contracts may also serve as collateral for the small holder growers to access additional finance from local financing institutions for other green propositions. Ultimately the PES scheme presents restoration as a sustainable reforestation business to smallholder growers. Besides targeting individual smallholder farm households, the facility will mobilize and target community groups in order to accelerate wetland restoration. The facility will also design conservation agreements with selected community groups or wetland associations across the 5 districts and award small grants to them in return for comprehensive performance-based wetland conservation outcomes agreed upon in the conservation agreements. The conservation grants will be administered through the capitalization of the local small community level micro-finance initiatives where the community groups or associations are members. The sustainability of the PES Facility financing model is based on its ability to generate capital to recoup investments (through sale of environmental services) to expand participation and to diversify. The PES scheme will be linked to the existing ECOTRUST Trees for Global Benefit (TGB) program – a carbon-offsetting scheme under the Plan Vivo Standard, that is already linked to buyers in the national and international voluntary carbon market. Through TGB ECOTRUST has, over the last 15 years, enabled over 10,000 smallholders to plan, restore and monitor forestry activities in compliance with the voluntary carbon market. The certificates generated by TGB are issued for bundled environmental services (carbon, watershed, biodiversity and community benefits). ECOTRUST has relationships with a growing and diverse portfolio of retail and institutional buyers who will ensure a stable and robust market beyond the project life for mainly the carbon assets. There is also a growing number of buyers within and outside Uganda that are interested in watershed services either as co-beneits or as a stand alone. Among the indicators that will be required for monitoring shall be the number of individual beneficiaries that will be benefiting from the scheme, disaggregated by gender and the associated quantitative and qualitative benefits. ECOTRUST will be responsible for empowering the local communities to participate in the scheme, support development of their organisations and strengthening their capacities to enable sustained benefits from the scheme.

As such, the project will seek to reduce pressure on wetlands by creating opportunities elsewhere while providing means to undertake regulated, sustainable, gender responsive activities in wetlands to benefit from the restoration. This may not necessarily appear rational to many people in the area who have used wetlands for a long time, and hence consider them to be theirs. This is especially so where land and wetlands are held by clans with a tendency to parcel them. But where land is held communally and neighbouring wetlands are considered communal resources, it will not be challenging to mobilize such communities towards a common action. This is especially so where they have large tracts of dryland on which to operate diverse enterprises using sustainable land management (SLM) and climate smart agriculture (CSA).

ECOTRUST will facilitate community engagement processes to help target communities to generate participatory long-term community visions and land-use plans highlighting the potential trade-offs (land, water, high value paddy rice, eucalyptus, and food crops) that will be experienced by communities as they change from depending on wetlands and its natural resources endowment at source, to protecting the wetlands and waiting to utilize the water off-site will be addressed by making the water available within the catchment and promoting gender responsive alternative high value crops like upland rice, high value horticultural crops, high grade intensive livestock production systems that require less land (zero-grazed and in-house poultry production systems), aquaculture and apiculture. The Community visions provide the basis for the individual farm households participating in the programme to design household level land-use plans that eventually become the contractual basis for participating in the conservation programme.

Potential conflicts over water for production visa a vis water for domestic consumption are addressed in the community visioning and land-planning including the negotiation and establishment of different access points for water for domestic use closer to the community residences and access points for water for production closer to the fields where it will be required for use. The project will also encourage water harvesting at household level and take advantage of the cultural behaviour of that the communities in this region of normally cultivating away from their homesteads.

It is hoped that through continued awareness creation and community policing by catchment management committees, appropriate behavioural changes will be achieved. In addition, efforts shall be made to make the processes as inclusive as possible for both men, women, youth, elderly and disabled so that none of the population segments gets left out.

3.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

This project seeks to support the Government of Uganda to restore wetlands and associated catchments by promoting catchment based integrated, equitable and sustainable management of water and related resources. The project shall restore and sustainably manage wetlands and support target communities in wetland areas and their catchments to have alternative livelihood options that do not compromise the health of wetlands. The Theory of Change is built on the understanding that if wetlands are protected from encroachment; and sustainable land management practices promoted in the catchments; creating economically viable alternative agro-based livelihood options for the affected communities, then, the wetlands ability to store and filter water will be increased, enabling communities to utilize the same water for production all year round in micro irrigation schemes and aquaculture enterprises, improve access to cleaner water for domestic use and sanitation services; and adapt better to climate variability.

The project therefore has two outputs, which are synergistic; with output 1 contributing to building a foundation for delivery of output 2. Under output 1, project activities will focus on strengthening the resilience of the wetlands and their associated catchment areas to maximize their ecosystem benefits to the communities. Actions will include demarcating and physically restoring wetlands and catchments, by implementing catchment management plans that ensure sustainable land and water management of these ecosystems. The resulting output of these two activities is healthier wetlands and associated catchments in the targeted areas which will be more resilient to impending climate risks, and lead to several short-term outcomes. These outcomes relate to the specific services that a restored and a sustainably managed wetland ecosystem can provide to strengthen climate resilience of the surrounding communities. These may include strengthened livelihood activities, such as fishing and dry-season farming, water storage and filtration for use by households, livestock and irrigation or crop production, and protection against floods, storms and droughts. Strengthened livelihoods will contribute to increasing sources of income (and thus increased income generation) and diversification such that income is not susceptible to degrading wetlands and climatic changes.

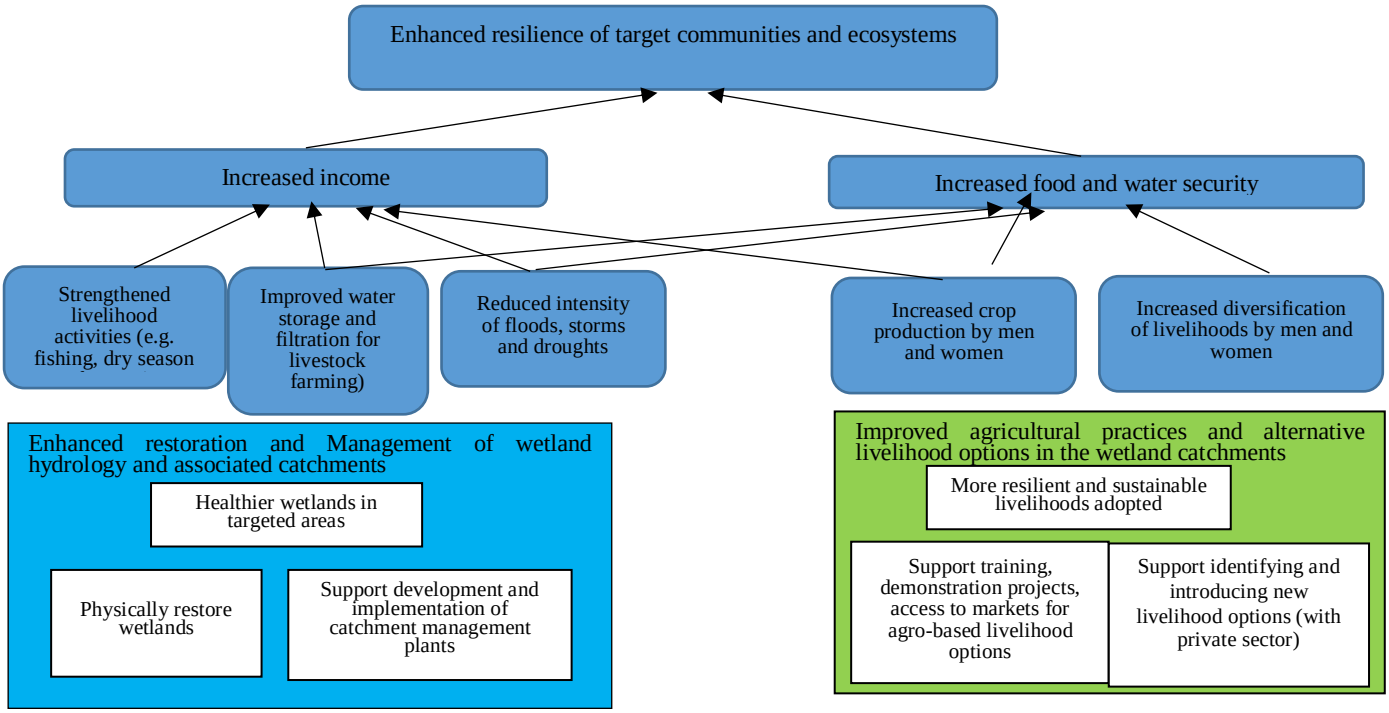
Strengthened livelihoods, as well as improved water storage and filtration, will also contribute to increased food and water security, since surplus agricultural production, water access and income will be available. Reduced intensity of natural disasters, resulting from healthier wetlands to protect against floods, storms and droughts, will lead to reduced losses of lives and livelihoods from these extreme events. Replicating or scaling up the activities under this output both within these target areas and to other wetlands, will improve the health of wetlands, which will further multiply the potential short-term outcomes a healthy and sustainably managed wetland can provide.

Under output 2, project activities will contribute to both strengthening existing agricultural livelihoods by introducing climate-resilient practices and sustainable land management, as well as introducing new opportunities for livelihoods that use sustainably managed wetlands. Climate-resilient agricultural practices will be defined and introduced based on communities' needs, and will include climate smart agriculture, conservation agriculture, and crop diversification (e.g. planting drought tolerant crops, early maturing crops, adopting multiple cropping techniques to spread risks). Similarly, new livelihood opportunities such as eco-tourism, aquaculture, poultry and dairy production will be introduced to prevent further degradation of wetland ecosystems.

With new livelihood options, not only will wetland degradation be reduced, but diversification will strengthen resilience of communities (since they will not be so dependent on one source of livelihood which may be susceptible to changing and uncertain climate conditions). With economically viable and sustainable agro-based livelihoods and more diversified income generation, the output of these activities will be more resilient and sustainable livelihoods adopted. This output also contributes to enhancing the health of the wetlands, (output 1), through reducing livelihood pressures which are exacerbated by climate change. Leading from this result, several short-term outcomes emerge, namely: increased crop production (in the case of resilient agricultural practices) and diversification of livelihoods – both in the context of a changing climate. Scaling up and replicating agro-based activities within the targeted wetland will be done by supporting farmer-to-farmer exchanges and building teams of farmer trainers, in addition to the existing traditional farmer extension system.

Output 2 will therefore focus on increasing productivity within the landscapes, build resilience to climate change and enhance sustainable development through promoting appropriate agricultural practices across the value chains of selected enterprises. Mechanisms to ensure that appropriate practices are applied in the right places, correctly and by every farmer in the landscape will be established by working with organised farmer groups. It is hoped that productive catchments (upland) will attract farmers away from wetlands, letting the degraded wetlands benefit from natural restoration. In return, improved wetland conditions will have the potential to support productive less extractive activities, such as aquaculture and medium size irrigation schemes, which if well-regulated will sustain ecological conditions, and the benefits from them and will increase the incentive of communities to protect the wetlands.

The intervention logic below illustrates the contribution that each of the two project output areas will have on the long-term outcome and impact of this project.



3.2 LINKAGES OF THE PROJECT WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS AND SDGS

The project is in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing to SDG1 (1.5 output1 and 2); SDG2 (2.4.1 output2), SDG 5 (5.a for output 1 and 2), SDG6 (indicators 6.1; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6 in Output 1), SDG8 (Indicators 8.4) SDG12 (indicator 12.2), SDG13 (Indicator 13.1for Output 1), SDG 15 (15.1 for output 1 and 2) and SDG 17 (Indicator 17.6 for Output 1 and 2).

The project is also in line with the United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework (UNSCF) which plans to deliver on three strategic areas: (a) Transformative and inclusive governance; (b) Shared prosperity in a healthy environment); and (c) Human well-being and resilience. This project shall contribute to Strategic Area 3 of the UNSCF.

This project and its theory of change is aligned to the UNDP Country Programme Document (2021-2025) which recognises occurrence of deterioration of the ecosystems in pursuit of economic development, and takes cognisance of the fact that ecosystem degradation arising, in part, from unsustainable agricultural practices; increased demand for fuel by 94 per cent of households, endangered forest cover; and rapid urbanization of 5.2 per cent annually, increased pressure on natural resources such as urban wetlands. Uganda is the 14th-most-vulnerable country in the world, and the 49th-least-ready to adapt to climate change, with about 7 and 40 per cent, respectively, of land highly or moderately susceptible to floods and drought, mainly in the eastern and northern regions. The CPD recognises that unsustainable ecosystem management could severely affect the poor, especially women, whose activities depend largely on nature. It proposes to target sustainable management of natural resources and resilient development through transformation of nature-based solutions, innovation, inclusive business models and technology into decent jobs, creation of economic opportunities for improved livelihoods, improving adaptation to climate change and disaster risks; and ensuring sustainable access to energy services.

4 RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

4.1 EXPECTED RESULTS

In line with the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan, the project will aim to enhance water quantity and quality for domestic and productive uses through restoration of wetlands and associated catchments. Restoration of wetlands and associated catchments will contribute to resilience building particularly for food and nutrition security, income security, environmental health and appropriate socio -cultural behavioural changes. This project shall adopt an integrated catchment -based approach to address deforestation and degradation of wetlands and their associated catchments, for improved, land productivity, water and sanitation issues in selected districts of Eastern Uganda namely, Kibuku, Namutumba, Kaliro, Budaka and Butaleja, taking care that all actions undertaken also deliver gendered results. The project actions are expected to enhance the ecosystem services of the wetlands and their associated catchments through restoration and reforestation activities (i.e. including water harvesting and aquifer recharge), and improved agricultural practices. Several alternative livelihood options will be promoted in the wetland catchment while integrating sustainable production and consumption principles related to circular economy to the extent possible.

Project outcome: Enhanced resilience of communities and wetland and associated catchment ecosystems in selected Districts of River Mpologoma Catchment

4.2 EXPECTED PROJECT OUTPUTS

Output 1. Degraded wetlands, and associated catchments restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected.
Output 2. Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland and associated catchment areas promoted.

The two outputs are interrelated by addressing the identified challenge and climate related drivers of wetlands degradation. The first output aims at restoring and strengthening the resilience of the physical attributes of the target wetlands by improving reforestation, water flow, storage and indigenous species. This restoration effort will only be effective in addressing climate vulnerabilities if the people living in and around the wetlands have alternative and resilient livelihoods that do not rely on the wetlands and further exacerbate their degradation.

Thus, output 2 will provide this alternative by delivering high quality training and small grants to help subsistence farmers adapt and strengthen resilience of their agricultural practices (including crop diversification and climate smart practices) in the face of climatic changes, and provide skills for sustainable management of alternative enterprises to buffer climate-related shocks. Delivering the two outputs described above will ultimately facilitate the achievement and delivery of the project Outcome. In order to deliver the outputs, below is what shall be done:

Output 1: Degraded Wetlands, and associated catchments restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected

Activities to be undertaken will target reduction of environmental degradation arising from search for reliable water supply for agricultural production. Given that the growth of the population and increasing food demand within the target districts imply a growing demand for arable land, coupled with absence of soil and water conservation and poor agricultural practices, encroachment on wetlands and forest reserves including marginal areas and riverbanks, become inevitable. As such, degradation of the environment (erosion, sedimentation in wetlands, etc.) is exacerbated, increasing the risks of natural disasters such as floods and droughts in the degraded areas and beyond, but also compromising the quality of water downstream. Therefore, establishment of water collection facilities/ reservoirs and later making it available for production and other human consumptive uses in the catchment will be done to incentivise productive activities outside the wetland.

In addition, water harvesting will be promoted at household level in the catchments to reduce soil erosion and run-off that may cause floods downstream. This will reduce siltation of the wetlands and give chance for natural recovery of the wetlands and restoration of their water carrying capacities.

It is hoped that the capacity of the restored wetlands ecosystem to regulate and retain water will improve as activities in the wetlands decrease, and the water filtration potential of the wetland will improve, bettering the quality of water available for community use. With different water access points established for human consumption and production processes, more people, especially women and vulnerable groups, will have access to safe, affordable and reliable water supply, whose quality may be tested regularly by project implementers to ensure its safety. In addition, water will be made available for handwashing and keeping sanitation facilities well washed. As a result, availability of water supply services will increase resilience to climate change and increase gender equity as water will be accessible within reasonable walking distance, reducing the burden of women and girl children. The proposed interventions will also reduce the effects of drought and desiccation by improving the retention of water in the wetland, water shed and recharge ground water.

Key activities will include:

Activity 1.1 Identify, map and profile priority sites for restoration of the wetlands and micro catchments in the selected Districts. This will include coverage, land uses, social and economic data of users and their user rights, functionality and hydrologic makeup of landscape, and extent of disturbance of the wetlands. This will build on mapping and profiling done under GCF/GoU/UNDP project which focused on demarcating the wetlands and registering current wetland users that would be affected by the restoration activities. The Wetlands Management Department (WMD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) undertook a series of data collection exercises to develop District Wetland Inventory Reports (DWIRs) which broadly outline existing wetland resources, their values, threats and possible management options. The reports are not specific to the targeted wetlands, and so provide only broad guidance of the status quo on the wetlands in the landscapes studied. The project will build on the baseline status of the targeted wetlands established using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) mapping, to digitize the wetland areas that will be restored and for tracking progress in restoration. Through this activity, site specific profiles will be developed, detailed enough to highlight the risks associated with the sites and proposed mitigation measures that may inform future projects in line with wetlands restoration. Data collected will be used to feed into the national database through the National Wetland Information System (NWIS), and to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS). In the process, the project will develop an application that will be used to inform the local leaders from the public about the wetland resources in the project area. This initiative will contribute to the GCF project knowledge management system and may be adopted widely within the project area.

Activity 1.2 Activity 1.2 Demarcation and restoration of degraded wetlands and inlet streams and protection of intact wetlands and catchments. The overall aim of this intervention is to restore the ecological and hydrological integrity of the wetlands and associated catchments. The boundaries and buffer zones of the degraded wetlands will be established, marked and restoration of 6,705 Hectares of wetlands undertaken. 1,422 Hectares of associated degraded catchments of the wetlands will be mapped and restored using various methods like tree planting, water harvesting and flood control (storm water management) etc. The boundaries and buffer zones of 5 intact wetlands will be established and marked using live markers to avoid future degradation. The wetland demarcation process will be done with participation of the community leaders and with technocrats in the districts guiding the entire process. Communities (including men, women, youth, disabled and local politicians) will be made aware of the need for the process to be done, and will participate in the identification of inlet streams and the wetland boundaries before marker pillars are introduced. This activity will make use of GIS mapping technology and will be useful to communicate to the communities the areas beyond which they may not continue their activities as usual, but also since this area may include some land that is not exactly wet, the demarcation will create a clear buffer zone for the wetlands. The GIS information from the project area will also be useful in updating the national databases on wetlands and inform the National Investment Authority and National Planning Authority.

Activity 1.3 Develop Catchment management plans for the selected wetlands.

Using the Catchment Management Planning Guidelines already established by the GCF project and with reference to the already existing Mpologoma Catchment Plan, catchment plans of the selected degraded wetlands will be elaborated and subsequently implemented. This will be a stakeholder driven process that will involve all the community members and district staff to identify the issues in the sub catchments and micro catchments as well as propose solutions that will ensure sustainable restoration of the catchment. During the process, committees will be formed to oversee the implementation of all the activities within the sub catchment and ensure sustainability. Guidelines to ensure equitable representation of the different population segments (men and women) on the catchment management committees will be developed in a participatory manner, and capacity of committee members will be built in to understand the national regulatory and institutional frameworks on management and use of wetlands. Their capacities will also be built on conflict resolution mechanisms, consensus building and the existing crime referral systems. This will enable the committees to take lead in implementation of the catchment plans and bye-laws (where necessary) as enabling environment for their successful implementation and enforcement. The process will be participatory, integrated across the project involving key project stakeholders including ECOTRUST and will utilize a variety of available tools to guide resource / land use planning, guide investments by both local communities and private sector players, to enhance sustainable production of high value crops and livestock in the catchment as alternatives to direct use of wetlands. This activity will also involve identifying affected communities and ensuring that they are well organized in groups depending on their interest, motivation, commitment and willingness among others. These processes will be executed in the 2nd quarter of the 1st year so as to create sufficient time to implement them, prior to establishment of major hardware investments. This activity will be implemented in such a way that it is complimentary to already existing Government initiatives including the Green Climate Funded project.

Activity 1.4 Design and construct or rehabilitate 5 small- scale water storage and retention facilities in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning. This activity will build on the findings of the study that was undertaken under the GCF wetland restoration project in which critical water ways were mapped for the targeted districts. This project shall rely on the assessment undertaken in activity 1.1, and design appropriate small-scale water storage and retention facilities in the selected areas. . The objective is to improve aquifer recharge and retain water that would later be made available for domestic use, for irrigation and for aquaculture. As mentioned earlier, different access points shall be established to meet the different users' demands. On this aspect, the project will partner with the Department of Infrastructure development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) who have technical expertise appropriate for this action.

Activity 1.5 Carry out environmental and social impact assessments for relevant project activities
Environmental and social screening (ESIA) will be done for specific activities and will be done prior to commencement of activities envisaged and that information or outcomes from those assessments will inform the approaches and measures. The ESIA shall be done **as a preparatory step to enable necessary mitigation measures to be applied for both output 1 and output 2.** UNDP will check to utilize any such assessments undertaken with the support of the GCF funded wetlands restoration project. Lessons learned during the entire process will be documented and shared widely for replication. This activity shall be accomplished in partnership with NEMA.

Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland and associated catchment areas promoted.

Uganda has most (75.6%[8]) of its people living in rural areas, and derive their livelihood from rain-fed agriculture, largely subsistence agriculture, with low external inputs, and forming the mainstay of mainly women Apart from dependence on seasonal rainfall, agricultural productivity is limited by poor agricultural practices, use of poor post-harvest handling technologies, low access to credits and markets, all of which eventually cause, low surpluses and low incomes, keeping the rural population poor. The eastern region, which is the target of this project has 3.6m[9] poor persons, compared to the national average of 2m. The crops grown are mainly maize, rice, cassava, pulses, cereals, and the livestock includes cattle, goats, and poultry, kept on subsistence level. Given that production is mainly low input and yet soil fertility is low because of age of the catena and poor agricultural practices, production per hectare for all currently grown crops is less than 50% of the genetic potential of the varieties grown. For example, the yield of Longe5 (a maize variety bred by National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) in Uganda, yields only 500-700kg /Ha compared to its genetic potential of 1.5Tonnes/Ha which is realised in the research stations. With the constraining factors mentioned above, food poor households in eastern region of Uganda are 51% compared to the national average of 37%. Given that the socio-economic status of people in the project area is not exactly uniform or homogeneous, efforts shall have made to identify the most appropriate livelihood options and the constraining factors that need to be addressed in the different areas by carrying out rapid rural appraisals that are area specific to inform the project actions to deliver this output.

As such, activities to be undertaken will address the key water related challenge of dependence on rain-fed agriculture which makes the communities very vulnerable to climate change and limits production to within rainy seasons. So, developing water resources to ensure access to water for production and the required technologies will be the focus for this output. It is hoped that the water to be used in this case shall result from wetland restoration activities done in Output1.

Water resources utilization will be underpinned by catchment management planning in order to promote socio-economic growth. Catchment management planning will be done in a participatory manner to maximise development of the shared water resources, ensure gender equity and minimise potential conflicts that may arise due to competing needs for use of the water. Water resources shall be developed for promoting production systems that require water as a critical input, and establish modalities to ensure that shared water resources can be beneficial to the investments undertaken, while at the same time allow inclusive access. On this aspect, the- project shall utilize water resources for enhancing wild capture of fish, aquaculture, for irrigation in high value crop based enterprises and livestock focused enterprises, that can be undertaken by both men and women.

The project shall promote crop diversification, use of conservation agricultural techniques/practices and adoption of appropriate best practices in climate resilient farming. In this case, whereas communities that can access the shared water resources will benefit from irrigation technologies (for crops and livestock that required water).

Communities in the catchments (particularly in higher lying areas) and further from the shared water resources will be encouraged to plant drought tolerant or more water efficient crops, use permanent planting basins (a minimum tillage practice) will be encouraged, ripping instead of ploughing, and water conserving practices like mulching and use of cover crops. This promotion of climate smart agriculture practices, including early planting, promoting appropriate post-harvest handling practices and coupling these with provision of extension services, production guidance through enterprise focused trainings and farmer to farmer exchange learning visits will be used as strategies for improving land productivity. Improvement of efficiency along

[8] World Bank collection of Development indicators, 2019.

[9] Uganda National Household Survey 2016/17; UBOS.

gender responsive value chains and local transformation of agricultural produce through processing and value addition will be pursued for agro-based income generation. By pro-actively identifying and linking the producer groups in the catchments to private sector players, mainly agro-input supplies and product off-takers, the project will facilitate development of beneficial private-public partnerships and promote contract farming to enhance market access for the communities. Linkages with private market off-takers will support improvements in products quality, through fostering access to credit for investment in appropriate technologies, training the producers on processing and providing small grants for investments in value addition. Eventually demand -driven value addition and product competitiveness, will effectively encourage production of higher quantities and higher incomes. Use of climate information including seasonal forecast advisories on when it is likely to rain and rainfall quantities as well as facilitate climate smart decisions by beneficiaries in consultation with national and sub national authorities for wetland dependent communities to improve agricultural productivity in the catchment will be critical to avoid loss of products due to unforeseen climatic shocks.

In addition, diversification of income sources through alternative livelihoods in different forms of self-employment and business entrepreneurship will be supported to help the less endowed vulnerable target population, to not entirely rely on agriculture for their livelihood and food security. Some of the envisaged alternative sources of income will include bee keeping, mushroom growing, local chicken/turkey rearing, basket making; and others that may be found viable in those localities e.g. waste management (recovery, re-use and recycling such as production of briquettes from wastes may be explored). These will be promoted for either individuals or for organised groups. Those done in groups will create employment opportunities for the members, provide them with income and maintained livelihood. In order to ensure sustainability, farmers will be encouraged to form gender inclusive self-help groups and cooperatives to encourage mutual learning and growth of social capital. Small grants to organised groups will be used as an approach to support enterprise development where appropriate.

As mentioned earlier, the feasibility of the proposed alternative livelihood options was established by broad market studies done by World Vision Uganda to inform the GCF funded wetland restoration project. In addition to this, enterprise specific market access barriers shall be identified and efforts made to address them through partnership building with agencies already focusing on those enterprises. For example, farmers producing bees' products will be linked to the National Honey Producers Association that will build their capacity gaps in product quantity and quality management; and enhance market access. Mushroom producers will be linked to production specialists in NARO Kawanda, who already have access to un-satisfied market sources. Again, this linkage/partnership may be exploited to support capacity development of the producer communities.

Key activities will include:

Activity 2.1. Establish incentive schemes to organised groups/communities for ultimate restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and associated catchments.

The affected communities will be organized in groups and sensitized in starting catchment friendly enterprises that will be sources of income like apiary, basket making, fishing, piggery, poultry etc. The project will support the groups with startup inputs inform of small grants, build their internal organizational capacities to enhance group coherence, build their capacity for collective input purchase and collective marketing. Communities will be trained on financial management, group dynamics, and collective decision making. It is hoped that this will increase their benefit from improved economies of scale (when several groups work together on the same enterprise) and negotiation of better product prices. As such, these enterprises will be economically viable and sustainable yet environmentally friendly there by act as incentives to keep the communities away from the wetlands. The enterprises referred to will be selected based on the market study that was done under the GCF Wetlands restoration project, but will be checked for fitness to the communities under reference. In addition, the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) activity will focus:- (a) Sensitization, mobilization and mapping – Sensitisation and Voluntary recruitment of 12500 participating individuals and communities from the 5 project districts – including demarcation of wetlands and linking community actions to the sub-catchment

management plans (b), Prepare Conservation Agreements after Land-use Planning and monitoring – designing land-use plans and conservation targets for all 12500 participating individuals and community groups; signing performance-based conservation agreements; and designing and implementing a digital performance monitoring system for all participants (c) PES aggregation, commoditization, sale and payments – implementing a scheme that aggregates and commoditizes the various environment services from the 12500 participants; linkages and sale to the voluntary PES market and buyers; and performance-based payments to all participants and (d) Grants to wetland associations – capitalisation and monitoring of selected community micro-finance initiatives to administer small conservations grants as rewards to community associations meeting agreed wetland restoration targets in negotiated conservation agreements

In addition, establishment of the said incentive schemes will take cognizance of the existing land use practices in each profiled area, and propose alternative production systems, practices and technologies, applicable in the catchment. Care will be taken to promote schemes that are beneficial to both men and women, particularly emphasizing the ones that will empower women, despite the cultural restrictions. Gender equality will be a key factor in choosing the implementation strategies for the different incentive schemes, to make sure no-one is left behind, and gender disaggregated data will be communicated for every activity reporting.

Activity 2.2. Develop abstraction and distribution of water for development of capture fisheries, aquaculture and micro irrigation.

This activity will build on findings of activity 1.1 in output 1, particularly utilizing findings and literature such as the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan among others to establish suitable water abstraction points. Shareable water resources will then be created to support lines of agro-based production and processing that require water as a critical input. The water reservoirs and associated infrastructure will be protected by user committees with support from recipient district local government administration. Access guidelines will be established to ensure gender equity and sustainability of resource use. This activity will benefit from the existing partnership with Ministry of Water and Environment's Directorate of Water Development/ Directorate of Water Resources Management for implementation of the wetlands restoration project.

Activity 2.3. Promote resilient agricultural best practices.

These will include conservation agriculture (with use of both organic and inorganic inputs), crop diversification, mixed farming, use of appropriate postharvest handling techniques, product processing for higher value and longer shelf life, and organised collective marketing for better negotiation of prices and subsequent better incomes. Following development of enterprise based groups, capacity of farmer groups shall be built on financial management, group dynamics and cooperative management principles. The project will partner with Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives to empower communities to manage these trade - related issues in the groups. Efforts shall be made to empower the women and vulnerable segments of the population specifically, informed by the gender analysis report that was done to inform the GCF project, but taking care of any emerging issues that have been raised by new risks and environmental/political changes like COVID-19, which have differential effects on men and women.

Activity 2.4. Develop alternative livelihoods options through promoting gender responsive on and off-farm business enterprises.

As mentioned above, land intensive on-farm options and off-farm enterprises that will be economically viable as established by the profiling that will be done in activity 1.1 in Output 1, will be promoted. Profitability of enterprises will be enhanced by increasing access to affordable modern value addition technologies, and establish linkages to markets within and out of the project area. Cognizant of the gender differentiated access and user rights that may determine resource endowment necessary for investment in the livelihood options available to the communities, the project will provide for small grants to the community groups to enable vulnerable groups to overcome such challenges.

Output 3: **Knowledge Management and Communication**

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. Project results will contribute to water and environment sector performance reports, UNDP and ADA annual reports. The project will utilise modern monitoring tools such as satellite images, GIS and big data analytics in generating real time data for monitoring impact of restoration measures; deploy social media and other communication channels to share project results.

The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned from ongoing and earlier successful projects such as the UNDP/GEF Small Grants Programme, extending of wetland protected areas through community conservation initiatives, Mbale Territorial Approach to Climate Change, Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Elgon Region and GCF Wetlands restoration project among others that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

This output is aimed at increasing visibility about the project through effective documentation and sharing of project results and lessons learned. It will be delivered through 6 key activities namely:

Activity 3.1: Design and implement a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan. A local consultant shall be engaged to design this engagement strategy using participatory methodologies.

Activity 3.2: Carry out monitoring of implementation. This shall take into consideration the involvement of all stakeholders to enable capture of their inputs into progress and innovative changes in the delivery of project results.

Activity 3.3: Design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework. A local consultant shall be engaged to develop the monitoring framework, complete with relevant tools. The consultant will also build capacity of project implementors to use the framework.

Activity 3.4: Conduct project inception workshop and launch: This activity shall focus on introducing the project to the communities and creating political awareness about it. It is important to solicit for political good will and support, but also to allow synergies to be exploited with other government funded initiatives.

Activity 3.5: Conduct Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation of the project; this shall be done to inform adaptive management aimed at increasing efficiency and effective delivery of project results within the set timeframe.

Activity 3.6: Conduct annual Audits for the project. This activity shall aim at keeping both technical and financial delivery aspects in line with the planned targets. It will include both spot and pre-arranged checks on expenditures and quality of physical results.

5. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

5.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) based at the UNDP country office in Kampala with technical focal points in each of the target 5 District Local Governments namely: - Butaleja, Budaka, Kibuku, Namutumba, Kaliro; and central government agencies and Ministries. The Kyoga Water Management Office in Mbale will provide day-to-day oversight of project activities in collaboration with district focal points.

In addition, UNDP will use existing direct implementation modalities, facilitate collaborative arrangements with Government, non-government organisations and other UN Agencies working within the project area to fast track project implementation. UNDP will also provide institutional Support Services to facilitate effective project implementation ensuring full cost recovery. Independent evaluations and audits of the Project will be administered through the DRR who will also ensure the provision of UNDP's global and common services.

5.2 RESOURCES REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THE EXPECTED RESULTS

The total cost of the project is EURO 2.111.110. This is financed through an ADA grant of EURO 1.9 million, and EURO 211,110 in cash own contribution to be provided by UNDP. UNDP as the implementing partner is responsible for the oversight and quality assurance of project execution and reporting on all financial resources transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Project Financing

Output	Total (EUR)
1 Degraded Wetlands, natural grasslands and associated catchments restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected	**809,279**
2 Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland and associated catchment areas	**838,960**
3 Knowledge Management and Communication	**226,953**
4 Project Management	**235,918**
Total (EUR)	**2,111,110**

Disbursement Schedule

The ADA grant will be disbursed in accordance with the schedule in signed cost sharing financing agreement with UNDP.

Disbursement	**Amount (EUR)**	**Indicative expected year of disbursement**
Disbursement 1	1,000,000	2021
Further Disbursements	900,000	Upon written payment requests
Total	**1,900,000**	

5.3 PARTNERSHIPS

The project will be implemented following UNDP's policies and procedures in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Uganda, and the Country Programme. The project will be funded by the Austrian Government through the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) and UNDP as the implementing partner will work with responsible Ministries, Departments, and Agencies, District and Urban Local Governments and Non-state actors to deliver on project results. The Ministry of Water and Environment (Directorate of Water Resources Management and Directorate of Environmental Affairs), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Local Government, National Water and Sewerage Corporation, National Environment Management Authority, National Forestry Authority, Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Private sector (Private individuals and firms engaged in wetland based enterprises), Faith Based and Cultural Institutions; International Union for the Conservation of Nature, Environmental Conservation Trust (ECOTRUST) of Uganda. The project will leverage on the capabilities of the UNDP Accelerator Lab

and the Global Pulse Lab in Kampala to deploy cutting edge innovations in tackling wetland and catchment degradation challenges.

Furthermore, implementation of the project will build and leverage partnerships with ongoing initiatives such as the UNDP/GCF project on restoration of wetlands, UNDP/COMESA climate smart agriculture, UNDP-GEF-Integrated Landscape Management for improved livelihoods and ecosystem resilience in Mt. Elgon; and others implemented by government and development partners.

5.4 RISKS

While the overall assessment of risk for the project is low, some risks have been identified that could impact project implementation namely: -

1. Wetland regulations are not clear on proportion of wetland to use beyond which a land user seeks user rights
2. Most wetland in the project area are seasonal with no clear physical boundaries, yet guidance on boundary determination has rarely been given. Moreover, the boundaries are transient, changing with season. This means that farmers tend to use land beyond the dry areas and getting them out of wetland is not straight-forward.
3. Access to and use of land owned communally, private owners and or government for the project activities may be difficult to harmonize. In most cases access to such land requires compensation of the land owners. However, the project will mitigate this through participatory engagement with beneficiary communities, relevant authorities to secure clear land agreements and use of community contribution approach especially for small grants before commencement of project activity implementation.
4. Droughts and floods are common occurrence in the project area. Droughts have the effect of pushing communities deep into wetlands where soil moisture persists, hence drying wetlands, while floods damage crops and limit cultivation to the dry areas, which are limited because of population pressure.
5. Politics is a big risk in the project area. Given that a large proportion of the population in the target districts are farmers, they have been emboldened by politicians in the area, who portray NEMA as highhanded and working outside the laws whenever technical officers attempt to evict illegal users of wetlands. This is mostly done to seek for support
6. The culture of women exclusion from decision making. This is rooted in traditionalism, where the head of the household influences household behaviour
7. Mistrust on the part of communities, arising from the fear that government intends to possess their land, including wetlands. For wetlands, the long history of use creates the impression among communities that they have absolute rights over the wetlands
8. Insufficient technical capacity of local governments to undertake extension work, including lack of knowledge of novel land management approaches
9. Lack of quality spatial data required to assess suitability of project area for various land enterprises. A quick review of land cover, soil and climate data at the disposal of local governments and government institutions suggest that it is coarse and generally unusable for farm applications
10. COVID19 impact on delaying the start and pace of implementation due to travel (both international /inland) and social distancing limitations.
11. General elections period may affect active participation of citizens and their leaders in implementation of project activities
12. Slow adoption of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and nature-based solutions

These along with their mitigation measures are summarized in the Annexure Section. The mitigation measures will focus on building awareness and sensitization, but also on building capacity at various levels of governance including extension officers and communities. A participatory approach will be adopted in order to ensure community buy-in. As per standard UNDP requirements, the Project Manager will monitor risks quarterly and report on the status of risks to the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP Country Office will record progress in the UNDP ATLAS risk log. Risks will be reported as critical when the impact and probability are

high. Management responses to critical risks will also be reported in the annual progress reports. The overall social and environmental risk category for this project is low and appropriate mitigation measures are included within the following section.

5.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The project will have some environmental impacts which will be temporally restricted (see details in section 10.6). During rehabilitation, it will be necessary to undertake earth works to re-stabilize the degraded wetlands. The earth works will remove sediment that is currently impacting on the wetlands operating effectively. These earth works will be limited to access into the wetlands and any movement of sediment. To ensure that the sediment is not mobilized through either wind or more specifically rain events, it will be necessary to prepare an erosion control sediment plan. The plan should contain aspects including but not limited to the installation of sediment curtains to reduce sediment movement, covering sediment where practicable and using sediment for other works. There will be a cut and fill balance and therefore no additional soil etc. will need to be transported into the areas of works. All works should be undertaken in the dry season. Consistent with the project, rehabilitation works around the wetlands will also take place. All banks shall be battered to ensure they are compacted and will not slump when inundated. Any additional sediment that is not required should be used within the existing catchment as topsoil as it is likely to be richer in nutrients than the existing topsoil.

Alternative cropping is also planned as part of activities for farmers. There is the potential for pest species to be brought in within seeds. Further, there is the potential for new crops to invade habitats in proximity to the farms through wind borne movement. To mitigate this impact, all alternative crops will be local provenance thereby mitigating adverse impacts. Weeds may affect the wetlands following construction. As no additional soil will be moved to the site, there is unlikely to be an additional impact as a result of non-native plants growing in the wetlands. To ensure that the rehabilitated wetlands do not "choke" through weed infestation, a weed control and maintenance plan will be developed to remove weeds and ensure the rehabilitation is effective. Overall, it is expected that the project will have limited environmental impacts, and these can be mitigated effectively through appropriate management measures. The project budget particularly accommodates environmental and social impact assessments, and the development of environmental and social mitigation/management plans in the five districts.

On the other hand, the project will have significant environmental benefits in the short to long term through the improvement of water quality and a reduction in sediment movement.

5.6 SOCIAL IMPACTS

Although this project is not intended to displace or reallocate people out of the wetlands, there may potentially be an impact on what farmers currently utilize being converted back into wetlands thus reducing on the availability of land for crop production. In order to minimize any social impacts to communities especially the vulnerable groups such as women, girls and youth, careful planning and stakeholder consultation will be undertaken prior any wetlands restoration activities. To attract people away from wetland degrading wetland activities, incentives (See activity 4.2) have been designed including income generating activities as outlined in output 2. Though these incentives are insufficient to compensate farmers for their potential losses, they will improve the livelihoods overall of people working in and around the wetlands and increase their income potential. These incentives will be supplemented with enforcement of existing and new byelaws, guidelines and regulations to ensure farmers change their behaviour. Where available, local people (females and males) will be employed to undertake construction and maintenance of the wetlands, thereby providing a soci al benefit to the community. This shall be some form of cash-for-work scheme, to allow communities access resources both for household upkeep but also for investing in the actions they will take with alternative livelihoods.

Otherwise, under the project strategy and risks sections, there are a number of mitigation measures to address potential losses that farmers may face due to implementation of this project.

One of the potential impacts is related to changes in gender and power relations as a result of investments in alternative livelihood options. Specific measures (for example capacity building on conflict management, establishment of community referral pathways, use of the national police office, introducing He-for -She advocacy program, having a gender champions, engaging the men in addressing gender norms that may make them react negatively to women's groups or women's empowerment and building capacity of key actors in local government and civil society in gender equality and social norm change programming) will be undertaken to prevent gender-based violence as a result of project activities, and the guidelines established under the GBV Mitigation Plan for the GCF funded project shall be adopted.

5.7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

While the results and impacts of the proposed project are expected to eventually spread countrywide, the proposed project is expected focus on the target group already described in this document (sub-section 2.1). The project shall promote gender equality in the interventions and particularly improve the lives of some of the most vulnerable people (women, PWD, youth and the elderly) in 5 districts of Eastern Uganda namely, Kibuku, Namutumba, Butaleja, Budaka and Kaliro with a total population of over 1.1 m people dependent on subsistence agriculture and wetlands for their livelihoods.

This project will be informed by the stakeholder and beneficiaries' mapping, the studies done for the GCF project including the gender analysis, and several others shown in Box1 below. Information derived from the studies will be cross checked to take care of any emerging issues since the work done by GCF project implementers started in 2018. Particularly, efforts will be made to give the special focus on engagement of women and youths, to reduce gender disparities and empower women through this project. Most women and youth rely on agriculture for livelihood and so deliberate application of appropriate SLM and CSA practices and technologies across entire product value chains, coupled with organization of the beneficiaries into coherent groups that can enable them access project support may go along way into boosting their livelihood options.

Community members will be engaged in gender responsive planning and execution of interventions through existing structures such as water catchment management committees, wetland committees and farmers' cooperatives. At district level, the technical planning committee through the natural resources department will provide quality assurance and integration of project activities into both district and sub-county level development plans. The project Board and its technical committee will provide national level stakeholder engagement and contribution to project execution.

While taking the role of implementing partner and assuming overall management responsibility and accountability of project activities, UNDP will work with officers from relevant government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), and institutions mandated to supervise project activities where they are implemented by the targeted local governments or carry out the activities outright[10].

The following MDAs and institutions have a role to play this project (a) the First Parliamentary Council (FPC) of the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MJCA), because of their role in drafting laws and regulations; (b) Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), because they supervise land use planning; (c) the Department of Environment Affairs (DEA) and Forest Sector Support Directorate (FSSD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), because they offer policy guidance on environment and

[10] UNDP may elect a responsible party, here referred to as implementing teams, to work on its behalf on the basis of written agreements or contract to purchase goods or provide services using the project budget (https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/FRM_Financial%20Management%20and%20Implementation%20Modality_Direct%20Implementation%20Modality.docx&action=default).

forest issues, respectively; (d) the Ministry of Trade, Investments and Cooperatives (MTIC), since they organize cooperatives and related groups for marketing purposes; (e) Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF), because it supervises the agriculture sector; (f) the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), because they coordinate, monitor, supervise and regulate aspects of the environment; (g) the National Forest Authority (NFA), since they supervise the forestry sector; (h) the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute (NaFIRRI), because they are charged with research in fisheries; (i) the National Forest Resources Research Institute (NaFORRI), because they are charged with research in the forestry sector; (j) Buginyanya Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute (BugiZARDI), because they develop and pilot land management practices and agricultural technologies; and (k) Makerere University, particularly the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (CAES), because they have inherent capacity to build train communities on land restoration principles and appropriate practices.

5.8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The project will follow the procedures developed in the Grievance Redress Mechanism established under the GCF Wetlands Restoration project to ensure any complaints or concerns are fully addressed. The project allows those that have a compliant or that feel aggrieved by the project to be able to communicate their concerns and/or grievances through an appropriate process. The Complaints Register and Grievance Redress Mechanism set out in the Environmental and Social Management Plan will provide an accessible, rapid fair and effective response to concerned stakeholders, especially any vulnerable group who often lack access to formal legal regimes. The Grievance Redress Mechanism utilizes existing frameworks that have been proven to work in Uganda through a two-tier structure.

5.9 SOCIAL INCLUSION AND MAINSTREAMING GENDER

Tackling gender inequality and empowering women is at the heart of achieving sustainable development goals. The project will use the principal of leaving no one behind and include all the vulnerable groups in the project activities namely; youth, women, PWD and the Elderly. These groups will be viewed as drivers of change. In particular, the role of women, youth, PWD and the elderly in environmental sustainability and building resilience to climate change including access to water is critical. The adverse impacts of climate change continue to overly burden the poorest and the most vulnerable, especially poor women, PWD and the elderly. Specifically, women are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, notably food insecurity, water shortage and fuel wood scarcity because they are responsible for availing food, water and fuel wood at household. The unique experiences and skills women and men bring to development and environmental sustainability efforts are important for this project; however, women still have less economic, political and legal power and are less able to cope with and are more exposed to the adverse effects of the changing climate. Protection and sustainable use of water resources contribute to conflict prevention and reduce vulnerability to climate change especially for women, youth, Persons with Disability and the Elderly.

This project will ensure that needs, priorities of women, youth, People with Disabilities, elderly and men are reflected in all interventions of the activities and that discriminatory social norms and specific gender-related barriers are addressed. Social inclusion and gender equality will be achieved by systematically integrating gender responsive actions into all the planning processes, implementation, monitoring and reporting stages of interventions in the project document. Apart from systematically encouraging inclusion of the different population segments into participatory assessments and decision making activities, the project will make extra efforts to include the more vulnerable groups through affirmative action that will give them priority during selection of groups to receive small grants for investment in the livelihood improving actions. Gender disaggregated data will be collected at all times and reporting results shall be done in such a way as to inform changes required for addressing power imbalances and identify any barriers that influence investments in natural resources management. This will include the definition of gender-specific targets, indicators and gender-equality and women empowerment results.

In line with UNDP Uganda gender policy and equality seal, interventions of the project will ensure gender Equality and Women Empowerment. Based on the lessons learnt from the environment and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention pilot implemented as part of the GCF financed wetlands restoration project, social and environmental safeguards will integrate specific interventions to prevent GBV escalation. The proposed project shall mainstream gender and Gender Based Violence prevention actions. In addition, the project will undertake gender inclusiveness knowledge management with all the stakeholders to achieve project outcomes.

Project implementation will take into consideration the following gender issues:

- Encourage participation of women, youth, and people living with disabilities.
- The project will support implementation of Water and Environment Gender mainstreaming strategy and the GCF Gender action plan
- Division of labour on small farms, taking into consideration gender specific needs on management;
- Identify specific practical gender needs of females and males especially for the livelihood option component
- Promote equal participation of females and males in all the project activities to promote gender equality and women's empowerment
- Affirmative actions to enhance women's participation in the project will be supported by the small grants scheme that was planned to support Output 2 associated with delivery of alternative livelihood options. The small grants shall be accessed through organized groups, which shall be required to be made of both men and women. This will make sure both men and women benefit from the scheme.
- Gender inclusive awareness raising / training aimed at drawing attention to wetlands and associated catchment restoration and gender equality;
- Undertaking community discussions and dialogue in relation to gender and climate resilience and adaptation strategies with the inclusion of indigenous knowledge.

During project implementation, qualitative assessments will be conducted on the gender-specific benefits that can be directly associated to the project. This will be incorporated in the annual project implementation report and terminal evaluation. Indicators to quantify the achievement of project objectives in relation to gender equality and women empowerment will include men and women who had access to affordable solutions.

5.10 SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR COOPERATION (SSC/TRC)

As part of the project activities, stakeholders will be facilitated to learn from related initiatives within Uganda and other countries around the world (online learning). Data sharing, site visits and documenting lessons learned will enable Ugandans to share experiences and gather knowledge. UNDP Country Office will support the project in identifying and documenting success stories and experiences in other countries/regions, that project stakeholders can visit and benefit from.

5.11 SUSTAINABILITY AND SCALING UP

To sustain the project interventions beyond its implementation period, this project will put in place the necessary ownership, capacity and appropriate incentives financing schemes to ensure continued sustainable management of wetlands and adoption of resilient livelihood practices. With regards to ownership, relevant government departments, as well as local communities especially the catchment and sub-catchment management committees will be involved in the implementation of project interventions. Integration into existing institutional framework such as local governments and catchment management committee will ensure the continuity of the project, especially given the decentralized nature of governance and on-going projects. The strong commitment of the Government of Uganda to sustainably address climate change and its social, economic, environmental and financial impacts has been evident through several initiatives from the country's leadership.

A participatory approach including capacity building of the lead institutions especially the district and sub-county staff, catchment and sub-catchment committees on all aspects of the project, as well as other stakeholders, including the private sector will be promoted. Activities for the implementation of restoration efforts will be enhanced at a community level through small grants schemes that will catalyse understanding and awareness of the issues at hand and on-ground restoration efforts. The participation of the targeted communities is critical for catchment restoration and adaptation measures related to flood control and water provisioning during drought periods. Trainings and participatory processes as well as the establishment of local processes and institutions (e.g. catchment management committees) will create the needed local capacity to make informed decisions regarding the management of wetlands, associated catchments and alternative livelihoods. The project will leverage on the power of faith based and cultural institutions in raising awareness and inculcating a volunteering culture among their faithful's; towards sustainable environmental management in addition to participation in restoration activities.

Further, the project will facilitate "training of trainers," to ensure continued capacity building of both, government staff and communities. Ensuring sufficient budgetary allocations for the sustainable functioning of the wetland ecosystem will be an important component of project sustainability particularly with the participating Districts. As the proposed project, will complement existing government initiatives, operations and maintenance work requiring government intervention will be integrated into the existing programs and plans and budgets to ensure sustainability. Importantly, responsible parties especially the Districts and Community Based Organisations will be engaged to strengthen and utilize their existing structures to handle operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

Further, the project will develop processes, build capacity to manage infrastructure/resources, and identify financing schemes for enhancing the long-term functionality and sustainability of all components of the project. This will be done through engaging the private sector, including small and medium sized enterprises. Firstly, to sustain the restoration and sustainable management of catchment areas through the payment for ecosystem services fund, the project will strengthen the capacity of the relevant ministries and Districts to engage with private companies, promote non-consumptive wetland use and provide incentives to restore and sustainably manage these natural resources.

The project will help strengthen and diversify livelihoods of beneficiaries through skills development for both employability in local companies and entrepreneurship, access to micro-finance institutions and establishment of small-scale infrastructure. These activities will help strengthen the long-term financial sustainability of vulnerable beneficiaries who will have new, economically viable livelihoods not dependent on climate-sensitive resources.

This project will scale up activities of earlier wetland and associated catchment projects such as local level planning and livelihood options under the GCF/GoU/UNDP funded Building community resilience, wetlands ecosystems and associated catchments and the GEF/GoU funded Extending of wetlands community conservation areas (COBWEB) and ensure that the implementation of sustainable use strategies and the maintenance of biodiversity are positively correlated. Further, the project will rely on the contribution of communities towards monitoring and patrolling of lakes and water bodies to increase community involvement and reduce conservation costs. It has been shown that communities demarcating their own conservation areas and formulating wetland, local forests and catchment management plans and guidelines is a best practice to guide wise use of wetland resources.

In order to ensure sustainability, women self-help groups will be set up or strengthened, and access to existing public or private microfinance and a small grants scheme in the project will be strengthened. Capacity of women groups will be built to develop technical and financial management of the grants scheme in order to sustain and grow the resources received from the project. UNDP also has specific measures to strengthen

capabilities of stakeholders to ensure sound implementation and sustainability of projects namely: - Training of partner's; Conduct Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) assessment to assess financial management capacity; regular meetings, monitoring and reporting; exchange visits, evaluations and annual audits among others.

5.12 COST EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

This project strategy shall deliver maximum results with available resources from ADA by building on, supplementing and leveraging on lessons learned from implementation of the ongoing GCF/GoU/UNDP funded Building Resilient Communities Wetland Ecosystems and associated catchments in Uganda project. Efforts will be made to ensure no duplication of funding to activities under the GCF project through strengthened joint planning, programme monitoring and reporting.

The selected DIM implementation modality is the most cost efficient and effective available option of project implementation because of the limited time to implement this project. UNDP will use existing policies and procedure to directly implement the project on the ground building on and supplementing the ongoing GCF/GoU/UNDP wetlands restoration project. This project shall have a big component of low value and innovation challenge grants as incentives to attract people away from encroachment of wetlands, increase community participation, ownership and sustainability of project investments. UNDP shall use a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships with other initiatives/ projects, use existing personnel, offices and equipment in similar related projects. The project Board and technical working committee for the GCF project will also be linked to this initiative instead of establishing a separate structure. This will also enhance cost efficiency and effectiveness through joint operations (e.g. monitoring or procurement) with other partners.

6. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:
This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNSDF/UNDP Country Programme Document: By 2025, Uganda's natural resources and environment are sustainably managed and protected, and people, especially the vulnerable and marginalized, have the capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change and disaster risks.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

1. Area (ha) of habitat or kilometres of coastline rehabilitated (e.g. reduced external pressures such as overgrazing and land degradation through logging/collecting); restored (e.g. through replanting); or protected (e.g. through improved fire management; flood plain/buffer maintenance)
2. Area of agroforestry projects, forest-pastoral systems, or ecosystems –based adaptation systems established or enhanced.
3. Number (percentage) of households disaggregated by sex adopting a wider variety of livelihood strategies/coping mechanisms.
4. Area (ha) of agricultural land made more resilient to climate change through agricultural practices (e.g. planting times, new and resilient native varieties, efficient irrigation systems adopted).

Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan: This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:

Output 1.3: Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste.
Output 1.4: Scaled up action on climate change adaptation and mitigation across sectors which is funded and implemented.

Project title and Atlas Project Number: 00121211-Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments Project (RWAP) in Uganda.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (BY FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION)				DATA COLLECTION METHODS, RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS
			Value	Year	Year1	Year2	Year3	FINAL	
Output 1: Degraded Wetlands, natural grasslands and associated	**1.1** Area (Ha) of degraded wetlands restored	• Annual Sector Performance Reports • Project reports	0	2020	1,341 Ha	4,706Ha	658 Ha	6,705 Ha	**Data Collection Methods: A**nnual Sector Performance report and Project M&E documentation

catchments restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected	**1.2** Area (Ha) of degraded catchment restored and/or rehabilitated	• Annual Sector Performance Reports • Project reports	0	2020	605 Ha	606 Ha	211 Ha	1422 Ha	**Risk**s: Unavailability of updated data, elections and COVID 19 may affect project implementation. **Assumption:** Communities are willing to engage in Ecosystem Based Adaptation activities and see net benefits from it
	1.3 Number of intact wetlands protected	• Annual Sector Performance Reports • Project reports	0	2020	2 wetlands	3 wetlands	0	5 wetlands	
Output 2 Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment	**2.1(a)** Number of household heads disaggregated by sex and social determinants (age, disability) benefiting from agricultural incomes in the project sites (b) Number of household heads disaggregated by sex and social determinants (age, disability) that are benefiting from alternative livelihoods introduced by the project	• National Statistical reports. • End of project independent evaluation reports	TBD	2020	11,000 (At least 30% women) 11,000	22,000 11,000	33,000	33,000 household heads 33,000 household heads	**Data Collection Methods:** Surveys **Risk**s: Unavailability of updated data, elections and COVID 19 may affect project implementation. **Assumptions:** Farmer capacity to implement ecosystem-based adaptation measures and climate smart agriculture technologies may limit project implementation

	2.2 Percentage of women who benefit / have control of livelihood interventions such as water and household incomes in the project sites.	• Project progress reports • End of project independent evaluation reports	TBD	2020	50% of people involved are women	50% of people involved are women	0	50% of people involved are women	

7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

7.1 MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring Activity	**Purpose**	**Frequency**	**Expected Action**	**Partners (if joint)**	**Cost (Euro)**
Inception and project launch	Present project objectives and scope to stakeholders, clarify expectations, roles and responsibilities	Once	• Organise regional and district workshop • Set up of project management unit	Ministry of Water and Environment, Austrian Development Agency	25,000
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Project Management unit, Technical Advisory Committee, UNDP teams and other relevant Government Programmes	2,114
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified	Project Management unit, Ministry of Water and Environment, UNDP	8,000

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (Euro)
	and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.		risks and actions taken. Risk monitoring and reporting will form an integral part of the project quarterly and annual reports to be submitted to the BOARD and other partners outside the project.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	semi-annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Project Management unit, Ministry of Water and Environment, UNDP	12,113
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Project	3,000
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project and used to make course corrections.		6000
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		Project	6,050
Project Review (Project)	The project governance mechanism will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project final year, the Project shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Annually	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Donor	4000

7.2 EVALUATION PLAN

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost (Euros) and Source of Funding
Terminal evaluation	UNDP, ADA and project partners	Refer to RRF	Refer to RRF	Dec 2022	Donor (ADA), related Government MDAs, District Local Governments, UNDP, Selected relevant Non-state actors, Representatives of Community beneficiaries	21,800,

8. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, have been identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output (s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project are disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED BUDGET PER YEAR			RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Y1	Y2	Y3		Budget Description	Amount
Output 1: Degraded Wetlands, natural grasslands and associated catchments	**Activity Result 1: Restored and sustainably managed natural resources of the catchment.**						
	Activity 1.1: Identify, map and profile priority sites for restoration of the wetlands and micro catchments in the selected Districts.	41,300	5001	10,000	MWE/UNDP	72100: Contractual Services- Companies	30,000
						71600: Travel	11,300

restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	15,001
	Activity 1.2: Demarcation and restoration of degraded wetlands and inlet streams and protection of intact wetlands	109,650	122,900	79,850	MWE/Districts/UNDP		72100: Contractual Services- Companies	100,000
							71400: Contractual services individual;	212,400
	Activity 1.3: Develop catchment management plans for the selected wetlands	45,500	80,000	27,778	MWE/UNDP		72100: Contractual Services- Companies	80,000
							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	73,278
	Activity 1.4: Design and construct or rehabilitate 5 small- scale water storage and retention facilities in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning.	120,000	35,000	52,300	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services- Companies	200,000
							71600: Travel	7,300
	Activity 1.5: Carry out environmental and social Impact Assessments for relevant project activities	40,000	20,000	20,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services (Companies)	35,000
							Travel: 71600	5,000
							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	40,000
	Sub Total (OUTPUT 1)	**356,450**	**262,901**	**189,928**				**809,279**
	Activity Result 2: Improved agriculture practices, alternative livelihoods and water resources management for socio-economic growth							

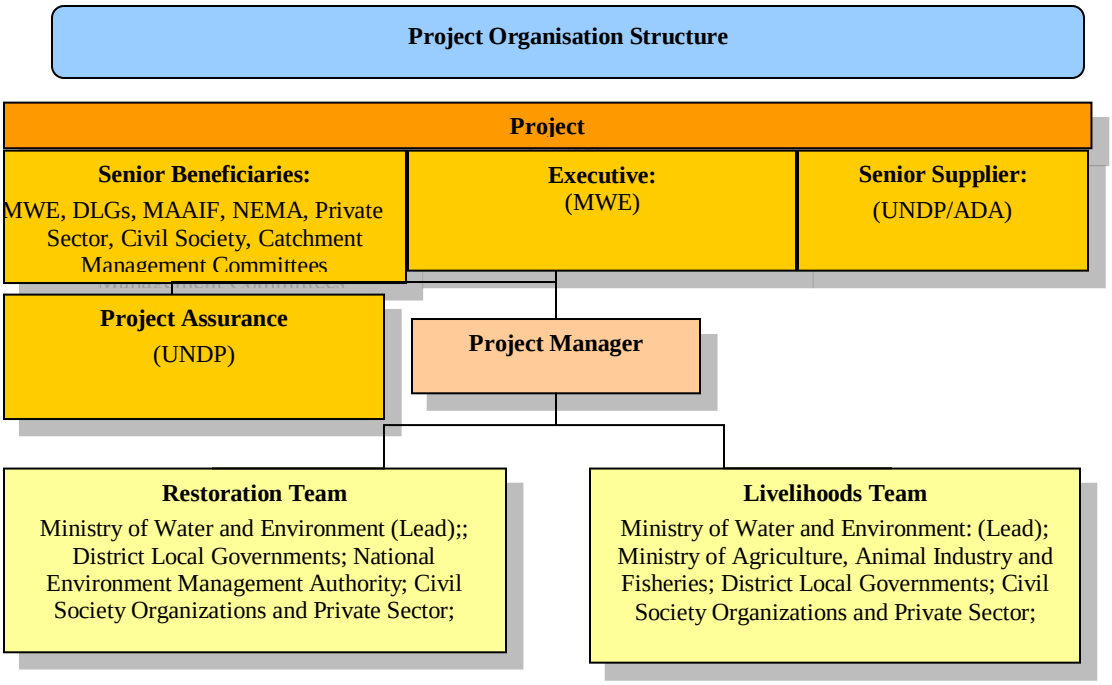
	Activity 2.1: Establish incentive schemes to organised groups/communities for ultimate restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and associated catchments.	117,350	91,610		UNDP		72100: Contractual Services- Companies	117,350
							72600: Grants	81,610
							71600: Travel	10,000
Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland and associated catchment areas promoted	**Activity 2.2** Develop abstraction and distribution of water for development of capture fisheries, aquaculture and micro irrigation.	190,000	120,000	20,000	UNDP		72100: Contractual Services- Companies	310,000
							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	20,000
	Activity 2.3 Promote resilient agricultural best practices	60,000	30,000	30,000	UNDP		72600: Grants	100,000
							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	20,000
	Activity 2.4: Develop alternative livelihoods options through promoting gender responsive on and off-farm business enterprises**.**	60,000	120,000		UNDP		72100: Contractual Services (Companies)	180,000
	Sub Total (OUTPUT 2)	**427,350**	**361,610**	**50,000**				**838,960**
Knowledge Management and Communication	**Activity Result 3: Effective documentation and sharing of project results and lessons learned**							
	Activity 3.1: Design and implement a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan	31,000	25,000	7,853	UNDP		74200: Audio Visual & print Prod costs	27,853
							71300: Local Consultant	6,000
							75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	30,000

	Activity 3.2: Carry out monitoring of implementation	35,000	27,600	5,000	UNDP		71600: Travel	67,600
	Activity 3.3: Design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework (including baseline data collection)	6,000	11,000	11,000	UNDP		71300: Local Consultant	6,000
							71600: Travel	22,000
	Activity 3.4: Conduct project inception workshop and launch	25,000			UNDP		75700: Training Workshops and Conferences	25,000
	Activity 3.5: Conduct Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation of the project	0	12,500	18,000	UNDP		71300: Local Consultant	8,000
							71400: International Consultant	12,500
							75700: Training workshops and Conferences	10,000
	Activity 3.6: Conduct annual Audits for the project	4,000	4,000	4,000	UNDP		74100: Professional services	12,000
	Sub Total (KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT)	**101,000**	**80,100**	**45,853**				**226,953**
Project Management Support	**Activity 4.1:** Project implementation support, supplies (sanitizers, masks, helmets), utilities, staffing supervision and quality assurance	25,680	25,680	25,680	UNDP		64300: Direct project costs	77,040
	Project Equipment (laptops)	2500	0	0	UNDP		Equipment 72500	2,500
	Activity 4.2 General Management Services	52,126	52,126	52,127	UNDP		75100: Facilities and Admin	156,379

	SUB TOTAL (PROJECT MANAGEMENT)	**80,306**	**77,806**	**77,807**				**235,918**
TOTAL ADA								**1,900,000**
TOTAL UNDP								**211,110**
GRAND TOTAL		**972,143**	**789,454**	**349,514**				**2,111,110**

9. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

The Project will be executed using UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). The DIM modality requires that all activities of the Project be directly implemented in accordance with UNDP's relevant rules, regulations and procedures. As detailed below under the Governance and Management Arrangements, the Project Board will provide strategic guidance and oversight to the Project, with quality assurance, technical discussions and recommended priorities being provided by the Project Technical Committee (PTC). The composition of these committees will include Government, Development Partner, community representatives' other stakeholders as identified to ensure that the Project is aligned and sensitive to national priorities.



The Project Board

The Board is an oversight and advisory authority, representing the highest body for coordination, strategic guidance, oversight and quality assurance; it shall make decisions by-consensus. The Board will facilitate collaboration between UNDP, MWE, donor, and other stakeholders for the implementation of the Project. The Board will review and endorse the Annual Work Plans (AWPs), provide strategic direction and oversight, review implementation progress, and review narrative and financial progress reports. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the Board decisions shall ensure best value to money, fairness, integrity and transparency. The Board will be convened by UNDP and meet every six months, or as necessary. The date and location of meetings will be determined by the Board in advance. The Board will be co-chaired by the UNDP Resident Representative and Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Water and Environment and includes national beneficiaries and donor representative. See the full terms of reference (ToR) of the Board in the Annexure Section.

The composition of the Project Board will include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is/ are individuals who represent ownership of the project and will chair the Project Board. This role will be held by the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Water and Environment. The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier.

The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and suppler.
Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor (s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Suppler is UNDP and ADA.
Specific Responsibilities (as part of the responsibilities for the Project):

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiaries are the Ministry of Water and Environment, District Local Governments, Catchment Management Committees; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; National Environment Management Authority. The Senior Beneficiaries are responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests.
Specific Responsibilities (as part of the responsibilities for the Project)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

The Project Technical Committee (PTC)

The PTC shall provide technical advisory support to the Project Management Unit including providing input into planned activities, consultant and progress reports. The PTC shall comprise the UNDP Team Leader and the Director Water Resources Management as Co-chairs and a Gender expert who will provide part time support (at least 30% of work time)

to the project. The PTC shall hold monthly meetings (and more frequently as needed) to perform its duties. See the full terms of reference (ToR) of the PTC in the Annexure Section.

Project Manager:

The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board. At the UNDP Country Office project level, the Project Manager will liaise closely with the Team Leader on coordinating information sharing and cross-over inputs between UNDP projects. Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual work plan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual work plan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the Annual Progress Report, and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the Annual Progress Report and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final Technical Evaluation report to the Project Board;

Project Support:

This will mainly include the Finance and Administration Associate. The Finance and Administration Associate is responsible for providing Project administration, management and technical support to the Project Manager as may be required in the implementation of interventions and monitoring of Project activities and utilization of financial resources. Specifically, the Finance and Administration Associate shall be responsible for:

1) Setting up and maintaining Project files;
2) Collecting Project related information data;
3) Updating plans
4) Administering the quality review process
5) Administering Project Board meetings

6) Administering Project revision control
7) Establishing document control procedures
8) Compiling, copying and distributing all Project reports
9) Assist in the financial management tasks under the responsibility of the Project Manager;
10) Ensures full compliance of financial processes and financial records in accordance with UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies;
11) Preparing requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement using the FACE (Fund Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures);
12) Processing and reviewing all requests for funds from responsible parties and ensure proper accountability of all funds disbursed to all Project partners;
13) Establish and maintain books of accounts and prepare all relevant financial reports promptly;
14) Maintaining the internal expenditure control system;
15) Ensuring proper and strict cash management system;
16) Ensure the prudent use of financial, physical and human resource of the Project; and
17) Discharge and fulfil all statutory requirements and obligations on behalf of the Project
18) Provide technical advices
19) Review technical reports
20) Monitor technical activities carried out by responsible parties.

Project Assurance:

UNDP Country Office will serve the quality assurance role, supported by the project monitoring and evaluation structure. The project will also benefit from shared operations support from the UNDP Country Office that includes access to support on human resources, recruitment, procurement, IT assistance, financial management, communications, and security, overseen by the Resident Representatives, Programme Coordinator, and others. While UNDP will be implementing partner, the project has identified the following government partners as responsible parties taking a lead in the implementation of various project activities based on their comparative advantage: Ministry of Water and Environment will supervise the daily operations of the project; provide technical guidance during the implementation of the project, while the District Local Governments will lead on the actual implementation of the project within the respective districts. The respective leadership of these agencies will serve as members of the Board while their technical-level officials will serve on the PTC; and, the project manager will convene regular working level meetings among the partners for update on project activity implementation, monitoring and reporting.

10. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 LEGAL CONTEXT STANDARD CLAUSES

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the **Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)** between the Government of Uganda and UNDP. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner." This project will be implemented by UNDP (Implementing Partner) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

10.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

Option b. UNDP (DIM) Direct Implementation Modality

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

6. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient:

   a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
      i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
      ii. Assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

   b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or

programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

d. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) Investigation Guidelines for UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

e. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

   Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

g. UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

   Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

h. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

i. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively

investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP

j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, *mutatis mutandis*, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

k. In order to start any activities under this project, the Project Cooperation Agreement[11] has to be signed between ADA and UNDP, funds transferred to UNDP and an inception workshop conducted.

[11] UNDP-ADA Third Party Cost-Sharing Agreement

11. ANNEXES

11.1 TIME SCHEDULE

Activities	Period		
	Y1	Y2	Y3
Output 1: Degraded Wetlands, natural grasslands and associated catchments restored and or rehabilitated and intact wetlands protected			
1.1 Identify, map and profile priority sites for restoration of the wetlands and micro catchments in the selected Districts (including coverage, land uses, social and economic data of users and their user rights, functionality and hydrologic of landscape, and extent of disturbance of the wetlands			
1.2 Demarcation and restoration of degraded wetlands and inlet streams. and protection of intact wetlands and catchments			
1.3 Develop sub-catchment management plans for the selected wetlands, micro catchments and Districts			
1.4 Design and construct or rehabilitate 5 small- scale water storage and retention facilities in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning.			
1.5 Carry out environmental and social Impact Assessments for of all project related construction development to determine the significance of environmental and social impacts and implement appropriate mitigation measures.			
Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland and associated catchment areas promoted			
2.1 Establish incentive schemes to organised groups/communities for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and associated catchments			
2.2 Develop abstraction and distribution of water for development of capture fisheries, aquaculture and micro irrigation			
2.3 Promote resilient agricultural best practices including micro irrigation; soil and water conservation			
2.4 Develop alternative livelihoods through promoting gender responsive on and off-farm business enterprises; access to affordable post-harvest technologies and value addition, credit and market facilities			
Output 3: Knowledge management and communication			
Activity 3.1**:** Design and implement a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan			
Activity 3.2: Carry out monitoring of implementation			
Activity 3.3: Design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework (including baseline data collection)			
Activity 3.4**:** Conduct project inception workshop and launch			
Activity 3.5: Conduct Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation of the project			
Activity 3.6: Conduct annual Audits for the project			

Activities	Period		
	Y1	Y2	Y3
Effective project implementation support			
Activity 4.1: Project implementation support, supplies, utilities, staffing supervision and quality assurance			
Activity 4.2: Provide General Management Support			

11.2 RISK ANALYSIS.

	Description of the risk (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact)	**Date identified**	**Type**	**Probability** *(Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Impact** *(Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Countermeasures / Management response**
1	Wetland regulations are not clear on proportion of wetland to use beyond which a land user must seek user rights.	14th September 2020	Regulatory	3	2	Sensitize farmer groups on wetland regulations and how to apply for user rights as farmer groups, and not individuals, for an area where uses benefit all
2	Wetlands in the project area are seasonal with no clear physical boundaries, yet guidance on boundary determination has rarely been given. Moreover, the boundaries are transient, changing with season. This means that farmers tend to use land beyond the dry areas and getting them out of wetland is not straight-forward	14th September 2020	Environmental	3	2	Since this project is intended to build on the GCF project, it is assumed that the ground has been prepared, and so no resistance to proposals is expected. However the project will make a deliberate effort to demarcate wetland boundaries

	Description of the risk (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact)	**Date identified**	**Type**	**Probability** *(Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Impact** *(Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Countermeasures / Management response**
3.	Access to and use of land owned communally, or by government for the project activities may be difficult. The project may be perceived as aiming to displace or resettle communities from wetlands through eviction. Such communities may also require compensation.	14th September 2020	Operational	2	2	the project will mitigate this through participatory stakeholder engagement, environmental and social impact screening, early engagement with relevant communities and authorities to secure the land for project use, emphasizing the community contribution approach to ease project implementation.
4	Droughts and floods are common occurrence in the project area. Droughts have the effect of pushing communities deep into wetlands where soil moisture persists, hence drying wetlands, while floods damage crops and limit cultivation to the dry areas, which are limited because of population pressure.	14th September 2020	Environmental	4	3	Land use planning is expected to guide enterprises, and in a way will be used to determine where intensive arable practices can be done on dryland, to mitigate the effects of droughts and floods. The project will promote water storage and mini irrigation to mitigate the negative impact of droughts and early warning

	Description of the risk (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact)	**Date identified**	**Type**	**Probability** *(Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Impact** *(Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Countermeasures / Management response**
						information shall be disseminated regularly in the area
5	Political influence diverts communities' willingness to engage in the project activities. Politics is a big risk in the project area. Given that a large proportion of the population in the target districts are farmers, they have been emboldened by politicians in the area, who portray NEMA as highhanded and working outside the laws whenever technical officers attempt to evict illegal users of wetlands. This is mostly done to seek for support. This is exacerbated by the elections period may affect active participation of citizens and their leaders in implementation of project activities	14th September 2020	Political	3	2	The project will rely on the confidence built for the GCF project, leverage on govt established structures and policies, but also limit some activities to start implementation after the election period has ended.
6	The culture of women exclusion from decision making is upheld by the targeted communities. This is rooted in traditionalism, where the head of the household influences household behaviour.	14th September 2020	Strategic	3	2	The project will support a variety of gender mainstreaming and women empowerment targeting activities as described in the activities

	Description of the risk (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact)	**Date identified**	**Type**	**Probability** *(Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Impact** *(Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Countermeasures / Management response**
7	Wetland users view the project as a tool for land grabbing by government and fight it.	14th September 2020	Operational	3	2	The project shall utilize participatory approaches to guide community decisions and actions, will sensitize and clearly communicate project objectives to community stakeholders at all opportunities.
8	Migration of technically competent extension workers leaving insufficient technical capacity of local governments to undertake extension work	14th September 2020	Operational	3	2	Regular capacity building sessions on land restoration, shall be arranged to boost knowledge and skills of local government officers and local NGO staff shall be co-opted to boost quality service provision to land users.
10	COVID19 impact on required physical engagements delaying the start and pace of implementation due to travel and social distancing limitations.	14th September 2020	Operational	5	4	Integrate COVID risk mitigation measures in all project interventions such as handwashing facilities; encourage social distancing and

	Description of the risk (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact)	**Date identified**	**Type**	**Probability** *(Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Impact** *(Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high))*	**Countermeasures / Management response**
						minimal gatherings; supply of Personal protective equipment (PPEs)integrate use of local service providers (experts) and online communication technologies
11	Potential impacts due to market variabilities/ price instabilities	14th September 2020	Economic	3	2	Ensure that the project focuses on strengthening access to market information and market linkages among the beneficiaries to reduce or mitigate this risk market linkages
12	Slow adoption of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and nature-based solutions	14th September 2020	Organizational	3	2	The project will support on site demonstrations and learning exchange visits between communities to facilitate knowledge exchange and adoption of approaches.

11.3 PROJECT TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Project Board will be a high-level oversight and decision-making body. The Board will be chaired by the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Water and Environment and the UNDP Resident Representative in Uganda. ADA shall be represented on the Board as a Senior Supplier[12].. The principal role of the Board is to oversee the strategic priorities and progress of the Project, ensure the coordination and monitoring of Project activities and priorities, provide a forum for high-level decision-making and oversight and dialogue on contextual issues impacting on project activities. While this has important quality assurance review and strategic guidance functions, it is not aimed at detailed technical oversight or as a mechanism to ensure accountability of the implementing party to the donors. These detailed functions will be undertaken by the Technical Committee that will report to the Steering Committee.

Mandate

The Board will:

- Provide high-level decision-making and strategic oversight to the Project;
- Monitor the progressive achievement of the project milestones and objectives;
- Review quarterly and annual narrative and financial reports of the project;
- Provide high-level quality assurance review for project results;
- Approve plans and reports submitted by UNDP that have been previously reviewed by the Technical Committee;
- Monitor progress and provide guidance on long term sustainability of the project achievements;
- Provide high level coordination of support to the project between the beneficiaries, government and Development Partners, ensuring accountability and value for money;
- Review and approve any major revisions to the project based on consideration of the recommendations from the Technical Committee; and
- Monitor strategic risks and implement risk mitigation measures, if required, and as recommended by the Technical Committee.

Decision Making

The decisions within the Board will be taken by consensus; however, in the absence of a consensus, all efforts will be made to have the matter resolved by the Co-chairs: UNDP Resident Representative and the Permanent Secretary for Ministry of Water and Environment. This notwithstanding, any resolution must have support of UNDP in order to foster compliance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures and its obligations, including donor cost-sharing agreements. In crisis settings, The Board may meet virtually, through an exchange of letters, or remotely through teleconference.

Membership

The standing membership of the Board will include the following:

- Resident Representative of UNDP (Co-chair),
- Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Water and Environment (Co-Chair);
- Development Partner (ADA): Heads of Office, Austrian Development Cooperation, Kampala, Uganda;
- Project District chairpersons

The Board may include other representatives based on a consensus decision among the membership and as required by the agenda.

[12] As described by the project organization structure under governance and management arrangements

Quorum
Quorum will be formed by a two-third of the Board members present including at least one or the two Co-chairs.

Frequency of meetings
The Board will meet on quarterly basis or more frequently as the need arises.

Agenda and Minutes of Meetings
The Project team will be responsible for drafting the agendas and minutes of the meetings. Documents for Board meetings will be made available to the members at least four working days prior to a scheduled meeting. The Project Management Unit (PMU)[13] will circulate the agenda and minutes in consultation with UNDP. The minutes of Board meetings will be produced and circulated in a timely fashion, i.e. within 14 days after each meeting. The PMU will within 24 hours produce an action plan and key recommendations after each Board meeting for circulation to the members. The decisions and proceedings of the Steering Committee will be distributed to the members within five working days after the meeting. A calendar of meetings will be developed and disseminated

11.4 PROJECT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Project Technical Committee (PTC) will provide on-going quality assurance and monitoring of implementation progress, risk identification and monitoring, and detailed technical review of the project. The PTC will also monitor the progress of project. The PTC will review plans and give substantive guidance on achieving project results and monitor their achievements, ensuring accountability. The PTC will report to the Board and may identify and escalate any strategic or other high-level issues that may require guidance or deliberation. PTC reports will be provided to the Board together with other supporting documentation. The PTC will be co-chaired by the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative and the MWE Technical Person.

[13] Established at UNDP country office, Kampala, Uganda as described under the Project Management section

Mandate

The PTC will:

- Review and assess operational plans, budgets and other key documentation;
- Provide recommendations on the prioritization and use of project funds to activities;
- Evaluate and report on the progressive achievement of project milestones and objectives, against the multi-year work plan;
- Provide quality assurance for Project component results, as well as the overall progress of the project;
- Review documentation and reports prepared under the PTC for submission to the Board;
- Monitor progress and provide guidance on long term sustainability of the project achievements;
- Identify and formulate any major revisions to the project for approval of the Board;
- Provide on-going risk identification and monitoring, and formulate risk mitigation measures as required; and
- Identify and escalate issues for strategic guidance and/or decision-making by the Board.

Membership

The standing membership of the PTC will include the following:

- UNDP Deputy Resident Representative;
- MWE Technical Person;
- UNDP (Team leader, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Resilience)
- Budaka District Local Government (technical level representative)
- Namutumba District Local Government (technical level representative).
- Butaleja District Local Government (technical level representative);
- Kaliro District Local Government (technical level representative);
- Kibuku District Local Government (technical level representative); and
- Development Partners: technical-level representatives of contributing donors;

The PTC may include other representatives based on a consensus decision among the membership and as required by the agenda.

Quorum: Quorum will be formed by a two-third of the PTC members present including at least one or the two Co-chairs.

Frequency of meetings: The PTC will meet at least once a month or more frequently as the need arises.

11.5 PROJECT QUALITY ASSURANCE

Atlas Project ward ID:	Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments Project (RWAP) in Eastern Uganda	Output ID/Project ID number:	Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments Project in Eastern Uganda	Appraisal/Design

PROJECT QA ASSESSMENT: DESIGN AND APPRAISAL

OVERALL PROJECT

EXEMPLARY (5)	HIGHLY SATISFACTORY (4)	SATISFACTORY (3)	NEEDS IMPROVEMENT (2)	INADEQUATE (1)
□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□	□□□□□
At least four criteria are rated Exemplary, and all criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	All criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and at least four criteria are rated High or Exemplary.	At least six criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only one may be rated Needs Improvement. The SES criterion must be rated Satisfactory or above.	At least three criteria are rated Satisfactory or higher, and only four criteria may be rated Needs Improvement.	One or more criteria are rated Inadequate, or five or more criteria are rated Needs Improvement.

DECISION

- APPROVE – the project is of sufficient quality to continue as planned. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- APPROVE WITH QUALIFICATIONS – the project has issues that must be addressed before the project document can be approved. Any management actions must be addressed in a timely manner.
- DISAPPROVE – the project has significant issues that should prevent the project from being approved as drafted.

RATING CRITERIA

STRATEGIC

1. Does the project Theory of Change specify how it will contribute to higher level change? (Select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):

- 3: The project has a theory of change with explicit assumptions and clear change pathway describing how the project will contribute to outcome level change as specified in the programme/CPD, backed by credible evidence of what works effectively in this context. The project document clearly describes why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time.
- 2: The project has a theory of change. It has an explicit change pathway that explains how the project intends to contribute to outcome-level change and why the project strategy is the best approach at this point in time, but is backed by limited evidence.
- 1: The project does not have a theory of change, but the project document may describe in generic terms how the project will contribute to development results, without specifying the key assumptions. It does not make an explicit link to the programme/CPD's theory of change.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

3

Evidence

Draft Project document

2. Is the project aligned with the thematic focus of the UNDP Strategic Plan? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects the project):

- 3: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work[14] as specified in the Strategic Plan; it addresses at least one of the proposed new and emerging areas[15]; an issues-based analysis has been incorporated into the project design; and the project RRF includes all the relevant SP output indicators. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 2: The project responds to one of the three areas of development work[1] as specified in the Strategic Plan. The project RRF includes at least one SP output indicator, if relevant. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- 1: While the project may respond to one of the three areas of development work[1] as specified in the Strategic Plan, it is based on a sectoral approach without addressing the complexity of the development issue. None of the relevant SP indicators are included in the RRF. This answer is also

3

Evidence

Draft Project document specifies applicable Key Result Area (Strategic Plan), which is sectors which is funded and implemented if CO agrees

[14] 1. Sustainable development pathways; 2. Inclusive and effective democratic governance; 3. Resilience building

[15] sustainable production technologies, access to modern energy services and energy efficiency, natural resources management, extractive industries, urbanization, citizen security, social protection, and risk management for resilience

selected if the project does not respond to any of the three areas of development work in the Strategic Plan.

RELEVANT ·

3. Does the project have strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of targeted groups/geographic areas with a priority focus on the excluded and marginalized? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritizing the excluded and/or marginalized. Beneficiaries will be identified through a rigorous process based on evidence (if applicable.)The project has an explicit strategy to identify, engage and ensure the meaningful participation of specified target groups/geographic areas throughout the project, including through monitoring and decision-making (such as representation on the project) *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 2: The target groups/geographic areas are appropriately specified, prioritizing the excluded and/or marginalized. The project document states how beneficiaries will be identified, engaged and how meaningful participation will be ensured throughout the project. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- 1: The target groups/geographic areas are not specified, or do not prioritize excluded and/or marginalized populations. The project does not have a written strategy to identify or engage or ensure the meaningful participation of the target groups/geographic areas throughout the project.

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

3

Select (all) targeted groups: (drop-down)

Evidence

Project Document specifies strategies to effectively identify, engage and ensure meaningful participation of target groups of Eastern Uganda.

4. Have knowledge, good practices, and past lessons learned of UNDP and others informed the project design? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: Knowledge and lessons learned (gained e.g. through peer assist sessions) backed by credible evidence from evaluation, corporate policies/strategies, and monitoring have been explicitly used, with appropriate referencing, to develop the project theory of change and justify the approach used by the project over alternatives.
- 2: The project design mentions knowledge and lessons learned backed by evidence/sources, which inform the project theory of change but have not been used/are not sufficient to justify the approach selected over alternatives.
- 1: There is only scant or no mention of knowledge and lessons learned informing the project design. Any references that are made are not backed by evidence.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

3

Evidence

Knowledge and lessons learned from implementation of the GCF/GoU/UNDP funded "Building resilient communities, wetlands, ecosystems and associated catchments in Uganda" project" were used to develop the project theory of change and justify the approach used by the project .

5. Does the project use gender analysis in the project design and does the project respond to this gender analysis with concrete measures to address gender inequities and empower women? (select the option from 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: A participatory gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men, and it is fully integrated into the project document. The project establishes concrete priorities to address gender inequalities in its strategy. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 2: A gender analysis on the project has been conducted. This analysis reflects on the different needs, roles and access to/control over resources of women and men. Gender concerns are integrated in the development challenge and strategy sections of the project document. The results framework includes outputs and activities that specifically respond to this gender analysis, with indicators that measure and monitor results contributing to gender equality. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 1: The project design may or may not mention information and/or data on the differential impact of the project development situation on gender relations, women and men, but the constraints have not been clearly identified and interventions have not been considered.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

3

Evidence

The Project resources framework includes 2.2. On % age of women involved in livelihood interventions.. The project was developed building on the GCF funded wetlands restoration project for which a gender action plan is in place and under implementation.

6. Does UNDP have a clear advantage to engage in the role envisioned by the project vis-à-vis national partners, other development partners, and other actors? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: An analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work, and credible evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the

3

Evidence

project. It is clear how results achieved by relevant partners will contribute to outcome level change complementing the project intended results. If relevant, options for south-south and triangular cooperation have been considered, as appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)*

- 2: Some analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners where the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of and division of labour between UNDP and partners through the project. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation may not have not been fully developed during project design, even if relevant opportunities have been identified.
- 1: No clear analysis has been conducted on the role of other partners in the area that the project intends to work, and relatively limited evidence supports the proposed engagement of UNDP and partners through the project. There is risk that the project overlaps and/or does not coordinate with partners' interventions in this area. Options for south-south and triangular cooperation have not been considered, despite its potential relevance.

Project Document has a section on Partnerships, with an analysis on the role of other partners in the area where the project intends to work.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

SOCIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS

7. Does the project seek to further the realization of human rights using a human rights-based approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: Credible evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights, upholding the relevant international and national laws and standards in the area of the project. Any potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were rigorously identified and assessed as relevant, with appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 2: Some evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were identified and assessed as relevant, and appropriate mitigation and management measures incorporated into the project design and budget.
- 1: No evidence that the project aims to further the realization of human rights. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse impacts on enjoyment of human rights were considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

2

Evidence

Project Document has a section on Social and Environmental Screening, which includes information on Human Rights approach in project design.

8. Did the project consider potential environmental opportunities and adverse impacts, applying a precautionary approach? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

- 3: Credible evidence that opportunities to enhance environmental sustainability and integrate poverty-environment linkages were fully considered as relevant, and integrated in project strategy and design. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and rigorously assessed with appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget. *(all must be true to select this option).*
- 2: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Credible evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts have been identified and assessed, if relevant, and appropriate management and mitigation measures incorporated into project design and budget.
- 1: No evidence that opportunities to strengthen environmental sustainability and poverty-environment linkages were considered. Limited or no evidence that potential adverse environmental impacts were adequately considered.

*Note: Management action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

3

Evidence

Project Document Annex 2 includes a Social and environmental screening (SES) procedure and SES plan.

9. Has the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) been conducted to identify potential social and environmental impacts and risks? The SESP is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences and/or communication materials and information dissemination. [if yes, upload the completed checklist. If SESP is not required, provide the reason for the exemption in the evidence section.]

Yes

Social and environmental screening Procedure was done and reported and approved by the Project Local Project Appraisal

MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

10. Does the project have a strong results framework? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

2

- 3: The project selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level and relate in a clear way to the project theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure all of the key expected changes identified in the theory of change, each with credible data sources, and populated baselines and targets, including gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators where appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 2: The project selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, but baselines, targets and data sources may not yet be fully specified. Some use of gender sensitive, sex-disaggregated indicators, as appropriate. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 1: The results framework does not meet all of the conditions specified in selection "2" above. This includes: the project selection of outputs and activities are not at an appropriate level and do not relate in a clear way to the project theory of change; outputs are not accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators that measure the expected change, and have not been populated with baselines and targets; data sources are not specified, and/or no gender sensitive, sex-disaggregation of indicators.

Evidence

Project selection of outputs and activities are at an appropriate level, but may not cover all aspects of the project theory of change. Outputs are accompanied by SMART, results-oriented indicators, baselines, targets and data sources

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

11. Is there a comprehensive and costed M&E plan in place with specified data collection sources and methods to support evidence-based management, monitoring and evaluation of the project?	Yes	Approved project document in Chapter IX – Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

12. Is the project governance mechanism clearly defined in the project document, including planned composition of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

2

- 3: The project governance mechanism is fully defined in the project composition. Individuals have been specified for each position in the governance mechanism (especially all members of the project.) Project members have agreed on their roles and responsibilities as specified in the terms of reference. The ToR of the project has been attached to the project document. *(all must be true to select this option).*
- 2: The project governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet. The prodoc lists the most important responsibilities of the project, project director/manager and quality assurance roles. *(all must be true to select this option)*
- 1: The project governance mechanism is loosely defined in the project document, only mentioning key roles that will need to be filled at a later date. No information on the responsibilities of key positions in the governance mechanism is provided.

Evidence

Project governance mechanism is defined in the project document; specific institutions are noted as holding key governance roles, but individuals may not have been specified yet.

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

13. Have the project risks been identified with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate each risks? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

2

- 3: Project risks related to the achievement of results are fully described in the project risk log, based on comprehensive analysis drawing on the theory of change, Social and Environmental Standards and screening, situation analysis, capacity assessments and other analysis. Clear and complete plan in place to manage and mitigate each risk. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- 2: Project risks related to the achievement of results identified in the initial project risk log with mitigation measures identified for each risk.
- 1: Some risks may be identified in the initial project risk log, but no evidence of analysis and no clear risk mitigation measures identified. This option is also selected if risks are not clearly identified and no initial risk log is included with the project document.

Evidence

Project document includes a Risk log that identifies project risks with clear plans stated to manage and mitigate risk

*Note: Management Action must be taken for a score of 1

EFFICIENT

14. Have specific measures for ensuring cost-efficient use of resources been explicitly mentioned as part of the project design? This can include: i) using the theory of change analysis to explore different options of achieving the maximum results with the resources available; ii) using a portfolio management approach to improve cost effectiveness through synergies with other interventions; iii) through joint operations (e.g., monitoring or procurement) with other partners.	Yes	Project document includes Section on cost efficiency and effectiveness.
15. Are explicit plans in place to ensure the project links up with other relevant on-going projects and initiatives, whether led by UNDP, national or other partners, to achieve more efficient results (including, for example, through sharing resources or coordinating delivery?)	Yes	The Project shall link up with other relevant on-going projects such as the GCF/GoU/UNDP wetlands restoration

project to achieve more efficient results.

16. Is the budget justified and supported with valid estimates?

3

- 3: The project budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates using benchmarks from similar projects or activities. Cost implications from inflation and foreign exchange exposure have been estimated and incorporated in the budget.
- 2: The project budget is at the activity level with funding sources, when possible, and is specified for the duration of the project in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates based on prevailing rates.
- 1: The project budget is not specified at the activity level, and/or may not be captured in a multi-year budget.

Evidence

The project budget is at the activity level with funding sources, and is specified for the duration of the project period in a multi-year budget. Costs are supported with valid estimates.

17. Is the Country Office fully recovering the costs involved with project implementation?

3

- 3: The budget fully covers all project costs that are attributable to the project, including programme management and development effectiveness services related to strategic country programme planning, quality assurance, pipeline development, policy advocacy services, finance, procurement, human resources, administration, issuance of contracts, security, travel, assets, general services, information and communications based on full costing in accordance with prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL.)
- 2: The budget covers significant project costs that are attributable to the project based on prevailing UNDP policies (i.e., UPL, LPL) as relevant.
- 1: The budget does not adequately cover project costs that are attributable to the project, and UNDP is cross-subsidizing the project.

*Note: Management Action must be given for a score of 1. The budget must be revised to fully reflect the costs of implementation before the project commences.

Evidence

Project budget is at the activity level with funding sources.

EFFECTIVE

18. Is the chosen implementation modality most appropriate? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project):

2

- 3: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted, and there is evidence that options for implementation modalities have been thoroughly considered. There is a strong justification for choosing the selected modality, based on the development context. *(both must be true to select this option)*
- 2: The required implementing partner assessments (capacity assessment, HACT micro assessment) have been conducted and the implementation modality chosen is consistent with the results of the assessments.
- 1: The required assessments have not been conducted, but there may be evidence that options for implementation modalities have been considered.

Evidence

Capacity assessment and HACT micro assessment for most of the Partners were done under the ongoing GCF/GoU/UNDP funded project

*Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of 1

19. Have targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be affected by the project, been engaged in the design of the project in a way that addresses any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination?

2

- 3: Credible evidence that all targeted groups, prioritising marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in or affected by the project, have been actively engaged in the design of the project. Their views, rights and any constraints have been analyzed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change which seeks to address any underlying causes of exclusion and discrimination and the selection of project interventions.
- 2: Some evidence that key targeted groups, prioritizing marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project, have been engaged in the design of the project. Some evidence that their views, rights and any constraints have been analyzed and incorporated into the root cause analysis of the theory of change and the selection of project interventions.
- 1: No evidence of engagement with marginalized and excluded populations that will be involved in the project during project design. No evidence that the views, rights and constraints of populations have been incorporated into the project.

Evidence

20. Does the project conduct regular monitoring activities, have explicit plans for evaluation, and include other lesson learning (e.g. through After Action Reviews or Lessons Learned Workshops), timed to inform course corrections if needed during project implementation?

Yes

Project document has explicit monitoring and evaluation plans

21. The gender marker for all project outputs are scored at GEN2 or GEN3, indicating that gender has been fully mainstreamed into all project outputs at a minimum. *Note: Management Action or strong management justification must be given for a score of "no"	Yes	There is a gender marker for all project outputs
22. Is there a realistic multi-year work plan and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • 3: The project has a realistic work plan & budget covering the duration of the project *at the activity* level to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within the allotted resources. • 2: The project has a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project at the output level. • 1: The project does not yet have a work plan & budget covering the duration of the project.	3 **Evidence**	Project document has a realistic multiyear and budget to ensure outputs are delivered on time and within allotted resources

SUSTAINABILITY & NATIONAL OWNERSHIP

23. Have national partners led, or proactively engaged in, the design of the project? (select from options 1-3 that best reflects this project): • 3: National partners have full ownership of the project and led the process of the development of the project jointly with UNDP. • 2: The project has been developed by UNDP in close consultation with national partners. • 1: The project has been developed by UNDP with limited or no engagement with national partners.	2 **Evidence**	
24. Are key institutions and systems identified, and is there a strategy for strengthening specific/ comprehensive capacities based on capacity assessments conducted? (select from options 0-4 that best reflects this project): • 3: The project has a comprehensive strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions based on a systematic and detailed capacity assessment that has been completed. This strategy includes an approach to regularly monitor national capacities using clear indicators and rigorous methods of data collection, and adjust the strategy to strengthen national capacities accordingly. • 2.5: A capacity assessment has been completed. The project document has identified activities that will be undertaken to strengthen capacity of national institutions, but these activities are not part of a comprehensive strategy to monitor and strengthen national capacities. • 2: A capacity assessment is planned after the start of the project. There are plans to develop a strategy to strengthen specific capacities of national institutions based on the results of the capacity assessment. • 1.5: There is mention in the project document of capacities of national institutions to be strengthened through the project, but no capacity assessments or specific strategy development are planned. • 1: Capacity assessments have not been carried out and are not foreseen. There is no strategy for strengthening specific capacities of national institutions.	2.5 **Evidence**	HACT reports for key Government and Non State actors were completed under the GCF/GoU/UNDP funded Wetlands restoration project and have been informed to design this project
25. Is there is a clear strategy embedded in the project specifying how the project will use national systems (i.e., procurement, monitoring, evaluations, etc.,) to the extent possible?	Yes	This project is DIM but it will largely rely on existing national and sub-national systems for monitoring and evaluation.
26. Is there a clear transition arrangement/ phase-out plan developed with key stakeholders in order to sustain or scale up results (including resource mobilization strategy)?	Yes	Project document has a section on sustainability and exit strategy

11.6 SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING TEMPLATE

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Restoration of Wetlands and Associated Catchments Project (RWAP) in Eastern Uganda
2. Project Number	**00121211**
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Uganda

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach
The project will ensure social equity and equality. All social aspects of the project will be positive. Prior to the rehabilitation and/or construction of any wetlands, community consultation will be undertaken to seek approval for the location of new wetlands and any works to be undertaken.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
The project will have focus on gender sensitive planning and implementation to ensure the highest gains are made for gender equity. Many of the project beneficiaries will be women, especially within the agricultural sector where they often make up the majority of smallholder farmers yet are most vulnerable to climate shocks and variability. In the food insecure and disaster-prone communities, women often bear the brunt of the vagaries of the weather, low productivity, and disrupted livelihoods. By focusing on tailored products that include gender-sensitive adoption strategies, the project will ensure that women are empowered to benefit from the information and can cope with climate change impacts. Women are crucial in the translation of the products of a vibrant agriculture sector into food and nutrition security for their households. Many women will benefit from increased awareness and support on climate change risks and how to incorporate the information in their trades thereby protecting their livelihoods and enhancing adaptive capacities. Therefore, the proposed interventions, in particular, will ensure that women farmers have enhanced access to extension services, productive and effective wetlands and therefore water which is necessary for moving them up the agricultural value-chain.
Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental and social sustainability
The project is expected to have limited environmental impacts but significant environmental benefits. Accordingly, it may not be necessary to undertake a full environmental and social impact assessment. By improving wetlands that will allow for the retention of water during droughts and to reduce flood peaks etc., the project will yield environmental benefits through strengthened ecosystem resilience and improved soil and water quality. The project will provide important habitats and resources that farmers can potentially utilize in their activities. Through crop diversification, farmers will gain knowledge and adapt their practices to be more effective, economically and environmentally in a changing environment. Farmers will be able to store water so as the environment is not degraded to get them through for example, drought events. Further, with the additional knowledge, farmers can better plan their activities that will result in a reduction in sediment loss (and any nutrients etc. that may be used on their crops) into riverine and wetland environments. This will have flow on environmental and social benefits to those living downstream.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any "Yes" responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note "No Risks Identified" and skip to Question 4 and Select "Low Risk". Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6*			**QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?**
Risk Description	***Impact and Probability (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate, High)***	***Comments***	***Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.***
Risk 1: Sediment movement during construction/rehabilitation	I = 3 P = 3	**Moderate**		**When undertaking the installation of weather stations, erosion and sediment control should be established to ensure runoff does not flow into riverine systems. Further sediment movement is not to be undertaken during rainy periods therefore significantly reducing the potential impact.**
Risk 2: Alternative crops invade other habitats	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**		**There is a limited potential that seeds from new crops may germinate and invade areas in proximity to the project. Through the use of local varieties, this impact will be mitigated.**
Risk 3: Weed infestation of wetlands	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**		**There is the potential for weed seeds to be contained within the existing sediment. Most weeds are pioneering species and therefore will be fast growing and may outcompete plant vegetation. To reduce this impact, a weed management regime will be undertaken during rehabilitation.**
Risk 4: Constructing wetlands that are socially detrimental	I = 2 P = 2	**Low**		**Stakeholder consultation will be undertaken prior to the selection of wetland sites to ensure no major impacts occur on the local communities**
	QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?			
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			**Comments**
	Low Risk	**X**		**There will be no long term environmental and social impacts associated with the project. Any environmental impacts will be spatially and temporally restricted during**

			construction/rehabilitation of the wetlands. Any social impacts will be mitigated through stakeholder consultation prior to construction/rehabilitation. In addition, contingency plans and measures to enable response to any unprecedented occurrences will be made where risk may higher than the average foreseen.
	Moderate Risk	☐	
	High Risk	☐	
	QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
	Check all that apply		**Comments**
	Principle 1: Human Rights	☐	Not Applicable
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	**X**	The participation of women and youth in project activities/interventions is a focus of the project. This is to ensure that they are also empowered to make decisions and also benefit as a result of project interventions.
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	**X**	The project will have an overall benefit on biodiversity and natural resource management. The project will improve wetland ecology through the rehabilitation of wetlands. There will be a temporal impact through for example, the loss of invertebrate biodiversity; however, these animals are known to be both resilient and moreover, quickly inhabit new ecosystems. The improved water quality will increase biodiversity. Further, the construction and rehabilitation of wetlands will reduce sediment movement and improve water quality, an important aim in catchment management.
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	**X**	The project is designed to provide the community with habitats that can be utilized during drought events and in the alternative, reduce flows during potential flood events that are both occurring as a result of climate change
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	**X**	The project has a positive benefit of increasing communities' health and safety through improved wetlands, therefore providing valuable resources to both the environment and community.
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐	Not Applicable
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐	Not Applicable
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐	Not Applicable
	7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	☐	Not Applicable

Final Sign Off

Signature	*Date*	*Description*
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases, PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
Principles 1: Human Rights		**Answer (Yes/No)**
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? [16]	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	Yes - Low
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	Yes – limited spatially and temporally

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	Yes – some wetlands are RAMSAR wetlands
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No - if mitigation measures proposed are enacted
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	Yes – replanting vegetation within wetlands
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? *For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.*	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant[17] greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	Yes – existing issue trying to be resolved
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

[17] In regards to CO_2, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	No
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	Yes – offset through crop diversification
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions?[18]	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and	No

[18] Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.*	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol*	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

11.7.LIST OF REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1. ADA Country Strategy 2019-2025
2. UNDP country programme document for Uganda (2016-2020)
3. UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021)
4. GCF Wetlands Restoration Project Document
5. Budaka District Local Government Second Five-year Development Plan
6. Kaliro District Local Government Five Year Development Plan
7. Third National Development Plan,
8. Nationally Determined Contribution commitment to the Paris Agreement
9. National Climate Change Policy;
10. Environment Sector Investment Plan 2018-2030.
11. Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan
12. Uganda Catchment Management Planning Guidelines
13. Uganda wetlands Atlas volume II
14. Suitability Assessment of Agriculture and Water Management Techniques in Eastern and South Western Uganda
15. Assessments and Cost Analysis for Wetland Restoration
16. Gender Sensitive Livelihoods and Market Analysis Uganda
17. Rapid Assessment to generate Baseline Wetland Health for wetlands in 20 Districts in Eastern and South Western Uganda and obtain Georeferenced Data on Indicators of Wetland Health (Flora, Fauna, Hydrology, Soils)
18. A study on undertaking a detailed design of the small-scale water storage and detention facilities, detailed plan for silt traps drainage, flood control and maximum water recuperation aimed at restoring wetlands.
19. Rapid Assessment to Generate Geographic Information and Selected Characteristics on targeted Wetlands in 20(4) Project Districts of Eastern and South Western Uganda.
20. UBOS (2020). April 2019 Projected population by Districts (2015-2030).

11.8 PROJECT BUDGET-AUSTRIAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Pos.-Nr.	Cost Items	Unit (e.g. piece, working hour/ day, person month, month, year, sum up to)	Quantity	Costs per unit (Eur)	Total costs EUR
1.	**Human resources**				
1.1	Salary for Project Manager	year	3.00	38,298.00	114,894
1.2	Salary for a Finance Associate	year	3.00	21,702.00	65,106
1.3	Remuneration for Gender Expert (30% of the total staff cost)	month	12.00	2,700.00	32,400
1.4	Local consultant to design and implement a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan	day	20.00	300.00	6,000
1.5	Experts travel costs to facilitate activity 4.1	mission	5.00	2,260.00	11,300
1.6	Experts travel costs to facilitate activity 4.3	mission	5.00	2,000.00	10,000
1.7	Staff travel costs to facilitate activity 4.7	mission	5.00	1,460.00	7,300
1.8	Staff travel costs to facilitate activity 4.13	mission	5.00	1,000.00	5,000
1.9	Carry out monitoring of implementation	district	5.00	13,520.00	67,600
	Sub total				**319,600**
2.	**Equipment**				
2.1	Procure 2 laptops for project staff	piece	2.00	1,250.00	2,500
	Sub total				**2,500**
3.	**Logistics and operational costs**				
3.1	Project implementation support, supplies (sanitizers, masks, helmets), utilities, staffing supervision and quality assurance	month	36.00	2,140.00	77,040
	Sub total				**77,040**

4.	**Other costs for activities according to the planning matrix (logframe)**				
4.1	Identify, map and profile priority sites for restoration of the wetlands and micro catchments in the selected Districts.	districts	5.00	6,000.00	30,000
4.2	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate activity 4.1	meetings/ trainings and workshops	Lumpsum	1,500.00	15,001
4.3	Establish incentive schemes to organized groups/communities for restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and associated catchments.	districts	10.00	19,896.00	198,960
4.4	Demarcation and restoration of degraded wetlands and inlet streams and protection of intact wetlands	districts	5.00	20,000.00	100,000
4.5	Develop catchment management plans for the selected wetlands	districts	5.00	16,000.00	80,000
4.6	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate activity 4.5	meetings/ trainings and workshops	25.00	2,931.10	73,278
4.7	Design and construct or rehabilitate 5 small- scale water storage and retention facilities in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning	infrastructures	5.00	40,000.00	200,000
4.8	Develop abstraction and distribution of water for development of capture fisheries, aquaculture and micro irrigation.	districts	5.00	52,000.00	260,000
4.9	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate activity 4.7	meetings/ trainings and workshops	10.00	2,000.00	20,000
4.10	Promote resilient agricultural best practices	districts	5.00	30,000.00	150,000
4.11	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate activity 4.10	meetings/ trainings and workshops	10.00	2,000.00	20,000

4.12	Develop alternative livelihoods options through promoting gender responsive on and off-farm business enterprises.	districts	5.00	36,000.00	180,000
4.13	Carry out environmental and social Impact Assessments for relevant project activities	districts	5.00	7,000.00	35,000
4.14	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate activity 4.13	meetings/ trainings and workshops	10.00	4,000.00	40,000
4.15	Stakeholder meetings, trainings and workshops to facilitate the design and implementation of a communication and stakeholder engagement strategy and plan	district	5.00	6,000.00	30,000
4.16	Conduct project inception workshop and launch	district	5.00	5,000.00	25,000
	Sub total				**1,457,239**
5.	**Visibility, publications etc.**				
5.1	Promotional materials e.g flyers brochures, leaflets project briefs etc	dozen	100.00	78.50	7,850
5.2	Web	year	3.00	1333.33	4,000
5.3	Photographs and audiovisual productions	year	3.00	3000	9,000
5.4	Publications	year	3.00	2334.39	7,003
	Sub total				**27,853**
6.	**Complementary organizational development/capacity development**		0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	**Evaluation**				
7.1	Stakeholder engagements during Midterm Review and Terminal Evaluation of the project	districts	5.00	2,000.00	10,000
7.2	Local consultant to design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework	day	20.00	300.00	6,000

7.3	International consultant to conduct terminal Evaluation of the project	day	25.00	500.00	12,500
7.4	Local consultant to conduct Midterm review of the project	day	20.00	400.00	8,000
7.5	Expert travel costs to design and implement a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework	mission	10.00	2,200.00	22,000
	Sub total				**58,500.00**
8	**Project Audit**				
8.1	Conduct annual Audits for the project	districts	5.00	2,400.00	12,000
	Sub total				**12,000**
9.	**Contingency**				0
	Sub total				**0**
I.	**DIRECT COSTS (Pos. 1.-8.)**				**1,954,732**
II.	**General Management Support Services (8%)**				**156,379**
	TOTAL				**2,111,110**