United Nations Development Programme

Country:

Initiation Plan

Project Title:	Preparatory assistance for the formulation of a resilient water supply project to climate change
Expected CP Outcome(s):	Les populations les plus vulnérables assurent leur résilience aux changements climatiques et aux crises.
Expected Output(s):	The project objective is to prepare a project to be submitted to GCF to secure the sustainable delivery of drinking and irrigation water to 306,000 people in the Union of Comoros in a context of climate change and increased recurrence and intensity of natural disasters.
Initiation Plan Start Date:	March 2016
Initiation Plan End Date:	February 2017
Implementing Partner:	United Nations Development Programme

Programme Period:	2015 - 2019
CPAP Programme Component:	N/A
Atlas Award ID:	**00099599**
PAC Meeting Date	N/A

Total resources required:	US$200,000
Total allocated resources:	US$200,000
Donor of funds	
UNDP TRAC:	US$200,000

Agreed by :

Emma Ngouan-Anoh,
UNDP Resident Representative a.i

Date:

16/02/2016

Signature:

Title	Initiation Plan of a resilient water supply project to climate change
Document Language	English
Responsible Unit	UNDP Comoros
Creator (individual)	Mohamed Lihadji
Contributors	MPEEIA, UNDP
Subject (Taxonomy)	Programming for Results, Project Management
Date approved	
Audience	
Applicability	The purpose of the Initiation Plan is to articulate the activity results, schedule, and management arrangements required to prepare and formulate a proposal of a resilient water supply project to climate change
Conforms to	Harmonized programming procedures and ATLAS
Related documents	

I. PURPOSE

The availability of drinking water in the Comoros is limited. Presently, only 13% of the total Comorian population (9% in rural areas) have access to water, which they access via a pump, a protected well, rainwater collector tanks, or from the tap. Only Moroni (80,000 inhabitants, i.e. 10% of the country's total population) is partially (currently less than 2 hours per day) supplied with drinking water via the MAMWE (National Water and Electricity Company) distribution network. All other water supply networks in the three islands supply water that is unsafe for drinking. The consequence is that water supply to communities is highly insecure, with increased exposure to the risk of contracting diseases that could be fatal. Increasing water demand due to the high population growth rate[1] places further significant pressure on water resources. Demand in 2002 is projected to double by 2025 under existing demographic trends[2]. Unless adaptation action is taken in the water sector, the average per capita water allocation is likely to fall to only 19 litres per capita per day by 2025[3] . In the productive sector, weak access to water has been identified among the key causes of the unexploitation of the immense agriculture potential in Comoros. Current water supply and quality problems are likely to be exacerbated by future climate change impacts. In this context it appears appropriate to develop a technical assistance project to assist on formulation of a resilient water supply project to climate change

II. EXPECTED OUTPUTS

The main outcome of the technical assistance is to produce a list of adaptation options, both structural and not, to secure the sustainable delivery of drinking and irrigation water to 306,000 people in the Union of Comoros in a context of climate change and increased recurrence and intensity of natural disasters.

For this, two key results are expected during this preparatory phase:

- a project concept note accompanied by a series of studies and analysis on the country's potential in the field of water will be produced
- a project proposal document to be submitted to the GCF Board

III. METTHODOLOGY AND KEY ACTIVITIES

The technical assistance will be implemented in two steps. The first step will consist in (i) collecting data and reviewing existing structures and future improvement plans in the water sector; collect socioeconomic data such as population density, population trends, and damage caused by past extreme weather events, as well as data related to physical characteristics such as topography, hydrogeology, climate projection; collect and analysis of the existing data on different water sources (groundwater, etc.), identification of pilot sites for analysis and assessment of geological criteria, topographical, climatic and environmental integrating also the socio-economic criteria; conduct hydrological simulation and assessment of flooding, water salinity, and other impacts on the water sector; assessment results will be presented in a geographic information system map. (ii) Produce **a project proposal document** to address and secure the sustainable delivery of drinking and irrigation water to 306,000 people in the Union of Comoros in a context of climate change and increased recurrence and intensity of natural disasters.

Tasks conducted will comprise the (i) identification of both adaptation and mitigation options, both structural and not, focusing on the water sector; (ii) preliminary assessment of the feasibility of each option, with due consideration to effectiveness, associated benefits and costs, and social acceptability, as well as the identification of the relevant agencies responsible for implementation; (iii) prioritization of preferred options through a

[1] 2.7% between 1980-1991 and 2.1% between 1991-2003 as given in the (RGPH, 2003)

[2] Based on data presented in the NAPA (2006), from the Directorate for Energy and Water Resources (2005).

[3] NAPA, 2006. This is also supported by the Household Integral Survey (2004), UN Economic Commission for Africa, the 2000 World Environment Future, UNEP and Earth Scan (1999) which also predict that water availability per person will fall by more than 25% by 2010 should action not be undertaken (NAPA, 2006).

participatory approach; and (iv) harmonisation of priority actions into the existing national adaptation plan and INDCs.

The technical assistance will strengthen capacity and raise awareness regarding climate change. Workshops and other training programs will be carried out mainly for officials of central and local government departments and agencies. Other key stakeholders, such as Governorates, universities, national and local assemblies, non-government organizations, and the private sector, will be invited to the workshops, where the objectives, progress, and outputs of the technical assistance will be shared and discussions will take place to prioritize various adaptation and mitigation options. Based on the experiences of technical assistance implementation, recommendations will be provided for further capacity-building and public-awareness programs, as well as for scaling up and replicating interventions in other areas in Union of Comoros.

The first working committee meeting will be held no later than 2 weeks after the commencement of TA, and the working committee will meet at least once a month for smooth coordination during TA implementation. The steering committee will meet when reports have been submitted by the TA consultants to discuss the progress of TA and provide policy inputs and guidance to the TA.

The TA will be implemented over 12 months, from January 2016 to December 2016. International expertise will be obtained within or through the Addis regional centre of climate change adaptation. National consultants will have expertise in water sector engineering both domestic and rural, hydrogeology, energy, economy, geographic information systems, modelling (hydraulic, salinity, and urban 5 drainage), climate modelling, local development and participation, urban planning, public health, and economic and financial management. International consultants will supervise and coordinate with the work of national consultants. In addition to consulting services, resource persons may be invited to speak at workshops to provide the latest knowledge on climate change modelling and adaptation planning to key stakeholders and the consultants.

IV. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

UNDP would advise during this process to determine programme scope and objectives, programme organisation, governance, and implementing agencies. The development of an implementation plan will be organised as a one day workshop in order to secure a transfer of knowledge and insights from the external consultancy to the programme implementation structure. The implementation structure board meeting will have its own budget although UNDPs advice during the implementation structure meeting will be part of this Initiation Plan.

In order to focus resources and make sure that important considerations from the programme parties are met, detailed key performance indicators and corresponding annual targets should be established.

Selected implementing partners UNDP, and MPEEIA will be responsible for the implementation of the final programme. The role of each organisation, as well as the selection of local implementing partners, will be determined by the Task Force after having decided the scope and desired outcomes for the programme.

Roles and responsibilities of the implementing partners will be described as part of the final programme document to be decided by the programme partners. When possible, structures established by the government should be used as the main vehicle for implementing the activities in order to strengthen lasting capacity on the ground.

V. ANNUAL WORK PLAN

The activities listed below will form the main outputs for Phase I studies and strategy development. To assist in achieving the listed outputs UNDP will facilitate and drive the initiative while bringing in and coordinating other relevant stakeholders. All output activities listed below support the Comoros programme to formulate assistance of a resilient water supply project to climate change.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Activities and results		
		Expertise Requirements	Amount (US$)
Output 1: Climate change adaptation concept note	• Collection of basic data by the national consultant • Analysis of the current is conducted through the collection of data on different water sources (groundwater and others) • identification of pilot sites for analysis and assessment of geological criteria, topographical, climatic and environmental also integrating socio-economic criteria : • Develop TORs and undertake necessary recruitments for local and int'l consultants • Feasibility study completed by team of local and int'l consultant (dependent on how much info is already available) • Safeguards assessment completed • Cost benefit assessment completed • Financial modeling completed (tbd) • Internal review, edit, and approvals	National experts in hydrogeology, hydrology, energy, and adaptation to CC international expert in adaptation to CC (CCA)	**$ 20 000** **$ 65 000**

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Activities and results	Expertise Requirements	Amount (US$)
Output 2: Climate change adaptation project document and its annexes submit for GCF board	• Formulate and present a draft project document to GCF board • Meetings to share the findings of the study. These meetings will be used to ensure that all stakeholders are aware of challenges identified and mobilise partners for financial support to next phases of the Initiative. • Follow up stakeholder consultations for resource mobilisation	• international expert in economic analysis of adaptation and mitigation of climate change • international expert in technical feasibility of investments • International expert in financial analysis • international gender expert international expert in management of social and environmental impacts of investments	**$ 16 000** **$ 16 000** **$ 16 000** **$ 12 000** **$ 16 000**
	• Validation workshop • Translation & others • Others		**$ 11 000** **$ 8 000** **$ 4 000**
Admin support	8% of all above costs		**$ 16 000**
TOTAL (US$)			**$ 200 000**

VI. ANNEXE

Timeline for GCF project concept and proposal development Comoros													
Actions et produits	**Jan**	**Fev**	**Mar**	**Avr**	**Mai**	**Juin**	**Jul**	**Aout**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	
Feuille de route pour le développement du concept du projet													
Ministry of Environment host consultation to identify the scope of project – ***Goal**: agree on project scope* – ***Important Outputs**: minutes of meeting, including documentation of participants and discussion pts*													
Follow up meeting between MENV and UNDP (and NDA, as needed) to further define project scope – ***Goal**: agree on rough sketch of concept and workplan for moving forward* – ***Important Outputs**: Framework for project (ToC); identification of necessary information; workplan for project concept and proposal development (including consultations, consultants hired, etc.)*													
Recruit the necessary support team (International and National consultants)													
Collection of basic data by the national consultant													
Study of technical feasibility of the project													
Developing the project concept													
SEAT Internally clearance of project concept													
Submit project concept to GCF													
Tentative timeline for project proposal development													