

Annual Performance Report
(APR)

Reference Number: (FP034)

Funding Proposal Title: Building Resilient Communities Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda.

Accredited Entity Name: United Nations Development Programme

Annual Reporting Period Covered in this Report:
(From 01-01-2019 to 31-12-2019)

Sections in this report:

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SUBMITTED BY	
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Please indicate if this report has been shared with the relevant NDA(s) for this Funded Activity (Yes/No): Yes	28 February 2020

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides general information on the funded activity.

1. Funded Activity Title:	Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda
2. Funding Proposal Number:	(FP034)
3. Date of Board approval - Board Meeting Number:	14/12/2016- B.15
4. Accredited Entity:	United Nations Development Programme
5. Focal Point of the Accredited Entity for this Project:	Mr. Benjamin Larroquette +919786293578 benjamin.larroquette@undp.org
6. Executing Entity(ies):	Ministry of Water and Environment
7. Implementation Period:	From: 30/6/2017 To: 30/6/2025
8. Current year of Implementation:	Year 3
9. Date of Submission of the Report:	28 February 2020
10. Annual Reporting period covered in this report:	From: 01/01/2019 To: 31/12/2019
11. Total Project Budget:	Grant: USD 44,262,160
12. Total amount of GCF Proceeds Approved:	Grant: USD 24,140,160
13. Total amount of GCF Proceeds disbursed (cumulative) to the Accredited Entity:	Grant: USD 4,400,104

SECTION 2: IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

2.1 OVERALL (SUMMARY) PROJECT PROGRESS

The project is into its third year of implementation. During the initial two years the project successfully completed preparatory activities in line with the conditions and commitments made under the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA). During this reporting period (2019), the project recorded success under each of the outputs as listed below:

Output 1 wetland Restoration

During 2019, a total of 4,000 ha of degraded wetlands was restored against a planned target of 10,000 ha and 148.2 Km of restored wetland boundaries demarcated against the planned target of 80Km. In addition, 1 water retention facility was completed in Nyaruzinga Wetland, Bushenyi district. Work for another facility commenced in Ruhorobero- Kandekye Wetland in Sheema district. Community sensitization and boundary marking of the buffer zones in Namakole inlet stream in Mbale district was conducted. Community sensitizations on wetland wise use for 200 (95 Females and 105 males) of the targeted 400 members was undertaken to enhance the level of awareness of communities on the relevance of wetlands to their survival. The project engaged two consultancies for conducting a rapid assessment to generate geo-referenced information on selected characteristics in targeted wetlands for obtaining baseline wetland health and monitoring progress against indicators pertaining to wetland health for all wetlands in the project districts. The information generated is being used to design the impact evaluation. Furthermore, hands-on training was provided to project implementers at National and district level in spatial (GIS) data capture, data management, analysis and presentation/dissemination (map processing) with emphasis on wetlands mapping/ inventories. Two community-based-gender responsive wetland management plans were developed for Lake Lemwa wetland in Pallisa district and Ntungwa-Nyabushoro wetland in Kanungu district. The plan includes actions that will increase access to land for both men and women to engage in income generating agro-based activities sustainably. The plan also includes actions to promote both cash and food crop production by both men and women. Similarly, one community-based catchment action plan has been developed for Nyakambu Wetland, guiding both men and women to take actions that will protect the catchment and retain its productivity.

Output 2 – Resilient alternative livelihoods.

Based on the gender sensitive livelihood and market studies undertaken in 2018, a selection criterion for beneficiaries was developed and approved by the district technical officers. The approved criteria specifies the inclusion of distinct vulnerable groups (women, youth and people with disability) as a requirement while undertaking project interventions, giving greater opportunities to vulnerable groups to benefit from the livelihood options. Specific enterprises were selected by each district and the beneficiary communities were guided on alternative livelihood options. The project has also developed a gender responsive livelihood restoration plan which will guide implementation of livelihood options for communities affected by wetland restoration activities. Out of the proceeds from the inputs received in 2018 by the 560 Households, a household survey conducted in Pallisa district in 2019 indicated that 63% of beneficiaries (52% women) had started registering an increase in house hold income from sale of yields from the crops grown using the established mini irrigation system, milk from heifers, eggs from Turkeys, products from bee keeping, fish from the fishponds and piglets from the guilts that were distributed. These interventions have already shown a multiplier effect and potential for replication.

Output 3 – Climate and early warning inform

During 2019, based on the recommendations of the hydromet study, the right to use the land for specific sites for installation of automatic water level station and weather stations was acquired from the respective local governments. 41 technicians (25 meteorological (5 women, 20 men) and 16 hydrological (4 women, 12 men) were trained in operation and maintenance of automatic water level stations and weather stations. 10 technicians (6 women, 4 men) were trained on data rescue and digitization processes which include sorting, batching, digitizing and quality control. These will support the data rescue and digitization process for 20 weather stations across the project sites. In addition, 55 change agents (28 women, 27 men) were trained and equipped with skills to disseminate climate information and weather advisories to the communities.

Overall project implementation is on track, the project has completed the key preparatory processes for implementation of activities. Secondly, increasing stakeholder involvement and ownership has been recorded. A multiyear work plan is being finalized to realign the annual targets and sequencing of activities for ease of fast tracking, sequence and prioritize implementation of project activities in the remaining project period. However, progress was constrained by delayed disbursements of funds, delayed procurement processes, prolonged rainy season that affected construction of water retention facilities and the prolonged community engagement processes. In order to address the above constraints, we re-advertised the affected procurements. Plans are underway to front load funds and sequence investments for infrastructure developments. The project is promoting a bottom

up participatory approach which involves political and opinion leaders taking lead during community awareness and sensitizations.

National ownership of project implementation and associated results has been a key result during the reporting period. This is reflected in the high-level political interest in the project intervention model including the visit of the President of the Republic of Uganda, H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni in December 2019. As a result, government has prioritised implementation and scale up of the model in its third National Development Plan and initiated efforts to mobilise up to \$200 million towards scale up of the project across the country as part of its commitment to use nature-based solutions for realising Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) ambition commitment to Paris Agreement. The Limoto model is guiding the wetland restoration efforts across the project area and beyond.

2.2 Performance against the GCF Investment Criteria

2.2.1 Impact Potential

The project is focussed on improving the livelihoods of those who live close to wetlands, providing vital skills for alternative livelihoods particularly education on crop diversification and conservation agriculture techniques. Thus, communities are at the forefront of efforts to restore degraded wetlands and improving ecosystem services of wetlands and their associated catchments.

So far, the project has reached approximately 1,095 HH (580 Female headed and 515 male headed) through wetland restoration, provision of on and off-farm alternative livelihoods. The beneficiaries have begun adopting alternative livelihood methods, thereby reducing the exploitation of the wetlands and associated catchments to lower the environmental impact. During the year, the project focussed on encouraging community participation and building capacity through training in wetland management (200 community members), operation and maintenance of hydromet infrastructure (25 technicians) and train 800 farmers on resilient agricultural practices. These initiatives have increased interest, awareness, and the eventual comprehension of value of wetlands and their importance for local communities and policy makers. In the project districts, local leaders have championed project initiatives and promoted good practices within the broader community. Mbale, Bushenyi and Sheema District Local Governments are presently working with communities to protect, promote and restore wetlands and their catchments. Communication for development has been robust through social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and a monthly wet news for higher level stakeholders (district technical officers, line ministry staff and civil society) while for local munities, the project is using radios and interpersonal communication.

Within eight (8) project districts, there has been an observed change in mind-set among the beneficiary communities. Their willingness and ownership have enabled successful restoration of 6.3% of the targeted 64,370 hectares for restoration by the project. Restored wetland areas in Pallisa, Kibuku, Bushenyi and Ntungamo have resulted in improved water supplies and local micro-climates and the nearby communities are starting to harness the natural capacity of wetlands in order to buffer them against water scarcity for domestic and animal use during the dry spells.

In order to better track project contributions towards the development objective, an impact evaluation design has been completed and a phased randomized control trial (RCT) has been adopted, mainstreamed into the design with treatment and control units established to serve as scientific evidence. During the year, satellite mapping backed by ground truthing of wetlands to be restored has been completed. In addition, rapid ecosystem assessment has been completed to generate a baseline for wetland health, including geo-referencing data on health indicators, for all the targeted wetlands in 20 districts in Eastern and South Western Uganda. This will enable monitoring the success of project interventions by comparing the actual (treatment) and counterfactual (control).

2.2.2 Paradigm shift potential

During this reporting period the project has contributed to enabling a paradigm shift through various initiatives as follows;

Potential for scaling up and replication: The MoUs that were signed between Ministry of Water and Environment and other implementing partners define roles and responsibilities of each partner and are aligned to the mandates of the participating institutions. Several projects such as Reducing the climate change vulnerability of local communities in Uganda through Ecosystem Based Adaptation (EBA) in forest and wetland ecosystems are replicating the same principals under this project.

Contribution towards creating an enabling environment: The project has provided a coordination framework for promoting the wise use of wetlands through provision of alternative livelihoods. The MoUs that were signed between Ministry of Water and Environment and other implementing partners have helped to improve coordination and share responsibilities among the implementing partners. Whereas in the past the Water for Production Department and Rural Water Supply Department were establishing mini irrigation schemes and water supply facilities within the vicinity of wetlands such as the irrigation scheme in Lwere wetland – Bukedea district , Natoto irrigation scheme in Kibuku district , Agu in Ngora district, their sustainability remained in question as they were not directly linked to restoration of wetlands and associated catchments. As a result of the project interventions, such as the wise use demonstration site in Limoto wetland, these are now integrated providing a more holistic and integrated nature-based solution. Districts have formed project implementation committees and have initiated council resolutions to provide further commitments to wetland restoration.

Contribution towards regulatory frameworks and policies: The project contributes to realisation of the several national regulatory and policy frameworks such as the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy 2017/18 - 2030/31 and environment components of the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII). As reported in the 2018 APR, His Excellency the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni has issued several directives to local governments, line ministries and investors to ensure that the activities do not degrade or destroy wetlands. <https://nbs.ug/2019/11/president-museveni-orders-chinese-out-of-wetlands/https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Museveni-again-directs-Luweero-leaders-evict-wetland-encroachers/688334-5359222-i0p1fc/index.html>

Potential for knowledge and learning: during this reporting period, the following studies were undertaken by the project;

1. a rapid assessment to generate geographic information and selected characteristics on targeted wetlands in the 20 project districts
2. a rapid assessment to obtain baseline wetland health and geo-referenced data on indicators of wetland health for all wetlands in the 20 project districts

These studies established a baseline in wetlands extent, condition and function. These studies will inform the impact evaluation that will be undertaken as part of the project and contribute to learnings and promoting best practices. Further, project implementation staff, government officers in the 24 districts and UNDP staff were trained on GIS, space technology and use of mobile-based data collection technology specifically using Open Data Kit (ODK) tools. The training provided fundamental theoretical understanding of the working of GIS; but most importantly hands-on skills in spatial (GIS) data capture, data management, analysis and presentation/dissemination (map processing) with emphasis on wetlands mapping/ inventories.

In addition, a video showcasing project successes in the Limoto wetlands has been produced and published by the GCF: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0LGY70fdpOo>. The project has also piloted application of space technology in monitoring of wetland restoration, which featured at the UNDP side event on “space for climate action” during the 2019 UN Climate Summit.

2.2.3 Sustainable development potential (max one (1) page).

Within this reporting period the project’s contribution to the sustainable development potential is as follows;

Social Benefits: The project has demonstrated success through the adoption of alternative livelihood options provided to the 1095 households (580 Female headed and 515 male headed) in the targeted communities. The enterprises include Fish farming, heifers, turkeys, high value horticultural crops and apiary. The trends and sustainability of income streams from these enterprises will be monitored regularly during the course of the project.

In Pallisa district, using small scale irrigation scheme established, 300 community members (140 women, 160 men) utilized the scheme to make all-year round production of high value vegetables and fruits. These included; green paper, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, watermelon among others. Despite challenges in marketing, this community earned up to USD 2,165 representing USD 7 per capita income in 2019. The men and women beneficiaries reported that they were able to meet basic household needs such as sugar, salt as well as send children to school; which was not the case before. The distribution of the enterprises took into consideration the different needs of youth, female headed households, males and the elderly demonstrating that moving from a “business as usual” scenarios, enhances wellbeing, income, health and resilience. In areas such as Limoto in Pallisa District and Nyaruzinga in Bushenyi District, where restoration has taken place there is evident regeneration of the wetland taking place from restoration of 4,000 ha of degraded wetlands indicating potential for more wetland products.

Environment Benefits: As a result of restoration, there are signs of both aquatic and terrestrial biodiversity rejuvenating In Limoto, Nyaruzinga, Rufuha, Ruhorobero-Kandekye wetlands. Farmers around Limoto have also reported an improvement in the

microclimate since the wetland restoration begun as they say that it's now "cooler" within the vicinity of the restored wetlands. Wetland users reported that they are no longer experiencing prolonged drought as it was the case before the restoration of the wetlands. Communities around the wetlands of Limoto and Nyaruzinga report that they no longer experience prolonged flooding since wetland restoration efforts started. The farmers are accessing cleaner water throughout the year due to enhanced aquifer recharge since wetlands have the ability to filter and supply fresh water due to the rejuvenation of wetland vegetation.

Economic Benefits: The restoration efforts in the project districts so far have been closely complimented by alternative livelihood activities following their identification during the gender sensitive market research study conducted in 2018. Given that most of the livelihood options are off the wetlands, it is envisaged that the reduced pressure on the wetlands will allow them to build resilience to climate shocks. During 2019, alternative livelihood options were distributed in the districts of Mitooma, Sheema and Bushenyi. The recipients were collated in groups and received enterprises of their choice. Two (2) groups received beehives (105members; 50 Female, 55 Male). One (1) group (28 members; 13 Female and 15 Male and 1 male PWD) received fish fingerlings to stock their fishpond. Two (2) groups (87 members;52 Female; 35 Male) received 4 expectant sows.

A total of 50 modern Kenya Top Bar (KTB) beehives were distributed to the two groups mentioned above in Sheema district. The beehives are expected to produce between 40-60 litres of honey per year. Based on the local market, the current price per litre is USD 8 indicating a potential to raise USD 320-480 from each beehive. Regarding income from the fish, with the 2000 tilapia at 1 year old and average weight of 1.5Kg each, a minimum of USD 5.5 will be earned per fish at the current price. This indicates a potential to raise USD 11,000 (46% of these proceeds going to women). The potential of the 4 sows is 96 piglets per year made in 2 furrowing indicating a total of USD 2,400 earned at a market price of USD 25 per piglet at weaning. Based on the group composition, 59% of this income will go to women.

2.2.4 Needs of the recipient

Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups. At the project sites where wetlands have been restored, the choice of crops promoted included both short maturing (2-3months) and medium maturing (6-12months) crops, taking care that crops that are culturally owned by men and women are both included to avoid reinforcing gender inequality. The project is on course to diversify economic activities for vulnerable communities through the introduction of improved fishing farming and livestock management practices, through making water available to support those activities.

Financial, economic, social and institutional needs. A Livelihoods Restoration Plan was developed in December 2019 to guide the investment in alternative livelihood options to ensure sustainability, economic empowerment of both men and women and maintenance of household and community integrity. Going forward, the project is partnering with two Non-Governmental partners (Environmental Alert and World Vision Uganda) to initiate use of the ILO's Training for Rural Economic Empowerment (TREE) and Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) methodology to uplift vulnerable recipients by enhancing skills in diverse business approaches, saving and enterprise management; and value addition. These are aimed at meeting the actual rather than perceived needs of the beneficiaries, through placements for employment and development of off-farm income generating activities.

2.2.5 Country Ownership

The project is aligned to Uganda Vision 2040, the second National Development Plan (NDP II), the Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS) and the National Climate Change Policy. To further demonstrate the level of country ownership, the President of the Republic of Uganda His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni has in most public events this year referred to the wetland restoration project funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UNDP as a model of how to restore degraded wetlands. In December 2019, the President personally visited Limoto Wetland wise use demonstration site to raise awareness about the importance of protecting wetlands for resilience to climate change and to demonstrate to local communities, leaders from 12 selected Districts and development partners, the integrated model that Uganda is using to guide people to voluntarily leave wetlands and in return be provided with alternative livelihoods which have more economic gains thus restoring the environment. <https://www.mediacentre.go.ug/media/president-tours-restored-wetland-project-pallisa-district>

Furthermore, the project is reflected in the Annual Ministerial Policy statements for Ministry of Water and Environment and the Annual Water and Environment Sector Performance Reports. The project has now been included in the Public Investment Plan FY 2018/19-2020/21 and has been allocated a budget code as part of government co-financing. The Ministry of Water and Environment continues to provide leadership to the project and has appointed a full time National Project Coordinator to oversee the implementation of the project. At local government level, districts have formed project implementation committees and have

initiated council resolutions to provide further commitments. Government continues to provide co-financing to the project, and this has enhanced implementation of project activities and improved on building synergies.

2.2.6 Efficiency and Effectiveness

Overall the project has made good progress towards the achievement of the projected annual targets. To date 6.3% of physical restoration has been realised. This has been augmented by the co-financing which has resulted in the demarcation of wetland boundaries in Pallisa, Namutumba, Kaliro and Bushenyi; training and sensitization of community and districts on wetlands wise use and its significance to climate change, training and equipping of extension workers and Climate Smart Agriculture practices. Benefits accruing from the investment into restoration have exhibited both economic and non-economic benefits based on initial observations. The project will continue to monitor the long-term sustainability of these trends through the course of implementation.

Two sets of earth moving equipment and a low bed carrier were procured to execute restoration activities but are not able to meet the current demand and match the pace of restoration. In order to maximise results, the project has through synergies with other departments and district local governments harnessed the existing equipment at the regions and local government level including staff to realise the annual targets and ensure the objectives are realised as planned. To leverage resources and create tangible results, the project adopted a phased approach on core result areas by focusing on 6 districts while preparatory activities are simultaneously ongoing in the rest of the districts. This approach has enabled full beneficiary participation (committing their time and their livelihood assets) which will guarantee sustainability and consolidated efforts which will result into greater impact.

Using the existing Monitoring and Evaluation system, the project focuses on visualising changes created in lives of the people, status of wetlands after restoration and level of decision making informed by access to weather and climate information. In this reporting period the co-financing realized from UNDP amounted to USD 275,263 of the planned total USD 300,000. This was used for updating the existing project Environment and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for implementation of the ESMP. In addition, it was used to undertake a rapid assessment to generate baseline wetland health and geographic information for all the targeted wetlands in 20 districts in eastern and south western Uganda and obtain georeferenced data on indicators of wetland health. Furthermore, the UNDP funds were used to support field visits to project sites and review meetings to monitor progress and generate lessons to inform design of project interventions. Office equipment and supplies to support project implementation was acquired and information, education and communication materials were prepared to support the project's advocacy efforts. These advocacy efforts resulted into increased voluntary vacation of the wetlands making restoration of those wetlands much easier.

The Government of Uganda co-financing is on track and was used for the following purposes: under output 1 protection of catchments through tree planting, small scale irrigation infrastructure in Butaleja, Bukedea, Kibuku, Buhweju and Ngora districts, 80 km of demarcated boundaries in Pallisa, Namutumba, Kaliro and Bushenyi, staff costs and office space for project staff in Mbarara, Mbale and Kampala, training and sensitization of community and districts on wetlands wise use and its significance to climate change, adoption of remote sensing technologies, improved coordination among institutions have given the project a steady road map to deliver the much anticipated results by Ugandan and the global community. Under output 2 there is investment where Government procured motorcycles for agricultural extension workers in the project districts. Under output 3, operation and maintenance of early warning systems and climate information infrastructure was undertaken.

2.3 PROJECT OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTATION STATUS ¹			
Project Output	Project Activity	Status ²	Implementation progress ³ (%)
Output 1: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated forests	Project Activity 1.1: Small-scale water storage and retention facilities designed and constructed or rehabilitated in critical waterways for communities to benefit from enhanced ecosystem functioning	Activity Started but progress delayed	60%
	<p>The Project targeted to construct 4 small scale water storage/retention facilities, restore 10,000 ha and demarcate 80 Km of restored wetland boundaries. During the reporting period:</p> <p>20 district level meetings were conducted in 20 project districts. Participants were drawn mainly amongst district leadership both technical and political. The main objective of the meetings was to secure commitment of the district leadership towards attainment of restoring the planned 10,000ha. With this commitment the district leaders have cascaded the project aspirations to the lower government levels and local communities. GIS and ecological data have been collected from 20 wetland sites in 24 districts. The data collected is guiding wetland restoration and impact evaluation design.</p> <p>Out of 4 water-retention facilities that had been planned, 1 facility was completed at Nyaruzinga wetland whereas designs and layout plans for the other three facilities (Kandekye- Ruhorobero wetland in Sheema district, Ntungwa – Nyabushoro wetland in Kanungu district and Rufuha wetland in Ntungamo district) have been finalized. Once completed, these facilities will provide water to support on-farm and off farm alternative livelihoods. Besides funding gaps, the construction of the water retention facilities was also delayed on account of being affected by prolonged heavy rains that made excavation works difficult. As a catch-up strategy, the project will frontload the construction of the water retention facilities during the dry periods as guided by the early warning information generated under output 3. In order to achieve this, the project will increase partnerships and synergies with line ministries, departments and agencies, district local governments and the private sector to leverage the use of available equipment.</p> <p>Out of the 10,000-ha targeted during the reporting period, 4,000 ha (or 40% of the target for this year) of degraded wetlands have been restored at Rufuha Wetland in Ntungamo district, Kandekye-Ruhorobero in Sheema district, Lwere wetland in Bukedea and Agu wetland in Ngora district. As a result, there is increased water storage which will facilitate the mini-irrigation schemes to be set up, availability of water for animals and domestic use. The extensive and prolonged community engagement processes carried out by the project affected the pace</p>	Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restoration of 16,000ha of degraded wetland 2) Demarcation of 500Km of restored wetland 3) Construction of 12 small scale water retention facilities. 	

¹ Outputs and Activities reported here should be aligned with the Activities in the Logic Framework and Implementation Timetable of the project.

² Activity Not Yet Due; Activity Started -ahead of schedule; Activity started – progress on track; Activity started but progress delayed; Activity start is delayed.

³ The percentage is based on the average of what was planned and what has been achieved in 2019.

	<p>of restoration. In order to address this and expedite the process, the project is using a multi- engagement method including; use of public places like churches, mosques, public hearings, radio announcements and talk shows. In order to enhance support from the beneficiaries, the Limoto model is being widely publicized and used to demonstrate benefits of restoring wetlands and adopting high value alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>Although, 80km were planned for demarcation, 148.2 Km was demarcated to delineate the wetland boundaries. The additional 68.2Km was demarcated using co-financing from Government of Uganda in Nyamirembe wetland in Bushenyi district and Lwere-Kawo wetland in Bukedea district.</p> <p>Overall, the progress on implementation of this activity has been slow, however, with increased community engagement and demonstrable successes the project expects to pick-up the pace during the subsequent reporting periods and meet its cumulative targets set for the end of the project.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 1.2: Increased water storage and improved inlet streams to increase water delivery</p>	<p>Activity Started but progress delayed</p>	<p>40%</p>
	<p>The key milestone for 2019 was to restore two inlet streams and wetland protection zones. Stakeholder engagement and boundary delineation was completed for one inlet stream (Namakole stream in Mbale District). The stream feeds into River Namatala Wetland system that eventually connects with the larger Mpologoma system that is a catchment to Lake Kyoga. Once the inlet streams are fully restored, they will eventually result into increased ecosystem services including increased water supply, improved microclimate for increased agricultural productivity and fisheries including provision of alternative livelihood options facilitated by the project.</p> <p>As in the case of activity 1.1, the prolonged community engagement processes affected the pace of restoration for inlet seams as well. In tandem with activity 1.1 the project is using a multi - engagement method in order to address this.</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restoration of 6 inlet streams. 	
	<p>Project Activity 1.3 Degraded catchment areas rehabilitated, and land productivity improved</p>	<p>Activity Started but progress delayed</p>	<p>30%</p>
	<p>The project targeted to train 400 community members on improved wetland management techniques as well as map 4 catchment areas in 2019.</p> <p>During the reporting period 200 (105Female and 95Male) were trained. These training sessions took place in the districts of Rubirizi, Buhweju, Mitooma and Rukungiri in south western Uganda, and the districts of Budaka, Tororo, Butaleja and Kaliro in Eastern Uganda. The trainings empowered wetland resource users with knowledge and skills for improved and sustainable utilisation and management of wetland resources.</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restoration of 500ha of degraded catchment; and 2) Construction of 5 soil and water conservation structures 	

	<p>Preparations to undertake mapping of the 4 catchments is currently underway and will be completed in 2020. 643 (403 Male and 240 Female) community members who live and use the wetlands were trained in gender responsive catchment management and rehabilitation techniques in areas adjacent to Nyakambu wetland in Sheema district. As a result, communities have positively welcomed the intervention and have agreed to undertake tree planting and construction of soil and water conservation structures on their pieces of land as part of the restoration process. District and community engagements have made it possible for the collective identification and selection of tree species including fruit trees and commercial trees that are viable in the respective catchments. Commencement of physical restoration and planting is expected to take place in 2020.</p> <p>Given the multi-disciplinary nature of the exercise to map catchment areas, this activity was not accomplished in 2019. A multi-disciplinary team has been constituted to undertake assessment of catchment rehabilitation requirements. The team includes foresters, soil scientists, hydrologists and agronomists. A desk study and preliminary field visits have been undertaken in Nyakambu, Kandenkye-Ruhorobero, Rufuha and Ntungwa-Nyabushoro and Limoto catchments to define the scope of the area and techniques to be used.</p> <p>Overall, despite the delayed start this activity is expected to be on-track to meet end of project targets.</p>		
	<p>Project Activity 1.4: Strengthened wetlands management practices</p>	<p>Activity Started but progress delayed</p>	<p>75%</p>
	<p>In 2019, the project targeted to complete two community-based wetland management plans and improve management of two wetland catchment areas.</p> <p>Accordingly, two community-based wetland management plans were developed for Lake Lemwa wetland in Pallisa district and Ntungwa-Nyabushoro wetland in Kanungu district. The management plans are being used as a guide to ensure that interventions are wisely undertaken by the communities living adjacent to the wetland and other stakeholders involved in wetland management.</p> <p>One of the two planned community-based catchment action plans has been developed for Nyakambu Wetland in Sheema District. In addition, one community group namely Nyakambu wetland conservation association has been trained in catchment management. The communities have identified the tree seedling species/varieties of their choice with guidance from the district technical team.</p> <p>Being a community driven process the pace of this activity was also affected, and these issues are being addressed along with activities 1.1 & 1.2 employing a multi-engagement method to expedite community buy-in. Overall the activity is expected to be on track to meet end of project targets.</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Development 6 wetland management plans. 2) Training of 1,200 wetland resource users (40% female and 60% male) including resource user committees 	

<p>Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment</p>	<p>Project Activity 2.1: Crop diversification and resilient agricultural best practice adopted</p>	Activity started – progress on track	100%
	<p>In 2019, the project had planned to train 800 farmers on resilient agricultural practices.</p> <p>Using GoU counterpart funding the following activities were undertaken;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 farmers (470Male, 330Female) were trained on crop diversification and other resilient agricultural practices such as Climate smart agriculture, sustainable land management, agroforestry practices, and climate smart livestock management practices and technologies in 10 project Districts. 40 (26Male, 14 Female) extension staff were trained in Climate Smart Agriculture approaches and techniques. 	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training of 200 extension staff (40% female and 60% male) on CSA, ISFM, SLM, SFM and other climate resilient technologies 2) Establishment and training of 100 farmer groups and cooperatives on crop diversification and resilient agricultural practices 3) Establish and operationalize 24 site management committees 4) Establish gender responsive 20 small scale infrastructures 	
	<p>Project Activity 2.2 Economically viable and sustainable livelihood and income generating interventions introduced, promoted and supported in the wetland and immediate catchment</p>	Activity Started but progress delayed	40%
	<p>In 2019, the project had planned to train and support 50 farmer groups on alternative livelihoods. During this reporting period, a participatory beneficiary selection criterion was developed, detailed execution modalities were put in place, and relevant data and information on the groups was collected. Based on this, a value chain analysis will be undertaken in 2020 to guide the training and the support interventions for farmer groups.</p> <p>Gender responsive District, sub-county and community level consultative engagements were conducted in Bushenyi and Ngora Districts involving 185 people (57 Female, 128Male). Based on these consultations, actual beneficiaries to receive livelihoods were confirmed in Bushenyi (131 farmers) and Ngora Districts (120 farmers) based on the selection criteria developed. The actual sighting of livelihood infrastructure required was completed, preliminary surveys and designs for 10 fishponds and 2 mini irrigation schemes were completed. Procurements for irrigation equipment, fish fingerlings and feeds are on-going. Roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders for each site have been elaborated and agreed upon facilitated through the project.</p> <p>Selection of 150 beneficiaries (57Female; 93Male) that will receive entrepreneurship development training has been concluded in Sheema, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Ngora and Bukedea districts. The beneficiaries have been categorized depending on their preferred livelihood options. One farmer group in Pallisa district, the Limoto Farmers Association has graduated into a cooperative.</p> <p>Overall the activities under this output have been delayed due to the prolonged community engagement processes involved. As a catch-up strategy, the livelihood Restoration Plan has been completed and will fasten</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 50 farmers groups trained and supported on alternative livelihoods. 2) 10,000 men and women trained on off farm alternative options using the ILO’s Training for Rural Economic Empowerment methodology 3) Placement of at least 50% of the trainees in durable jobs 	

	enterprise selection and distribution of livelihood options.		
Output 3: Strengthening access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target communities	Project Activity 3.1 Meteorological and hydrological infrastructural investments supported including additional manual and automatic weather stations, lightning sensors, hydrological monitoring equipment, agro-meteorological stations, forecasting equipment, and data archiving systems.	Activity Started but progress delayed	30%
	In 2019, all initial activities required for the construction and installation of the hydro-met equipment were completed including identification and mapping out of 41 hydro-met sites, suitability assessment of selected sites, feasibility for installation, designs for the stations, acquisition of land and ownership documentation from 20 district local government accounting officers and evaluation of prospective firms to undertake civil works for the weather stations. A map showing locations where the hydro-met equipment will be installed has been produced. However, the installation of the equipment has faced delays. The 16 water level stations were delayed because of the unexpected prolonged rains. The installation of the 41 hydro-met stations was also not done due to procurement delays in selection of contractors and issuance of the contracts for construction works necessary before equipment installation. Given the criticality of equipment installation, this delay was discussed during the project board meeting held in November 2019. A joint GoU-UNDP committee has been initiated to expedite the procurement. Accordingly, the installation works are expected to be undertaken in 2020 and will be reported in the subsequent reporting period.	Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. 1) Installation of 41 hydro-meteorological equipment	
	Project Activity 3.2 Capacity building of relevant staff on operation and maintenance of climate monitoring equipment, data interpretation, modelling and forecasting.	Activity Started progress on track	70%
	The key milestone in 2019 was to train 20 meteorological and hydrological technicians in the operation and maintenance of hydro-met infrastructure While installation of hydro-met stations has been delayed under activity 3.1 above, the project has focused on improving the capacity of the technical staff on operation and maintenance of equipment using existing stations through frequent in-house initiatives to obtain growth in skills of technical staff. Twenty Five (9 females and 16 male) technical staff at the district level have been trained to operate the equipment, read gauges in the case of manual ones and provide routine maintenance at the stations to resolve cases of faults registered that are not highly technical in nature and do not require support from the central office at Uganda National Meteorological Authority. Four (4) hydrologists (2 females and 2 male) were trained in hydrological modelling for flood forecast and Ten (10) meteorologists (7Male and 3Female) were trained in the use of satellite-based data using government co-financing. Additionally, the recruitment of 25 (8 Female and 17 Male) and 16 field observers to manage Automatic Weather stations and Water level stations respectively was conducted.	Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period. 1) 60 hydro meteorological technical staff trained (both women and men) in use of data analysis software (Python, CDO, GRADs), O&M, data processing and analysis.	

	<p>Project Activity 3.3: Climate-related information/services provided to target areas, such as early warnings on flash floods and extreme weather, agricultural extension advice for a wide variety of crops, short- to long-range weather forecasts.</p>	<p>Activity Started progress delayed</p>	<p>N. A</p>
	<p>This activity is dependent on installation of hydro-met stations which has been delayed under activity 3.1 above. Climate advisories will be developed based on information and forecasts generated by the hydro-met equipment once operational. However, during this reporting period, eighty-six (86) change agents were trained and equipped with skills to interpret and disseminate climate information and weather advisories to the communities. They are expected to interface with farmers in the local communities by providing climate and early warning information that is needed by the vulnerable communities. Feasible communication channels e.g. farmer groups, radios, local CBOs and CSOs were identified by the change agents in delivering climate information to the targeted groups.</p> <p>In addition, a gender responsive training in disseminating climate and early warning information was conducted in Eastern Uganda targeting 42 district officials (11 females and 31 males).</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>1) Sensitize and raise awareness among 10,000 project site farmers, cooperatives and other indirect beneficiaries (men and women) on climate and early warning information/advisories in eastern and south western project districts.</p>	
	<p>Project Activity 3.4: Customized ICT, mobile platforms, and other public and private communication channels identified and/or developed to support dissemination of the above information/services to the 'last mile' users to enable timely and urgent responsive action as well as short / medium / long-term planning for climate-dependent activities in sectors such as agriculture.</p>	<p>Activity Started- ahead of schedule</p>	<p>10%</p>
	<p>The milestone set for 2019 was to roll out the pilot ICT-based communication system. Preparatory process to support the roll out were initiated and the project has begun engagements with the private sector i.e. FIT INSIGHTS Ltd based on its existing partnership with Uganda National Meteorological Authority. FIT INSIGHTS Ltd is expected to create a database for farmers to receive climate and early warning advisories and help in packaging climate information.</p>	<p>Key milestones and deliverables expected to be executed in the next reporting period.</p> <p>1) Support mechanisms to pilot and roll-out ICT-based communication systems to disseminate weather and climate information</p>	

2.4 PROGRESS UPDATE ON THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK INDICATORS

2.4.1 PROGRESS UPDATE ON FUND-LEVEL IMPACT INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK

Fund-level impact Core indicators (Mitigation)	Baseline	Current value ⁴	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes, if any)
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)	483 ha (South western), 141ha Eastern) of wetland restored. 5000 ha of catchment restored	1,833 ha (South western), 2,831 ha (Eastern) of wetland restored 5,000 ha restored catchment (No incremental change over baseline of 5,000 ha)	20,000 ha restored wetland 5000 ha restored catchment	64,370 ha 11,630 ha restored catchment	In 2019, 4000ha of degraded wetland have been restored in Rufuha Wetland in Ntungamo district, Kandekye-Ruhorobero in Sheema district, Lwere wetland in Bukedea and Agu wetland in Ngora district. Although no physical restoration has been achieved to date, key preparatory processes/activities have been initiated i.e. sensitizations, mapping out tree species
Area of agroforestry projects, forest-pastoral systems, or ecosystems –based adaptation systems established or enhanced	2000 ha of agroforestry	5,000 ha (3,000 ha incremental over baseline)	10,000 ha	35,000	The districts of Rukungiri, Ntungamo, Buhweju, Mbale, Budaka, Tororo and Bukedea have been supported with tree seedlings including fruit trees which have been planted covering 3,000 ha on farmer gardens in 2019.
Number (Percentage) of households adopting a wider variety of livelihood strategies/coping mechanisms.	150 HH (52% female)	1,095 HH (53% female) (945 HH incremental over baseline)	15,500 Households - 10% of Households (52% female)	75,000 Households - 50% of Households (52% female)	During the reporting period, 235 households (Bee keeping – 105 HH, Piggery- 102HH, Fishing- 28HH.) adopted wider variety of livelihood strategies/ coping mechanisms.
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).	30 ha	34ha (Incremental 4 ha over baseline)	4000 ha	12,500ha	One water retention facility at Nyaruzinga wetland is nearing completion. This is expected to support an additional 10 hectares of agricultural land. .

⁴ Current value is incremental over and above baseline values

2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT/PROGRAMME LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK ⁵					
Project/Programme indicators (Mitigation/Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value ⁶	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes ⁷ , if any)
A7.0 Strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks					
Use by vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public-sector services of Fund-supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to climate change and variability	1,000 HHs (52% female)	1,000 HHs (52% female) (no incremental change over baseline)	15,500 HHs - 10% of HHs (52% female)	75,000 HHs - 50% of HHs (52% female)	<i>No increase to date</i>
Number of males and females reached by [or total geographic coverage of] climate-related early warning systems and other risk reduction measures established/ strengthened	1,300 females and 1,650 males	1,300 females and 1,650 males (no incremental change over baseline)	30% of the target population receives accurate and actionable climate information and EW	70% of the target population receives accurate and actionable climate information and EW	<i>No increase to date</i>

2.4.2 PROGRESS UPDATE ON PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS OF THE LOGIC FRAMEWORK					
Project indicators (Adaptation)	Baseline	Current value	Target (mid-term)	Target (final)	Remarks (including changes, if any)
Output 1: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated catchments					
Wetlands and natural grasslands rehabilitated	525ha	4,565ha (4,000 ha incremental over baseline)	25,748ha	64,370ha	In 2019, 4,000ha of degraded wetland have been restored in Rufuha Wetland in Ntungamo district, Kandekye-Ruhorobero in Sheema district, Lwere wetland in Bukedea and Agu wetland in Ngora district.
Surface areas restored, rehabilitated or enriched with grassed, herbaceous and wooded vegetation, reducing loss of top soil, protecting riverbanks and improving infiltration in critical areas	7,000ha	7,000 ha (no incremental change over baseline)	7,000Ha	11,630ha	Although no physical restoration has been achieved to date, key preparatory processes/activities have been initiated i.e. sensitizations, mapping out tree species
Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood options in the wetland catchment					
Indicator 2.1. Percentage change in agricultural incomes and alternative livelihoods in the project sites.	1,000HH	1,235HH (235 HHs incremental over baseline of 1,000HH)	60	100% increase in agricultural incomes. 50,500HHs	A household survey conducted in Pallisa district in 2019 indicated that 63% of beneficiaries had started registering an increase in household income

⁵ As per the relevant indicators established in the Funding Proposal and the Performance Measurement Framework, including relevant updates agreed with GCF, if applicable.

⁶ As of 31 December of the relevant calendar year.

⁷ Related to the approved indicators and targets in the Logic Framework.

Indicator 2.2. Number of women involved in livelihoods and employability interventions in the project sites.	100HHs	544 HHs (444 HHs incremental over baseline of 100 HHs)	1,000 (2,440 women)	11,200 HHs (7000 capture fisheries, 2800 apiary, 1400 ecotourism)	In 2019, 44 female headed households benefited from livelihood options that are mainly on-farm and can generate income. Employability interventions that are off-farm await training and placement according to ILO methodology which are planned for 2020.
Output: 3. Strengthening access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target communities					
Indicator 3.1. Number of early flood warning system installed in vulnerable communities	10 installations	10 installations (no incremental change over baseline)	30	41	Mapping, site selection and testing for the procured equipment has been completed, however, installation is yet to be undertaken. As a result, there is no incremental progress to report in this reporting period.
Indicator 3.2. Percentage of population with access to improved climate information and drought, flood and severe storm warnings (disaggregated by gender).	20% (of the total project area population of around 3.9M people)	20% (of the total project area population of around 3.9M people) (no incremental change over baseline)	60%	85% of men and women in the project area have access to improved climate information and flood, drought and severe weather warnings	To date the project still employs the conventional tools to relay weather and climate information. The site-specific weather information will only be realized upon completion of installation activities.

2.5 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenge encountered	Type ⁸	Measures adopted	Impact on the project implementation ⁹	Lessons learned and Other Remarks
Delayed procurement processes (civil works for installation of hydromet equipment) due to inability to get competent vendors for specialized procurements	Procurement	Re-advertised the affected procurements	Delays in initiating project activities. However, given that the project is in the early stages of implementation the impacts are considered minor and resolvable to as to not affect the achievement of the development objectives;	Need to undertake adequate market surveys and pre-qualification process to screen and identify viable vendors. Identify specialized requirement beforehand, plan procurement strategy and engage support from the regional and international UNDP Procurement Offices. Need for a multi-year-work-plan to sequence and prioritize implementation of project activities.

⁸ Implementation; Legal; Financial; Environmental/Social; Political; Procurement; Other; AML/CFT; Sanctions; Prohibited Practices.

⁹ Minor/Solved; Moderate; High.

<p>Delays in funds disbursement (from GCF to UNDP and subsequently to implementing partners) affected implementation of planned key project activities especially those related to infrastructure development that precede other resilience building activities.</p>	<p>Financial</p>	<p>Adaptive Management recourses were employed using UNDP and GoU co-financing to initiate preparatory processes for key project activities with the aim of expediting implementation once funds are available.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>There is a need to identify key project activities, prioritize their implementation by ensuring the early initiation of procurement processes and use of framework contracts as a strategy.</p>
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2.6 REPORT ON CHANGES DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Apart from rescheduling of activities owing to fund disbursement delays, there were no material changes during implementation of the project in this reporting period.

SECTION 3: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

			GCF Financing Only	
			CUMULATIVE THROUGH TO THE END OF THIS RE- PORTING PERIOD	FOR THE CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD
			USD	USD
3.1.1	Opening Fund balance			
		Opening balance ¹		430,539.34
3.1.2	Funded Activity Inflows			
a		Funded Activity Proceeds from GCF to AE:		
i.		Grant Instrument	4,400,104.00	1,782,136.00
ii.		Loan Instrument		
iii.		Equity Instrument		
iv.		Guarantee Instrument		
b		Reflowed funds to the AE		
c		Investment & Other Income		
Total Inflows			4,400,104.00	1,782,136.00
3.1.3	Funded Activity Outflows			
a	Amount used for the Funded Activity	Grant expenditure	3,254,822.97	1,067,394.31
b		Loan disbursed or used ²		
c		Equity paid		
d		Guarantees exercised		
Sub-total Funded Activity Outflows			3,254,822.97	1,067,394.31
a	Reflowed Funds	Reflowed funds paid to GCF		
Sub-total Reflowed Funds			-	-
Total Outflows			3,254,822.97	1,067,394.31
3.1.4	Closing Balance			1,145,281.03
				1,145,281.03

1/ Opening balance should correspond to the closing balance of the prior reporting period

2/ Loan disbursed or used by the AE out of GCF Proceeds

SECTION 4: REPORT PROJECT SPECIFIC ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS & GENDER

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS AND GENDER ELEMENT

During the reporting period, there has been no change in the initial predicted/ assessed project risks. The Project has been and continues to be managed as a Moderate risk Project despite the initial safeguard risk screening assigning the project an overall category of LOW yet it had two Moderate risks. As per UNDP SES policy, the overall categorization should be equivalent to the single highest risk's significance. This oversight is however of no significance to the continuous implementation of the project

During the project implementation in 2019, no major negative environmental and social impacts or risks have been reported/encountered. All the implementing partners and responsible parties have complied with all the mitigation measures stipulated in the Environment and Social Management framework.

Status of compliance with applicable laws and regulations and the conditions and covenants under FAA

Applicable laws and regulations/ conditions and covenants	Status of compliance
<p>FAA Clause 6.01 This Agreement shall enter into effect on the date upon which the Fund dispatches to the Accredited Entity a notice of its acceptance of the evidence specified below ("Effective Date"):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A duly authorized and executed copy of this Agreement by the Accredited Entity; (b) Delivery of a certificate, in a form and substance satisfactory to the Fund, which has been issued by the Accredited Entity's most senior legal officer, confirming that this Agreement entered into by the Accredited Entity has been duly authorized or ratified by all necessary corporate actions, duly executed and delivered on behalf of the Accredited Entity, and is legally binding and enforceable upon the Accredited Entity in accordance with its terms; (c) An indicative disbursement schedule by the Accredited Entity indicating month and year for the disbursement of the GCF Proceeds by the Fund to the GCF Account for the implementation of the Funded Activity; and (d) Submission by the Accredited Entity, in a form and substance satisfactory to the Fund, of a revised logic framework, including the quantifiable and measurable inputs at activity level, which will contribute to the Project's objective. 	<p>FAA clause 6.01 was fulfilled as of 30 June 2017.</p>
<p>FAA Clause 8.01 The obligation of the Fund to disburse GCF Proceeds in connection with the Funded Activity under this Agreement shall be subject to the following conditions having been fulfilled to the satisfaction, in form and substance, of the Fund:</p> <p>(a) Conditions precedent to first disbursement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Effectiveness of this Agreement; (ii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of an executed copy of the Subsidiary Agreement, in the form of a Project Document, between the Accredited Entity and the Executing Entity. <p>(b) Conditions precedent to the second disbursement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Confirmation by Accredited Entity in the first APR, that the following studies were conducted and completed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A detailed design study of the small-scale water storage and detention facilities, and detailed plans for silt traps drainage, flood control and maximum water recuperation (output 1 as described in the logic framework in the Funded Proposal); 	<p>FAA clause 8.01(a) and (d) (iii – v) for first disbursement has been submitted and fulfilled as of 29 September 2017.</p> <p>FAA clause 8.01 (b) for second disbursement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) As confirmed in the first APR, the four studies have been conducted and completed as of October 2018. (ii) The reviewed cost of wetlands restoration was submitted to the GCF Secretariat on October 2018 and since then, UNDP has been waiting for confirmation of fulfilment from the GCF Secretariat. (iii) The operation and maintenance plan were submitted to the GCF Secretariat on 31 October 2018 and since then, UNDP has been waiting for confirmation of fulfilment from the GCF Secretariat.

<p>2) A suitability assessment of agricultural and water management techniques in the project sites, cost-benefit analysis, and market study in the target wetland areas to identify gaps, employment needs and income streams that are resilient to climate change, including market viability assessment (output 2 as described in the logic framework in the Funding Proposal);</p> <p>3) A technical design study for the meteorological and hydrological infrastructure, capacity assessment of existing meteorological and hydrological technicians, identification of products and required data for producing bulletins and advisories based on community defined criteria, and viability assessment of different sources of revenues for SMS-based and traditional communication systems to deliver climate information (output 3 as described in the logic framework in the Funding Proposal); and</p> <p>4) A cost analysis of wetlands restoration in each of the project's districts;</p> <p>(ii) Submission by the Accredited Entity of the reviewed cost of wetlands restoration in each project's district based on the results of site-specific studies; and</p> <p>(iii) Delivery by the Accredited Entity, in form and substance satisfactory to the Fund, of an operation and maintenance plan, which shall include the long-term sustainability of the functioning of the early warning system, including the management of climate information. The operation and maintenance plan shall take into consideration the support of the Host Country towards establishing an operations, management and sustainability unit to be financed by the Host Country, as described in the letter submitted by the Host Country to the Fund on 4 May 2016, which was shared with the Accredited Entity before the approval decision was taken.</p> <p>(c) Conditions precedent to fifth disbursement:</p> <p>(i) Submission by Accredited Entity to the Fund of a detailed operations and maintenance plan for the meteorological and hydrological infrastructure during project implementation and after its completion.</p> <p>(d) General conditions for all disbursements:</p> <p>(i) Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy per cent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed have been spent for Eligible Expenditures;</p> <p>(ii) Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and financial information in accordance with the AMA;</p> <p>(iii) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement, in accordance with the template attached hereto (Schedule 6), signed by the person or persons authorized to do so, within thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the disbursement is requested to be made, which date of disbursement shall not be later than the Closing Date;</p> <p>(iv) Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence, satisfactory to the Fund, of the authority of the person or persons authorized to sign each Request for Disbursement and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person; and</p> <p>(v) Delivery of the Fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence indicating the status and amount of the co-financing funds disbursed and applied to the Funded Activity implementation activities up to the date of the request for funds made by the Accredited Entity.</p>	<p>FAA clause 8.01 (d) for third disbursement has not been submitted to the GCF Secretariat given that the second disbursement has not been spent to 70%. It is hoped that this condition shall be met by end of March 2020 so that submission of the request shall be made thereafter.</p> <p>FAA Clause 8.01 (c) and (d) for fifth disbursement will be fulfilled at the respective disbursement request period.</p>
<p>Clause 9.02</p> <p>(f) Prior to commencing any construction works or activities for the implementation of the project, the Accredited Entity shall submit the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed, in a form and substance satisfactory to the GCF Secretariat.</p>	<p>An Environment and Social Management Plan has been prepared and shall be shared with GCF by April 2020</p>
<p>Clause 9.01</p> <p>(d) General Conditions for all disbursements</p> <p>(i). Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the fund by the Accredited Entity of evidence that at least seventy percent (70%) of the funds previously disbursed have been spent for Eligible Expenditures</p>	<p>Given that the project has utilized only 54% of total budgeted funds for 2019, the project needs to continue utilizing the available funds to reach the 70% of the funds previously disbursed before UNDP can make a submission to GCF.</p>

(ii). Other than in relation to the first disbursement, submission to the fund by the Accredited Entity of APRs and Financial Information in accordance with the AMA	In addition to the first disbursement requirements, UNDP submitted APR for 2017 and 2018 plus the relevant financial information
(iii). Delivery to the fund by the Accredited Entity of a Request for Disbursement in accordance with the temperate attached hereto (Schedule 6) signed by the person or persons authorised to do so within thirty (30) calendar days prior to the date on which the disbursement is requested to be made, which date of disbursement shall not be later than the closing date.	Done for 2 nd and 3 rd disbursements pending satisfaction of the conditions for submission of request for 4 th disbursement
(iv). Delivery to the fund by the Accredited Entity of Evidence, satisfactory to the fund of the authority of the person or persons authorised to sign each request for disbursement and the authenticated specimen signature of each such person	Done through UNDP HQ
(v). Delivery to the Fund by the Accredited Entity of the Evidence indicating the status and amount of the co-financing funds disbursed and applied to the Funded Activity implementation activities up to the date of the request for funds made by the accredited Entity.	2019 Financing commitments for both UNDP and the Ministry of Water and Environment have been realised.
Law or Regulation 1: National Environment Management Act Cap 153 specifically: Carrying out Environment and Social Impact Assessment before commencement of any activity likely to have a negative impact in the wetland.	In compliance. The ESMF has been updated and customised to suite the site-specific local setting. Environment and Social Impact Assessments are being done for project sites. Certificates of approval of the Environment and social impact assessments shall be sought from NEMA.
Law or Regulation 2: Employment Act 2006	All provisions of the Employment Act are being complied with. No complaints have been raised by the labour workforce to-date.

(3) Provide a report on the progress made in implementing environmental and social management plans (ESMPs) and frameworks (ESMFs) describing achievements, and specifying details outlined in the tables below.

Implementation of management plans and programmes

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period, including monitoring	(ii) outputs during the reporting period	(iii) key environmental, social and gender issues, risks and impacts addressed during implementation	(iv) any pending key environmental, social and gender issues needing accredited entity's actions and GCF attention

<p>During 2019, only one water retention facility was constructed at Nyaruzinga Wetland in Bushenyi District. The MWE has guidelines for management of projects being implemented in wetland areas. These guidelines were followed and as a result, no negative environmental and social aspects have been reported to date.</p>	<p>One (1) Water retention valley dam constructed.</p>	<p>Site specific Environment and Social Impact Assessment has been done for two (2) sites Limoto and Nyaruzinga Wetland Sites. In addition, Environment and social Management Plans for the two sites have also been developed detailing on measure to address any likely negative impacts to the Environment and Social wellbeing. Project briefs have been prepared for submission to the National Environment Management Authority for Approval</p> <p>A flora and fauna monitoring programme will be set up for this project in 2020. This document will additionally outline the concrete steps required to be undertaken to mitigate and/or manage potential weed infestations. The monitoring programme shall also involve undertaking a detailed baseline species study for each site, including both, the number as well as the population densities of each species, including invasive species if any. In case of any trace of invasive species, suitable ecologically benign interventions will be implemented to remove them and ensure that the source of infestation is addressed.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>
<p>In order to mitigate against any possible environmental and social risks due to changing to alternative livelihoods, stakeholder engagement has been a continuous process.</p> <p>In 2019, stakeholders were involved/ consulted during the ESIA for Limoto and Nyaruzinga, preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Wetland Boundary mapping and making. Engagement was done through household surveys, key-informant interviews and focus-group discussions.</p>		<p>The low to moderate risks areas that are likely to be encountered have been identified, especially in parts of the Eastern region where rice farming is practiced in the wetlands, which in certain circumstances has become a profitable business although bio-physically detrimental. In addition, as per the pre-conditions by the fund, a livelihood restoration plan has been finalized and will be used for implementation in the cases where the Funded Activities may adversely affect the livelihood of communities.</p>	

Implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan

(i) activities implemented during the reporting period	(ii) dates and venues of engagement activities	(iii) information shared with stakeholders	(iv) outputs including issues addressed during the reporting period
<p>Stakeholder consultations on the restoration of Ntungwa-Nyabushoro wetland located in the two sub-counties of k</p>	<p>On 8th October 2019, the Ministry of Water and Environment team held a full day stakeholder meeting at the Nyamirama sub-county headquarters</p>	<p>Undertook stakeholder consultations at upper and lower district local Government levels</p>	<p>Awareness and sensitization of the local government leaders at all levels of the need and process of</p>

Kambunga and Nyamirama in Kanungu district	that included all technical staff from the sub-county, LCIII chairperson, all LCII chairpersons, LCI chairpersons, and religious leaders from the sub-county.	for the restoration of Ntungwa-Nyabushoro wetland.	restoration of Ntungwa-Nyabushoro wetland in Kanungu district done.
Implementation of the grievance redress mechanism			
(i) a description of issues/complaints received during the reporting period	No complaints were recorded. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is in place to guide solving of any complaints that may arise.		

4.2 GENDER ACTION PLAN

The GCF project emphasises the inter-linkage between gender and environment. To steer the gender component, the project developed a gender action plan in December 2018 for implementation during 2019 to mainstream gender in the three components of the project.

During the 2019 implementation period, UNDP assigned duties of a gender specialist attached to another project to support the implementation of the gender actions of this project, in addition partner agencies fielded their gender focal points and formed a gender team responsible for mainstreaming gender in the entire project. In addition, the focal point persons worked closely with Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP) an NGO that was identified to support the project on GBV prevention for the two pilot districts of Bushenyi and Pallisa. As part of the project the following interventions were focussed on:

Mainstreamed gender in the work plans: Gender issues were identified for each component and mainstreamed into the draft annual work plan for 2020 and summarized draft Gender Action Plan 2020. Accordingly, the annual and quarterly work plans focus on issues such as equality, resource access and utilization, strengthening community-level governance. These have been made more gender responsive and project activities including livelihood, enterprise selection, and community engagements were conducted with an enhanced gender lens involving both men and women.

Gender training: Built capacity of 77 staff (29 female and 49 male) at national and district level (western and eastern region districts) on gender mainstreaming and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention.

Formative research on Violence Against Women and Girls was conducted between December 2018 and May 2019 and the results of this study are being used to inform Gender Based Violence prevention actions for communities leaving the wetlands to acquire new livelihood options. Activities were carried out in the two pilot districts of Bushenyi and Pallisa. In addition, the findings of the formative research have been used to inform the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) which is meant to guide strategic actions in restoring livelihoods of persons affected by the wetland restoration.

An inception meeting both at national and district level was conducted on the interventions of the GBV in the pilot districts to create awareness on Gender Based Violence prevention. The National level inception meeting had 28 participants (16Male, 12Female) from Line Ministries of Water and Environment, Gender, Labour and Social Development, Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries, districts of Bushenyi and Pallisa, Environmental Alert, Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention, Applied Research Bureau and United Nations Development Programme.

Capacity needs assessment was conducted for the sectors responsible for wetland and livelihoods restorations. A total of 14 Partner Agencies needs were assessed (Bushenyi, Pallisa, Ministry of Water and Environment, International Union for Conservation of Nature, World Vision, Environment Alert, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, United Nations Development Programme, Uganda National Meteorological Authority, Uganda Police, Volunteer Effort for Development Concern, Action Aid and Heifer International). The report was used to build the capacity of the partner Agencies.

Developed draft standardized materials for implementation of Gender Based Violence intervention activities, this standardized material will be used to guide implementation of the prevention of Gender Based Violence activities for the pilot districts.

Conducted district engagement in 2 sub-counties (Putiputi and Bumbari) in pilot districts of Pallisa and Bushenyi respectively in preparation for community-based capacity building.

The Gender Action plan (GAP) did not have a separate budget, however, the activities have been mainstreamed into the project activity plan. However, there have been challenges on achieving gender results as outlined below:

1. Inadequate skills for mainstreaming gender and gender-based violence prevention into the project.
2. Existing cultural norms and stereotypes. Socially ascribed roles and responsibilities given to women and men have affected the level of women's participation in some of the project activities.
3. Majority access and control of land being with Men has affected the choices for alternative on-farm livelihoods selected by women depending on their level of access and control.

Strategies to address the challenges

1. Capacity building of the staff both at the national and the district level on mainstreaming gender and gender-based violence prevention actions.
2. Involvement of both women and men in the community engagements and project activities to ensure that women participate in the project activities
3. Selection of livelihood options takes into consideration the needs of women and men to ensure the options women choose are those where they have access and control over the benefits of the livelihood option. In addition, consider livelihood options that require less land and can be intensive for increased production. There is a need for providing a combination of short and long term, maturing varieties of crops and breeds of animals.
4. Community awareness is essential to make men and women understand the importance of and promote equal participation as well as sharing responsibilities and contributions for the family welfare.

Lessons learnt

1. Continuous capacity building on gender is a good strategy for staff to appreciate the importance of gender equality and promote mainstreaming of gender into the project
2. Involvement of women and men in the project activities has helped to increase the number of women benefiting and participating in the project actions.
3. Livelihoods options are very crucial for empowerment of women, this has helped to improve their incomes for example some of the women have been able to afford basic needs and pay school fees for their children.
4. Sustainability structures are very important for the continued productivity of the livelihood options provided for both men and women in the project, so that none of them is attracted to return to the wetland. This has been done through formation of mixed groups with both men and women so that both are empowered equally.

4.2.1. PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT-LEVEL GENDER ACTION PLAN SUBMITTED WITH THE FUNDING PROPOSAL.

Actions	Indicators	Targets, including sex-disaggregated targets	Responsibilities	Budget	Responsible Institutions	Report on annual Progress
Action 1.1.1 Hold 60 public consultation and awareness meetings targeting women and men at 20 wetland restoration sites	60 public consultations and awareness held with 40% women, 40% men and 20% youth at 20 wetland	60 consultations (40% women, 40% men and 20% youth)	Gender Focal point person at Ministry of Water and Environment	27,027.03	MWE	Held two consultative meetings and a total of 303 community members attended the meetings (217M 71%, 86F, 29%) and they were mobilized on and sensitized on critical functions of the wetlands in Kandekye-Ruhorobero wetland system in Shuuku and Rugarama sub counties in Sheema district.

	restoration sites					
Action 1.1.2 Undertake gender responsive physical restoration of 10,000 (5000 in East and 5000 in West) hectares of wetlands from 20 sites (Blocking of drainage channels, planting vegetation etc)	40% women, 40% men and 20% youth's participating in gender responsive restoration of 10,000 hectares of wetlands in 20 sites (West 5000 and East 5000)	40% women, 40%men and 20% youth	Gender focal point person at Ministry of Water and Environment	49,459 .46	MWE	4,000 hectares of Rufuha, Kawo/Lwere and Agu, Ntungwa, Kandekye wetland was restored. 1,753 stakeholders (1198M 68%, among these they were male youths 355 (30%) 555F, 32%) among these were female youths 105(18%) participated in Stakeholder engagement meetings for formation of wetland restoration committees.
Action 1.1.3 Collect gender responsive baselines using GIS and ecological data to support impact evaluation design	Number of women, men and youth participating in gender responsive baseline GIS and ecological data collection	5% female staff	Gender Focal person at MWE	14,864 .86	MWE	30 sector level staff (11F and 19M) trained on GIS and Google earth and Google Engine 35 staff from Eastern Uganda (26M,9F) and 37 staff in South Western Uganda (27Males and 10 Females) were trained on GIS in Tororo and Kabale respectively.
Action 1.3.2 Training at least 400 men and women on sustainable use of wetlands		40% women, 40%men and 20% youth	Gender focal point person Ministry of Water and Environment	20,000 .00	MWE	810 wetland users (490M, 60% 320F 40%) trained on sustainable Wetland use in Buhweju, Mitooma, Rubirizi and Rukungiri

<p>Action 1.3.5 Initiate better land and water catchment management activities for improved water storage and inlet streams at 2 wetland restoration sites</p>	<p>Number of females and males participating in land and water management committees</p>	<p>Number of females and males participating in land and water management committees</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at Ministry of Water and Environment</p>	<p>10,000.00</p>	<p>MWE</p>	<p>80 wetland users (51M,29F) were sensitized on tree growing and soil and water conservation strategies up stream as a way of ensuring quality and functional water reservoirs down stream</p>
<p>Action 2.2.1 Participatory selection of beneficiaries (men, women and youth) for technical skills training for employment in key economic sectors viable in wetland areas targeting both women and men</p>	<p>Number of women, men and youth benefiting from technical skills training for employment in key economic sectors</p>	<p>Number of women, men and youth benefiting from technical skills training for employment in key economic sectors</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at MAAIF</p>	<p>7,000.00</p>	<p>MAAIF</p>	<p>Selected 150 (57F,93M) beneficiaries - 30 beneficiaries per district –in the 5 districts (Ngora, Bukedea, Bushenyi, Sheema and Ntungamo</p>
<p>Action 2.2.3 Train and Support 50 viable farmers groups and cooperatives. (50% women including youth girls and boys and 50% men with the necessary small-scale infrastructure for identified livelihood options (e.g. beehives, solar powered irrigation, fish ponds, Piggery units, fruit processing plants, cold storage, etc.</p>	<p>25 female and 25 male farmers group and cooperated trained and supported with small-scale infrastructure for identified livelihood options.</p>	<p>25 female and 25 male farmers group and cooperated trained and supported with small-scale infrastructure for identified livelihood options.</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at MAAIF</p>	<p>20,000.00</p>	<p>MAAIF</p>	<p>Initiated the process of supporting the farmer groups and cooperatives and the actual beneficiaries and groups to be supported will be done in 2020.</p>

<p>Action 2.1.3 Conduct District, sub-county and community levels consultative engagements. (targeting at least 30% women and 20% youth).</p>	<p>Number of women, youth and men participating at the district, sub-county level and community level consultative meetings</p>	<p>Number of women, youth and men participating at the district, sub-county level and community level consultative meetings</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at MAAIF</p>		<p>MAAIF</p>	<p>185 community members (128F, 57M) participated in the Gender responsive community level consultative (57F, 128M)</p>
<p>Action 2.1.2 Train at least 800 farmers (targeting at least women 30%, youth 20%) at all project sites on crop diversification and resilient agricultural practices. 9 Groups and catchment approaches), CSA, SLM, agroforestry (fertility, fodder, firewood, fruits/food, wetland bank stabilisation).</p>	<p>Train 300 women, 160 youths and 340 men on resilient agricultural practices</p>	<p>Train 300 women, 160 youths and 340 men on resilient agricultural practices</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at MAAIF</p>		<p>MAAIF</p>	<p>3,360 farmers (2010M, 135F) trained on crop diversification in 15 districts of the project sites.</p> <p>Trained 6860 (2580F, 4280M) farmers trained in resilient agricultural practices</p>
<p>Action 2.2.3 Train and Support 50 viable farmers groups and cooperatives. (50% women including youth girls and boys and 50% men with the necessary small-scale infrastructure for identified livelihood options (e.g. beehives, solar powered irrigation, fish ponds, Piggery units, fruit</p>	<p>25 female and 25 male farmers group and cooperatives trained and supported with small-scale infrastructure for identified</p>	<p>25 female and 25 male farmers group and cooperatives trained and supported with small-scale infrastructure for identified livelihood options.</p>	<p>Gender Focal point person at MAAIF</p>		<p>MAAIF</p>	<p>11,200 women benefited from livelihood options that mainly on farm and can generate income.</p>

processing plants, cold storage, etc.	d livelihood options.					
Action 2.2.3 Train extension officers on resilient agriculture	Number of female and male extension officers trained on resilient agriculture	Number of female and male extension workers trained on resilient agriculture	Gender focal point person at MAAIF		MAAIF	Trained 200 (114M,86F) extension officers on resilient agriculture
Action 3.1.1 Site verification and formalisation of land utilisation and access rights at 41 sites for installation of Hydro-meteorological infrastructure.	Number of females and males participating in site verification and formation of land utilization at the 41 sites for hydro-meteorological	Number of females and males participating in site verification and formation of land utilization at the 41 sites for hydro-meteorological	Gender focal point person at UNMA		UNMA	Identified and mapped out 41 hydro-met services and the 41 hydro-met equipment are still pending installation.
Action 3.2.1. Train at least 20 meteorological and hydrological technicians (both women and men) on operation and maintenance of hydromet infrastructure.	20 female and male meteorological and hydrological technicians on O&M of hydromet infrastructure	20 female and male meteorological and hydrological technicians on O&M of hydromet infrastructure	Gender focal point person at UNMA		UNMA	Trained a total of 14 staff= Trained 4 (2 female, 2male) hydrologists in hydrological modelling for flood forecast Trained 10 staff (7M and 2F) in satellite-based data

<p>Action 3.3.3 Translate, print and disseminate gender responsive climate and weather information including production of awareness and visibility materials</p>	<p>Number of gender responsive climate and weather information printed and disseminated</p>	<p>Number of gender responsive climate and weather information printed and disseminated</p>	<p>Gender focal point person at UNMA</p>		<p>UNMA</p>	<p>6% of the population accessed climate information through monthly weather bulletins, TV, Radio.</p> <p>In addition, FIT INSIGHTS Ltd a private sector entity with vast experience in similar initiatives, has been selected to disseminate climate information</p>
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4.3 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Task: Carry out environmental and social Impact Assessment of all project related construction development to determine the significance of environmental and social impacts to develop and implement suitable Environmental and Social Mitigation/ Management Plans.

- a. International consultancy to train Ministry of Water and Environment and other responsible parties female and male Staff on ESIA aspects
- b. Stakeholder Engagement (female and Male) at the District, Sub County, and Community levels in the 24 districts
- c. Collect data on Social Economic Demographics of the PAPs
- d. Carry out Biodiversity surveys (flora and Fauna analysis)
- e. Assess the environmental physical elements (soil and water samples for Laboratory analysis, pollution and Air Quality) in 20 project Districts
- f. Compilation and submission of Project Briefs to NEMA for approval.

Task: Establishment, capacity strengthening and operationalization of a Grievance Redress Mechanism/system (GRM) at the Village, Sub-County, District and National levels to address complaints arising out of implementation of Project Activities.

- a. Develop, Validate and disseminate Project Grievance Redress Manual/Handbook
- b. Conduct meetings to formulate gender responsive GRC at the Village, sub county, District and National Level
- c. Develop Training materials and conduct trainings for the GRC on their roles targeting both females and males
- d. Operationalize the GRC (register complaints and convene weekly meetings to address them)
- e. Quarterly Technical backstopping and Monitoring of the operations of the GRCS

Task: Supervising and monitoring the contractor undertaking construction for observance and compliance with the environmental and social requirements and standards.

- a. supervision to ensure that there are no incidences of child labour, sexual harassment / any form of gender based violence during construction, provision of protective / safety measures including safety gear, first aid kits, availability of HIV/AIDS prevention messages, issuance of employment contracts with clear terms to employees, and equality/equity in provision of employment opportunities for all categories including; men, women, youths and elderly.

Task: Data collection on environmental and social aspects for updating the M&E framework

- a. Participating in the project monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities for purposes of ensuring that the results framework and data collection systems have enough parameters and indicators on environmental, Gender and social issues, and that the reports sufficiently reflect progress and achievements on environmental, Gender and social safeguard issues.

Task: Integration of Gender aspects in Project implementation.

- a. Hold quarterly gender working team meetings
- b. Technical backstopping and monitoring of Gender Equality in Project Implementation
- c. Gender Capacity Building trainings for the District Project Implementing Teams in the 24 districts (to be done by the District Community Development Office)

- d. Hold four Radio Talk shows (two per region) on gender equality and wetland management
- e. Hold community dialogues in each of the 24 districts on Gender in wetland wise and management and associated catchments.

4.4 PLANNED ACTIVITIES ON GENDER ELEMENTS

1. Gender action plan for 2020 focuses only on mainstreaming of gender under the three components for sustainability in the promotion of gender equality in the implementation of wetland restoration and some of activities include;
2. Carry out Gender responsive Stakeholder engagements; defining wetland boundaries and verification of the inventory list
3. Undertake gender responsive Stakeholder engagements for production of maps set controls, ground truth and agree on the boundaries.
4. Undertake Stakeholder engagement to select and agree on appropriate restoration techniques; develop gender sensitive rehabilitation action plan.
5. Train 500 community members and extension workers in sustainable land management techniques
6. Develop 6 gender responsive Community based wetland management plans and constitute 6 gender responsive wetland user committees
7. Train 1,000 wetland resource users (40% female and 60% male) including resource user committees in sustainable wetland management
8. Establish and/or Train 100 farmer groups and cooperatives (targeting at least women 30%, youth 20%) on crop diversification and resilient agricultural practices (60 in East and 60 in West) in line with selected enterprises and technologies.
9. Support livelihoods options in the project sites for females and males (beehives, cold storage facilities, solar panels, biogas equipment, agro processing equipment etc.
10. Technical skills training on off-farm activities of 10,000 men and women (at least 40% female) using the ILO's Training for Rural Economic Empowerment methodology
11. Sensitize and raise awareness among 10,000 project site farmers, cooperatives and other indirect beneficiaries (men and women) on climate and early warning information/advisories in eastern and south western project districts.
12. Hold 2 gender responsive meetings and workshops to generate climate and weather information at local and regional levels in East and South western regions

Specific gender activities:

1. Capacity building for district technical teams on Gender mainstreaming and Gender Based Violence prevention
2. Technical backstopping and support supervision to the district gender teams to review the mainstreaming of gender into the three components
3. Two Talk shows in the districts on gender, Gender Based Violence Prevention and Climate change

Hold community dialogues in the 24 districts gender/Gender Based Violence Prevention and wetland wise use

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 1. Updated implementation timetable for the Funded Activity.

TASK	2020				2021				2022				2023				2024				2025							
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
Output 1: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated forests																												
Activity 1.1. Small-scale water storage and retention facilities designed and constructed or rehabilitated in critical waterways for																												
Activity 1.2. Increased water storage and improved inlet streams to increase water																												
Activity 1.3: Degraded catchment areas rehabilitated, and land																												
Activity 1.4 Strengthened wetlands management practices																												
Output 2: Improved agricultural practices and alternative livelihood																												
Activity 2.1 Crop diversification and resilient agricultural best practice adopted																												
Activity 2.2 Economically viable and sustainable livelihood and income generating interventions introduced, promoted and																												
Output 3: Strengthening access to climate and early warning information to farmers and other target																												
3.1 Meteorological and hydrological infrastructural investments supported including additional manual and automatic weather stations, lightning sensors, hydrological monitoring equipment, agro-meteorological stations,																												

