ADAPTATION FUND

# LOCALLY-LED ADAPTATION PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL FOR SINGLE COUNTRY

## PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

### Project/Programme information

| Title of Project/Programme | PACT: Enhancing climate resilience in Busoga sub-region through locally led adaptation strategies |
|---|---|
| Country | Uganda |
| Thematic Focal Area | Multisector projects |
| Type of Implementing Entity | National Implementing Entity |
| Implementing Entity | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| Executing Entity | Victoria Basin Facility for Propulsion of Clean Development |
| Amount of Financing Requested | US$5,000,000 |
| Letter of Endorsement signed | Yes ☒ No ☐ |
| Stage of Submission | ☒ This concept has been submitted before ☒ This is a response to comments on the first submission |

Please note that concept note documents should not exceed 50 pages, including annexes.

## Table of Acronyms

| Acronym | Full form | Acronym | Full form |
|---|---|---|---|
| AF | Adaptation Fund | AF SRF | Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework |
| CAAP | Community Adaptation Action Plan | CAC | Community Adaptation Committee |
| CAIF | Community Adaptation Investment Facility | C1–C5 | Components 1–5 |
| CSA | Climate-Smart Agriculture | DDP | District Development Plan |
| DPO | District Production Officer | DWRM | Directorate of Water Resources Management |
| EE | Executing Entity | ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan | ESP | Environmental and Social Policy |
| FFS | Farmer Field School | FPIC | Free, Prior and Informed Consent |
| GAP | Gender Action Plan | GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GESI | Gender Equality and Social Inclusion | GIZ | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism | IE | Implementing Entity |
| IP | Indigenous Peoples | LLA | Locally Led Adaptation |
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries | MEAL | Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning |
| MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment | NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action | NARO | National Agricultural Research Organisation |
| NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan | NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NDP | National Development Plan | NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NIE | National Implementing Entity | O&M | Operation and Maintenance |
| PACT | Participatory Adaptation and Community Transformation | PFG | Project Formulation Grant |
| PWD | Person with Disability | SAP | Struggle Against Poverty |
| SRF | Strategic Results Framework | ToC | Theory of Change |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistics | UCSATP | Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project |
| UgIFT | Uganda Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers Program | UNMA | Uganda National Meteorological Authority |
| USP | Unidentified Sub-Project | VfM | Value for Money |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loan Association | VSBK | Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln |
| WUC | Water User Committee | ZARDI | Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute |

## PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT.

**Provide brief information on the problem the proposed project/programme is aiming to solve. Outline the economic, social, development, and environmental context in which the project would operate.**

### Uganda and Busoga climate vulnerability context

Uganda is highly vulnerable to climate change because its economy, food systems and rural livelihoods remain strongly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, natural resources and climate-sensitive local enterprises. Uganda's total population is estimated at 45.9 million, with an annual population growth rate of 2.9%, while nearly half of the population is under 18 years of age (UBOS, 2024). Although the country has recorded sustained economic growth, poverty, rapid population growth, high youth dependency and limited adaptive capacity continue to expose rural households to climate shocks. Agriculture remains central to household survival and national development, contributing approximately 24.09% to GDP, yet it is highly sensitive to rainfall variability, rising temperatures, dry spells, flooding and ecosystem degradation (World Bank, 2023; UBOS, 2024).

National climate evidence shows that Uganda is already experiencing warming, shifting rainfall patterns and more frequent climate extremes. Average temperatures have risen by about 1.3°C since the 1960s, with increased frequency of hot days and hot nights, while rainfall has become less reliable, with declining seasonal rainfall in some periods and more intense rainfall events in others. Future projections indicate continued warming, greater aridity during dry periods, heavier rainfall events, increased flood risk, higher evaporation and growing pressure on water, food production, infrastructure and ecosystem services (World Bank, 2021; GIZ, 2021; IPCC, 2021). These trends are expected to deepen food insecurity, water stress, crop losses, public health risks and livelihood instability, especially among smallholder households.

Busoga sub-region is particularly exposed because climate stress interacts with entrenched socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability. The sub-region comprises 11 districts: Bugiri, Bugweri, Buyende, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo and Namutumba. It is characterised by undulating plains, river valleys, lake shores and wetlands, with low-lying areas near Lake Kyoga, Lake Victoria, the River Nile and the Mpologoma wetland system exposed to seasonal flooding and wetland pressure. PACT will focus direct implementation on the five assessed districts (Figure 1) of **Iganga, Kaliro, Luuka, Bugweri and Namutumba**, where the current evidence base is strongest. Wider Busoga will be treated as the learning and replication geography, not the first-phase implementation geography.

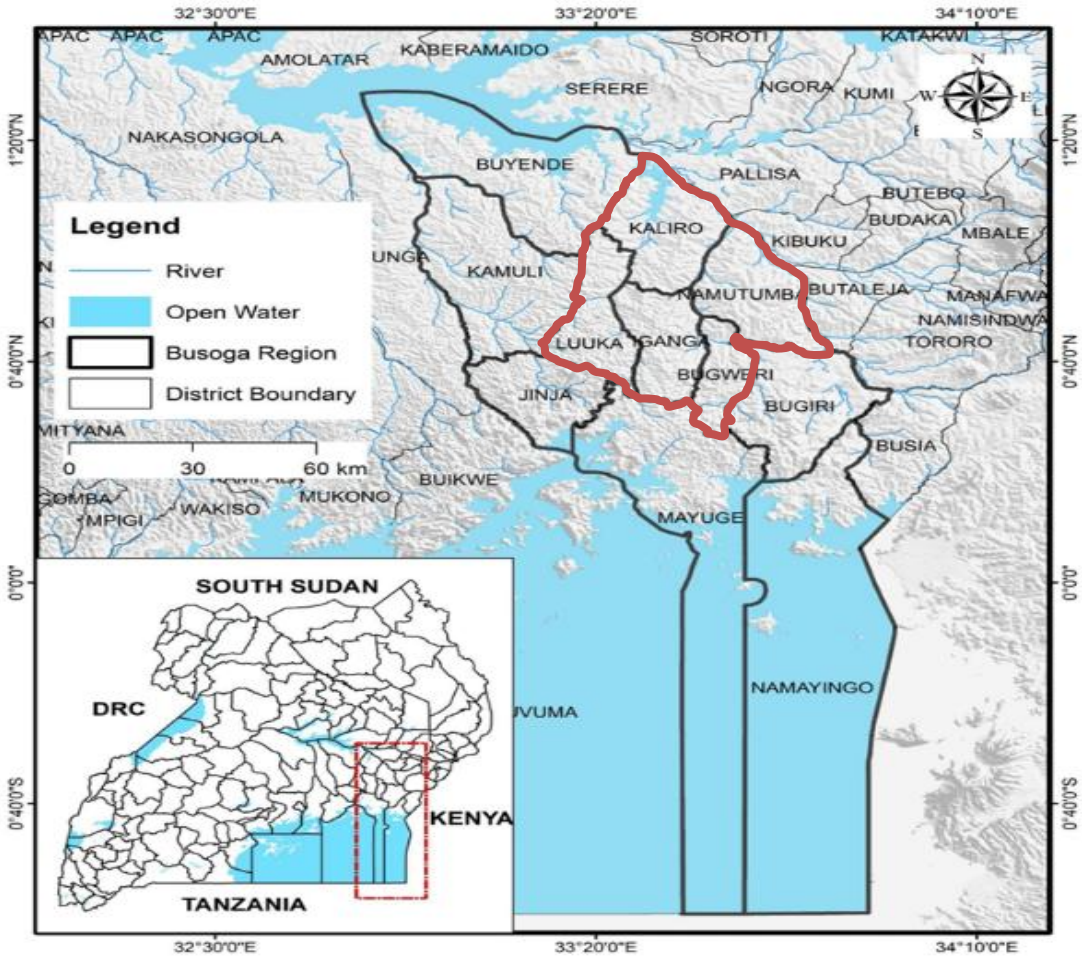


*Figure 1: Busoga sub-region (Orange boundary) and district context*

Busoga's vulnerability is rooted in both livelihood exposure and ecosystem stress. Survey evidence shows that agriculture remains the dominant livelihood, with about **92.9%** of surveyed household heads engaged in agriculture and an average household size of seven members. Over **60%** of household heads had not completed primary education, about **22%** of households were female-headed, and about **33%** had at least one member with a disability. These conditions reduce the ability of households to access climate information, finance, extension services and adaptive technologies.

*Table 2: Concept-stage evidence anchors from the Busoga assessment*

| Evidence from the assessment | Design implication for PACT |
|---|---|
| Longer dry spells were the most reported climate manifestation overall (35.9%), rising to 43.2% in Luuka. | Confirms C2 as the broad food-security resilience pathway focused on main livelihood reliability, soil-water conservation and post-harvest food protection. |
| 92.9% of surveyed household heads were engaged in agriculture; average household size was seven members. | Justifies food-production resilience as the primary household adaptation entry point, while requiring household-level targeting and no double counting. |
| 42.5% of households used VSLAs while 29.1% reported no access to financial services. | Supports a readiness-gated C3 finance pathway rather than generic microcredit or automatic enterprise lending. |
| 88.8% of households relied on firewood as the main cooking fuel. | Supports selective household energy resilience only where it reduces biomass pressure and strengthens ecosystem-based adaptation. |
| 81.6% of respondents reported increased environmental degradation across the five districts. | Confirms C4 as a shared ecosystem and natural-resource recovery pathway linked to household pressure reduction. |

## Project-relevant climate hazards and adaptation pathways

PACT does not treat all reported hazards as equally actionable at concept stage. It focuses on the hazard-impact pathways that can be credibly addressed through locally led adaptation investment: dry spells, rainfall uncertainty, water stress, climate-related income exposure, flooding/waterlogging where locally relevant, and ecosystem degradation. Strong winds, hailstorms and other partial hazards will be addressed only where they can be managed through the retained pathways and validated during PFG.

*Table 3: Project-relevant climate hazards and adaptation pathways*

| Climate hazard / impact pathway | Relevance to PACT | Primary response pathway |
|---|---|---|
| Longer dry spells, delayed/early rains, rainfall uncertainty and water stress | Reduced reliability of food production, lower yields and water constraints for vulnerable households. | C2 food-security resilience through climate-smart main livelihood intensification, selective water assets, soil-water conservation and post-harvest protection. |
| Climate-related income exposure | Seasonal, fragile or environmentally degrading incomes increase household vulnerability and coping pressure. | C3 income-security resilience through readiness-gated adaptation finance, screened alternatives and market linkages. |
| Flooding, waterlogging, wetland pressure and ecosystem degradation | Wetland farming, biomass extraction, forest degradation and soil/water degradation weaken natural buffers. | C4 ecosystem function recovery and community-controlled natural-resource systems, linked to C2/C3 household pressure reduction. |

| Climate hazard / impact pathway | Relevance to PACT | Primary response pathway |
|---|---|---|
| Strong winds and hailstorms | Reported by communities but not treated as standalone pathways at concept stage. | Addressed indirectly through resilient production practices, post-harvest protection, ecosystem buffering, advisories and learning where locally relevant. |

## Socio-economic, ecosystem and institutional barriers

The five target districts face a self-reinforcing climate-insecurity-degradation trap. Longer dry spells, rainfall uncertainty, flooding and water stress reduce food availability and weaken household income. Food and income stress then push households toward short-term coping strategies such as wetland encroachment, charcoal and biomass dependence, unsustainable lowland farming, overuse of fragile soils and pressure on shared water and forest resources. These coping responses degrade ecosystem functions, weaken natural climate buffers and leave households more exposed to the next shock.

Environmental degradation is already visible across the target districts. Busoga's forests, wetlands and soils are under pressure from wetland conversion for rice and sugarcane farming, inappropriate agricultural practices, deforestation, charcoal production and intensive land use. The Iziru Forest Reserve in Luuka and parts of the Mpologoma wetland system have experienced degradation linked to sugarcane farming, charcoal production, rice cultivation and unsustainable resource use. These trends weaken ecosystem functions such as soil fertility, water regulation, habitat integrity and natural buffering against climate shocks.

Households and communities cannot break this trap without a stronger adaptation system. The binding barriers are not only technical. They include high input costs, weak access to appropriate finance, limited extension, limited actionable climate information, weak O&M systems, weak local accountability, social exclusion, market uncertainty and duplication risks with existing initiatives. PACT therefore uses a locally led but technically screened model: PFG will generate household, group and ecosystem profiles and populate the eligible option basket; C1 will establish local governance and the EE-housed Community Adaptation Investment Facility; C2, C3 and C4 will deliver the core adaptation pathways; and C5 will convert implementation evidence into learning and adaptive management.

## PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

**List the main objectives of the project/programme.**

The objective of PACT is to strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable households and communities in the five target districts of Busoga through locally led, evidence-based and technically screened adaptation investments that reduce food insecurity, income insecurity and pressure on shared ecosystems and natural resources.

1. To establish locally led adaptation governance and an EE-housed Community Adaptation Investment Facility (CAIF) that enables community validation, household pathway selection, fund-flow controls, safeguards screening and accountability.
2. To strengthen the food-security resilience of vulnerable households through climate-smart intensification of their main food-production livelihoods.
3. To strengthen income-security resilience through screened alternative livelihoods, adaptation finance readiness and market linkages for vulnerable households and groups.
4. To restore and govern shared ecosystem, water and natural-resource functions that underpin household adaptation and reduce degradation pressure.
5. To document, learn from and disseminate locally led adaptation evidence through knowledge management, learning and adaptive evidence use.

***Table 4: Project/programme components and financing***

| Project Components | Expected Concrete Outputs | Expected Outcomes | Amount (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Locally Led Adaptation Governance and EE-housed Community Adaptation Investment Facility | 1.1 CACs and related local structures established or strengthened early.<br>1.2 Community Adaptation Action Plans prepared and validated.<br>1.3 EE-housed CAIF rules, scoring tools, fund-flow controls and approval gates operational.<br>1.4 Community scorecards, grievance channels and accountability loops operational. | Outcome 1: Communities and households participate in locally led adaptation decisions through clear governance, validation, accountability and approval systems. | 350,000 |
| 2. Food-Security Resilience through Climate-Smart Main Livelihood Intensification | 2.1 Food-security pathway packages approved and workplanned using PFG profiling and basket evidence.<br>2.2 Climate-smart intensification packages adopted for main food livelihoods.<br>2.3 Local model farms and FFS/action-learning sites supported within project geography.<br>2.4 Privately controlled food-production assets supported where viable.<br>2.5 Post-harvest food protection | Outcome 2: Food-security vulnerable households improve resilience of their main livelihood and reduce climate-driven food shortages. | 1,584,000 |

| Project Components | Expected Concrete Outputs | Expected Outcomes | Amount (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | improved for vulnerable households. | | |
| 3. Income-Security Resilience through Alternative Livelihoods and Adaptation Finance | 3.1 Income-security pathway packages approved and workplanned using PFG profiling and basket evidence.<br>3.2 SACCO/VSLA and adaptation finance readiness strengthened.<br>3.3 Screened alternative livelihood packages financed and coached.<br>3.4 Market linkages and enterprise access strengthened for screened climate-resilient livelihood options.<br>3.5 Privately controlled production assets for income activities supported where justified. | Outcome 3: Income-security vulnerable households and groups reduce dependence on climate-sensitive, seasonal or environmentally degrading income sources. | 1,056,000 |
| 4. Ecosystem Function Recovery and Community-Controlled Natural Resource Systems | 4.1 Shared ecosystem and natural-resource sites prioritised using PFG ecosystem profiles and community validation.<br>4.2 Wetlands, degraded lands, forest-pressure zones and soil/water-buffering sites restored through community-led action.<br>4.3 Community-controlled water sources and shared natural-resource governance systems strengthened.<br>4.4 Ecosystem pressure-reduction agreements implemented and affected households routed to C2 or C3.<br>4.5 Household energy resilience options supported where reduced biomass dependence strengthens adaptation and ecosystem recovery. | Outcome 4: Shared ecosystem and natural-resource functions are restored and governed to reduce climate vulnerability and degradation pressure. | 700,000 |
| 5. Knowledge Management, Learning and Adaptive Evidence Use | 5.1 Knowledge management and learning strategy implemented.<br>5.2 Local adaptation learning documented from C2, C3 and C4 implementation.<br>5.3 Traditional and local knowledge identified, documented and integrated into learning products. | Outcome 5: Project evidence, community experience and implementation lessons are documented, shared and used to improve adaptation delivery and replication. | 450,000 |

| Project Components | Expected Concrete Outputs | Expected Outcomes | Amount (US$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 5.4 Cross-site learning, peer exchange and model-visit learning facilitated.<br>5.5 Adaptive learning reviews completed and management responses prepared.<br>5.6 Knowledge products disseminated for replication and policy uptake. | | |
| 6. Project/Programme Execution cost | Routine project management, beneficiary registry operation, routine monitoring, progress and financial reporting, data quality checks and safeguards monitoring support. | Project implementation management, coordination, routine reporting and operational monitoring are adequately resourced. | 470,000 |
| 7. Total Project/Programme Cost (1 to 6) | | | 4,610,000 |
| 8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity | IE oversight, compliance, fiduciary review and project-cycle management, including oversight of progress and financial reporting, safeguards and gender-policy compliance, final evaluation report, independent audit report, management-response follow-up and project closure reporting. | NIE oversight and compliance functions supported. | 390,000 |
| Amount of Financing Requested (7+8) | | | 5,000,000 |

*Table 5: Projected implementation calendar*

| Milestones | Expected Dates |
|---|---|
| Start of Project/Programme Implementation | January 2027 |
| Mid-term Review | January 2029 |
| Project/Programme Closing | December 2031 |
| Terminal Evaluation | 30 January 2032 |

## Theory of Change

PACT's Theory of Change starts from a simple diagnostic: climate hazards in the five target districts become household vulnerability through two linked pathways. First, food insecurity grows when main food-production livelihoods become less reliable under dry spells, rainfall uncertainty, water stress and climate-related crop losses. Second, income insecurity grows when households depend on seasonal, climate-sensitive or environmentally degrading income sources. During PFG, PACT will profile households, groups and eligible ecosystems, validate baselines and unit costs, and populate a preliminary basket of adaptation options. During implementation, CAAPs and CACs will validate local priorities, while the EE-housed CAIF will screen all proposed packages for climate relevance, feasibility, safeguards, O&M readiness, value for money, additionality and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing control. C2 will strengthen food-security households' main livelihoods; C3 will support income-security households and groups through screened alternative livelihood and market pathways; C4 will restore and govern shared ecosystem functions where household pressure is reduced; and C5 will feed learning back into implementation and replication.

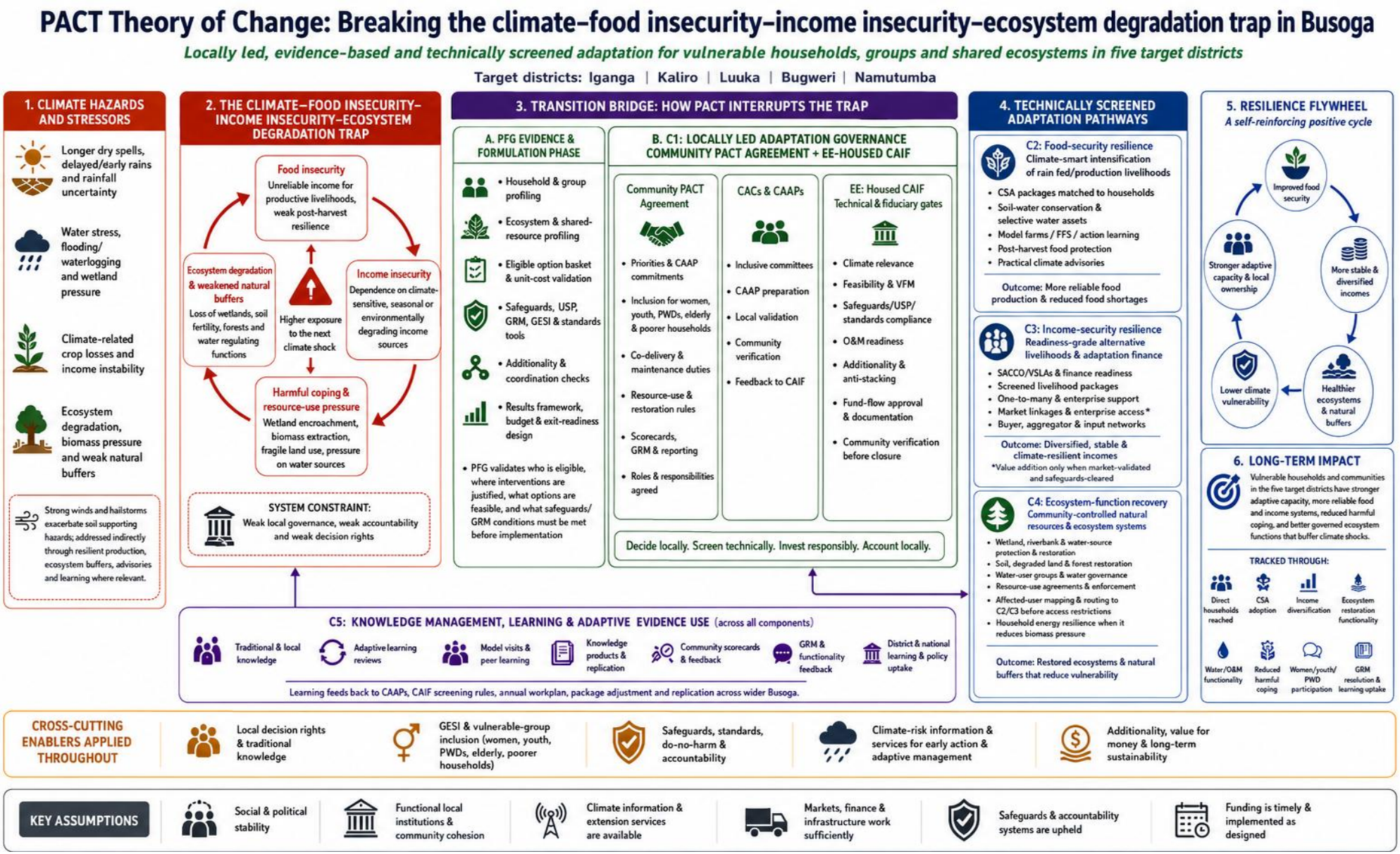


**Figure 2: PACT Project Theory of Change: Breaking the climate-insecurity-degradation trap in Busoga**

## Adaptation Fund Strategic Results alignment

PACT aligns with the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework because its architecture moves from local ownership to concrete household and ecosystem adaptation results. C1 strengthens institutional capacity and accountable locally led governance through CACs, CAAPs, CAIF tools, scorecards and GRM. C2 strengthens adaptive capacity in agriculture, water and food-security systems through screened CSA, FFS, soil-water conservation, selective water assets and post-harvest resilience. C3 supports diversified climate-resilient livelihoods through governed adaptation finance, screened livelihood options and market linkages. C4 contributes to ecosystem resilience through wetland, degraded-land, water-source and natural-resource recovery. C5 supports risk information, traditional/local knowledge, adaptive reviews and dissemination. Final baselines, targets, disaggregation and measurement protocols will be validated during PFG/full proposal development.

*Table 7: Concept-stage alignment with the Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework*

| PACT component | Primary AF SRF contribution | Concept-stage indicator direction |
|---|---|---|
| C1. LLA governance and EE-housed CAIF | Institutional capacity, local ownership and accountable adaptation governance. | CACs/CAAPs established; CAIF rules, eligibility gates, scorecards and GRM operational. |
| C2. Food-security resilience | Adaptive capacity of agriculture, food-security and water-related household systems. | Food-security households adopting screened CSA, soil-water, selective water-asset and post-harvest packages. |
| C3. Income-security resilience | Diversified and strengthened climate-resilient livelihoods. | Income-security households/groups supported through screened livelihood, finance-readiness and market-linkage packages. |
| C4. Ecosystem-function recovery | Ecosystem resilience and climate-buffering natural assets. | Wetland, degraded-land, water-source and biomass-pressure systems restored or governed through community agreements. |
| C5. KM, learning and adaptive evidence use | Risk information, learning, adaptive management and replication. | Traditional/local knowledge, advisories, learning reviews and knowledge products generated and used for adaptive management. |

## Project Formulation Grant request and workplan summary

The Project Formulation Grant (PFG) will support preparation of the full PACT proposal. It will run from Month 1 to Month 7 and will convert the endorsed concept note into a full funding proposal by closing evidence, targeting, costing, safeguards, locally led adaptation, CAIF, results-framework, additionality and proposal-quality gaps that cannot be responsibly finalised at concept stage.

Implementation will begin only after the full proposal has validated the relevant household, group and ecosystem profiles, safeguards requirements, unit costs, targets and operating procedures.

| PFG window | Direct formulation cost | IE fee | Total request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Base PFG | US$137,334.00 | US$11,673.39 | US$149,007.39 |
| Additional LLA PFG | US$92,020.00 | US$7,821.70 | US$99,841.70 |
| **Total PFG request** | **US$229,354.00** | **US$19,495.09** | **US$248,849.09** |

The detailed budget and IE fee-use notes are provided in the accompanying PFG request form and budget workbook.

Summary of proposed PFG formulation activities

| PFG activity | Direct cost ($) | Formulation output focus |
|---|---|---|
| A1. Diagnostic Targeting, Profiling and Segmentation | 49,030.00 | Evidence re-analysis; household, group and ecosystem/shared-resource profiling; targeting refinement; affected-user discussions; segmentation; beneficiary counting and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing control. |
| A2. Option-Basket Validation and Package Feasibility | 34,320.00 | Provider/market/service verification; C2/C3/C4 package feasibility; selective asset, water-asset, O&M and value-for-money validation; unit-cost benchmarking. |
| A3. Representative LLA, Community PACT and CAIF Design | 70,000.00 | Decision-rights architecture; Community PACT suite; CAC/CAAP operating rules; CAIF manual; approval files; fund-flow SOPs; scorecard and verification protocols. |
| A4. Safeguards, GESI and Compliance Instruments | 35,000.00 | GESI analysis; IP/FPIC and standards verification; USP/ESP workflow; initial ESMF/ESMP structure; GRM protocol; standards matrix; Category B confirmation note. |
| A5. Results, Adaptive Management, Additionality and Alignment | 17,220.00 | Results framework; AF SRF crosswalk; baseline/target/disaggregation protocol; additionality/overlap verification; local-policy alignment; local-knowledge integration. |
| A6. Full Proposal Finalisation and Write-Shop | 23,784.00 | Technical reviews; detailed budget; proposal shell; implementation arrangements; exit-readiness; write-shop; LLA annex integration; red-team QA; final editing. |

The Base PFG covers core formulation functions for moving the concept note to full proposal. The Additional LLA PFG covers the incremental work required to operationalise devolved local decision-making, including the Community PACT, CAIF rules, community scoring and verification tools, LLA-linked safeguards/GRM interfaces and LLA annex package. These outputs will be sequenced through a Month 1-Month 7 critical path with merge gates for evidence mobilisation, field readiness, data quality, preliminary findings, validated direction, design freeze and submission readiness.

## PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

### A. Project / programme components and adaptation activities

Provide the project components, focusing on the concrete adaptation activities and how they contribute to climate resilience. Specify how the project enables devolved decision-making and more direct access to finance.

The project will be implemented through five mutually reinforcing components, but it will not begin from a fixed activity package. PFG will first generate the evidence required for implementation: household profiles, group profiles, ecosystem and shared-resource profiles, preliminary baselines, unit-cost assumptions and an eligible option basket. Implementation will then use this evidence through locally led prioritisation, CAIF screening and controlled delivery channels.

Component 1 establishes CACs and related structures early, prepares and validates Community Adaptation Action Plans, operationalises the EE-housed CAIF, and creates scorecards, grievance channels and accountability loops. CAIF will screen all proposed packages for climate relevance, safeguards, O&M readiness, value for money, additionality and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing control.

Component 2 supports households whose primary vulnerability is failure of the main food-production livelihood under climate stress. Eligible support may include drought- or fast-maturing seed, food-crop diversification, soil moisture conservation, mulching, composting, cover crops, farm-level agroforestry, local model farms, FFS/action-learning sites, privately controlled food-production assets and post-harvest food protection.

Component 3 supports households and groups whose primary vulnerability is unstable, seasonal or environmentally degrading income dependence. Eligible support includes SACCO/VSLA and adaptation-finance readiness, screened alternative livelihood packages, coaching, market linkages and enterprise access. Value addition and equipment are not default outputs and may be supported only where essential, market-validated, safeguards-cleared and non-duplicative.

Component 4 restores and governs shared ecosystem and natural-resource functions that support household adaptation. It covers ecosystem and shared-resource site prioritisation using PFG ecosystem profiles, wetland and degraded-land restoration, community-controlled water-source governance, ecosystem pressure-reduction agreements and household energy resilience where reduced biomass dependence strengthens adaptation and ecosystem recovery. VSBK and carbon finance are not core adaptation activities; if retained, they will be treated only as feasibility or pilot learning items.

Component 5 is limited to knowledge management and learning activities. It will implement a KM strategy, document learning from C2-C4, capture traditional and local knowledge, facilitate selective learning exchanges/model visits, support adaptive learning reviews and disseminate knowledge products for replication. Routine M&E, registry operation, progress reporting and independent evaluations will be costed under execution costs or IE oversight as appropriate.

PACT deliberately separates household-level and community-level decision spaces. Households will lead choices affecting their own food-security or income-security pathway; communities will lead decisions affecting shared ecosystems, water sources and natural-resource governance; and the EE-housed CAIF will harmonise both through technical screening, safeguards, value-for-money checks and approval controls.

PACT will operationalise locally led adaptation through a representative community decision-making architecture anchored in Component 1. The core community structures will include

Community Adaptation Committees, Community Adaptation Action Plan processes, Community PACT Agreements, Water User Committees where shared water assets are involved, SACCOs/VSLAs and producer or livelihood groups where income-security pathways are involved, community scorecards and accessible grievance channels. These structures will not operate as parallel project committees. They will function as the local decision, validation, accountability and feedback interface through which communities shape adaptation priorities before those priorities are screened for technical, safeguards and fiduciary compliance.

Community Adaptation Committees will coordinate local climate-risk diagnosis, vulnerability verification, community prioritisation, disclosure of proposed beneficiary and site lists, and validation of community commitments. Their composition will be representative of women, youth, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, poorer households, affected resource users and relevant local leadership. CACs will support inclusive deliberation and local validation, but they will not replace safeguards screening, procurement controls, technical feasibility review or fiduciary approval.

Community Adaptation Action Plans will document locally prioritised adaptation actions, affected groups, household and group pathway choices, shared-resource priorities, O&M responsibilities, inclusion commitments and community monitoring arrangements. Community PACT Agreements will record the responsibilities agreed between communities, households, groups, local structures and the project, including participation obligations, resource-use rules, maintenance duties, grievance pathways and community verification requirements.

Decision rights will be allocated by type of adaptation action. Households and groups will make choices affecting privately controlled food-security and income-security pathways under C2 and C3, within the eligible option basket validated during PFG. Communities will make decisions affecting shared ecosystems, water sources and natural-resource governance under C4, including site prioritisation, pressure-reduction agreements, maintenance responsibilities and community monitoring arrangements. The EE-housed CAIF will then screen community-validated priorities for climate relevance, safeguards, GESI, O&M readiness, value for money, additionality and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing control before approval and financing.

This model empowers communities by giving them defined roles in diagnosis, prioritisation, validation, monitoring, grievance reporting and implementation feedback, while preserving the technical and fiduciary controls required for Adaptation Fund compliance.

Table 8: LLA decision rights, fund-flow and accountability controls

| LLA function | Community / household decision role | Community structure / record | EE-housed CAIF and technical role | Fund-flow / approval trigger |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Climate-risk diagnosis and vulnerability verification | Communities identify priority climate risks, vulnerable groups, affected resource users, food-security households, income-security households and shared ecosystem pressures. | CAC records, community risk profile, household/group profiling records and CAAP evidence file. | EE and Delivery Partners provide tools; local government actors support statutory alignment and records. | Validated community profile and targeting evidence accepted for package design. |
| Prioritisation and pathway choice | Households/groups select C2 or C3 options within the eligible basket; communities | CAAP priority list, household/group pathway records | CAIF checks eligibility, climate relevance and fit with the PFG- | Prioritised action enters CAIF screening file. |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | prioritise C4 shared-resource and ecosystem actions. | and Community PACT Agreement. | validated option basket. | |
| Community validation and disclosure | CACs and community structures validate priorities, disclose proposed beneficiary/site lists, confirm vulnerable-group inclusion and record objections or grievances. | CAC minutes, disclosure record, beneficiary/site validation note and GRM intake log. | CAIF applies safeguards, GESI, USP, O&M, value-for-money, additionality and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing controls. | Approved, revised or rejected package file. |
| Shared-resource governance | Communities agree rules for water sources, wetlands, restoration sites, access arrangements, resource-use responsibilities and maintenance duties. | WUC records, restoration-site agreements, pressure-reduction agreements and Community PACT commitments. | Technical actors verify feasibility, standards, safeguards and O&M readiness. | Shared-resource package cleared for implementation. |
| Finance / delivery route | Community structures witness delivery, confirm beneficiary lists, verify community contributions where applicable and report delivery concerns. | Community verification note, delivery record, public disclosure file and GRM log. | Funds flow from AF to MWE/NIE to EE, then through approved procurement, Delivery Partner route, low-risk community implementation or adaptation-finance channel. | Milestone-based release against approved file, safeguards clearance and verification evidence. |
| Monitoring and adaptive management | Communities use scorecards, functionality checks, GRM and feedback meetings to monitor delivery, service quality and outcomes. | Scorecards, GRM log, functionality check record and management-response note. | EE records corrective actions, updates annual workplans and feeds learning into C5. | Corrective action, workplan adjustment or closure verification. |

## B. Economic, social and environmental benefits, including gender and vulnerable groups

Describe benefits for vulnerable communities and groups and how negative impacts will be avoided or mitigated in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund.

The benefits of PACT are organised around the two household adaptation pathways and the shared ecosystem functions that sustain them. Under C2, food-security vulnerable households will improve the resilience of their main livelihood through climate-smart production, food-production water assets, model-farm learning and post-harvest food protection. Under C3, income-security vulnerable households and groups will reduce dependence on climate-sensitive or environmentally degrading income sources through readiness-gated adaptation finance, alternative livelihoods and market linkages. Under C4, shared water, wetland, forest, soil and biomass systems will be restored and governed so that household adaptation is reinforced by recovering ecosystem functions.

Vulnerable groups will be identified through PFG household and group profiling, with attention to female-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly-headed households, youth, low-literacy households and households below the poverty line. Ultra-vulnerable households will not be pushed automatically into finance or enterprise risk; they will normally enter the food-security pathway unless PFG evidence shows readiness for income-security support. Gender design will go beyond representation targets by identifying structural barriers related to land, credit, inputs, extension, markets, care burdens and decision-making.

*Table 9: Initial gender and inclusion assessment at concept stage*

| Structural barrier | Relevance to PACT pathways | Design adjustment |
|---|---|---|
| Land, asset and water-access constraints | Women, female-headed households and poorer households may lack control over land or assets needed for C2/C3 investments. | Use PFG profiling, women-accessible eligibility criteria, transparent beneficiary lists, WUC access rules and GRM channels. |
| Credit and finance barriers | Women, youth, PWDs and poorer households may be excluded from SACCO/VSLA or adaptation-finance opportunities. | Apply finance-readiness checks, anti-capture rules, group governance standards, lower-risk entry options and no automatic exposure to enterprise debt. |
| Extension, information and literacy barriers | Low literacy, care burdens, disability and remoteness can limit uptake of climate-smart practices and advisories. | Use local-language facilitation, practical demonstrations, accessible venues, trusted messengers, visuals and timing that fits care/work burdens. |
| Decision-making exclusion | Representation alone may not give vulnerable groups influence over CAAPs, CACs, scorecards or package selection. | Require meaningful participation in scoring, community verification, scorecards and grievance feedback, with PFG validation of barriers. |
| Restoration-related access risk | Wetland/forest-dependent households may lose coping space if restoration is enforcement-first. | Require affected-user mapping and livelihood-transition support through C2/C3 before access restrictions or restoration rules are enforced. |

Environmental and social risks will be managed through provisional Category B treatment, USP screening, CAIF approval gates, safeguards screening, O&M readiness checks, grievance channels and community scorecards. Community-selected packages and privately or communally controlled assets will be screened before approval, and activities with higher residual risk will require site-specific management measures during full proposal development and implementation.

At concept stage, PACT will use an indicative estimate of 7,500 unique direct pathway households, comprising approximately 4,500 food-security pathway households under C2 and 3,000 income-security pathway households or equivalent group-member households under C3. Each household will be counted once, even where it receives multiple services. Service contacts such as FFS attendance, advisories, scorecards, model visits and trainings will be tracked separately and will not inflate the direct beneficiary total. Wider community and ecosystem-service benefits under C4 and C5 will be tracked as indirect or community-level benefits unless household-level support is provided.

*Table 10: Preliminary beneficiary profile and counting discipline*

| Dimension | Concept-stage evidence / treatment | How PACT will use it |
|---|---|---|
| Direct household estimate | Indicative 7,500 unique direct pathway households: about 4,500 under C2 and 3,000 under C3. | PFG will validate final household counts, group-member equivalents and district distribution. |
| Household composition | Assessment households averaged seven members, with high dependency burdens. | Beneficiary counts will avoid inflating service contacts and will separately track household-level and community-level benefits. |
| Gender and household headship | About 22% of surveyed households were female-headed, with district variation. | Female-headed households will be prioritised through vulnerability scoring and practical inclusion adjustments. |
| Disability | About 33.6% of surveyed households had at least one member with a disability. | PWD-accessible engagement, low-labour options and GRM accessibility will be integrated into PFG and implementation. |
| Age, youth and education | Over half of household members are children; more than 60% of household heads had not completed primary education. | Training, advisories and consultations will use local-language, visual and practical methods and separate service contacts from direct beneficiaries. |
| Displacement / Indigenous Peoples | No displacement category is confirmed at concept stage; Indigenous Peoples presence will be verified during PFG. | PFG will validate displacement status, IP determination and any FPIC or specific safeguards requirements. |

## C. Cost-effectiveness

Describe the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project, focusing on implementation and execution arrangements and the mechanism for more direct access to finance.

PACT improves cost-effectiveness by replacing a fixed delivery package with a PFG-informed, locally led pathway model. Profiling will reduce wasted inputs by matching households, groups and ecosystem sites to options that fit their vulnerability, readiness and safeguards profile before

implementation funds are released. C2 remains the broader, lower-risk food-security pathway; C3 is narrower and readiness-gated because adaptation finance and alternative livelihoods require stronger market, governance and repayment discipline. The budget therefore preserves a 1.5:1 ratio between food-security and income-security pathways.

Cost-efficiency is strengthened by using real local model farms and FFS/action-learning sites rather than expensive artificial demonstration farms; by replacing default value-addition infrastructure with market linkages and enterprise access; by routing privately controlled water assets to the relevant household pathway while managing shared water sources under C4; and by using CAIF screening to prevent duplication, weak O&M, elite capture and non-adaptive spending.

Routine monitoring, reporting and registry operation are budgeted under execution costs, while Component 5 retains only knowledge management, learning and adaptive evidence use. This addresses the AF review concern that M&E and evaluation costs should not be concentrated inside Component 5.

*Table 11: Alternative adaptation models considered and why PACT is more cost-effective*

| Alternative model | Why it is weaker for Busoga | PACT improvement |
|---|---|---|
| Blanket input or seed distribution | May reach many households but can ignore different climate risks, O&M, inclusion and duplication. | PFG profiles households and uses CAIF gates to match C2 packages to vulnerability and feasibility. |
| Generic microfinance or revolving fund | Can expose vulnerable households to debt without climate relevance, market logic or repayment readiness. | C3 is readiness-gated, climate-screened and linked to SACCO/VSLA governance, coaching and markets. |
| Infrastructure-first value addition or irrigation | Can create high-cost assets with weak markets, water-source risk, poor O&M or elite capture. | Water and productive assets are selective, justified by pathway need, and require O&M, safeguards and VfM clearance. |
| Restoration-first enforcement | May restrict vulnerable users without alternatives and shift pressure elsewhere. | C4 links restoration to affected-user mapping, pressure-reduction agreements and C2/C3 livelihood transition. |
| Parallel committees and standalone awareness | Adds transaction costs without devolved finance or technical control. | C1 uses CACs/CAAPs, scorecards, GRM and EE-housed CAIF as one operating system. |

## D. Consistency with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies

Describe consistency with national, sub-national and local sustainable development strategies, including NAP, NDC, NAPA and local development plans where applicable.

The revised PACT design is consistent with Uganda's national and sub-national adaptation, development, environment, agriculture, water, gender and local-governance frameworks because it strengthens household food-security resilience, income-security resilience and ecosystem-function recovery through locally led, screened and adaptive investments. Alignment will be verified during PFG against District Development Plans and relevant sub-county or parish plans in Iganga, Kaliro, Luuka, Bugweri and Namutumba, and the full proposal will retain only activities that fit the ToC, CAIF eligibility gates, safeguards requirements and local development priorities.

*Table 12: Consistency with national, sub-national and local development strategies*

| Alignment area | Concept-stage treatment |
|---|---|
| National adaptation and climate policy | National Climate Change Policy, NDC, NAP/NAPA, National Adaptation Framework and Climate Change Act alignment will be verified during PFG. |
| Agriculture, water and ecosystem policy | NDP IV, MAAIF guidance, water-resource management requirements, National Environment Act, wetlands/riverbank/lakeshore rules and biodiversity policy guide package screening. |
| Gender and local governance | Uganda Gender Policy, Local Government Act, Parish Development Model and district/sub-county/parish plans inform inclusion, CAAPs and local validation. |

During PFG, the project will verify alignment with the District Development Plans and relevant sub-county or parish plans in Iganga, Kaliro, Luuka, Bugweri and Namutumba, and will explicitly review consistency with the Climate Change Act (2021) and Uganda Technology Needs Assessment / Technology Action Plan (2020) where applicable. This local-policy validation will be reflected in the full proposal and CAAP process.

## E. National technical standards and ESP compliance

Describe how the project meets relevant national technical standards and complies with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund, including support to local actors to comply with standards.

Technical compliance will be organised by ToC pathway and investment type rather than by a fixed legacy activity list. During PFG and full proposal preparation, the project will prepare a standards-to-activity matrix for food-production assets, income-production assets, shared water-source protection, rainwater harvesting, selective irrigation, ecosystem restoration, household energy options, SACCO/VSLA and adaptation-finance operations, construction works, safeguards screening and climate/advisory communication. Each approved package will identify the responsible authority, required permit or validation, compliance evidence, O&M arrangement and capacity support needed for local actors.

*Table 13: National technical standards and validation routes by investment type*

| Investment type | Minimum compliance discipline | Responsible authority / validation route |
|---|---|---|
| Food-production assets and CSA | MAAIF/NARO-aligned practices, suitable seed/varieties, extension linkage, soil-water conservation guidance and O&M where assets are involved. | MAAIF, NARO/ZARDI and District Production/Agriculture offices validate practices and extension linkage. |
| Water assets | Water-source reliability, land/use access, WUC rules, contribution model, safeguards clearance and technical validation before approval. | MWE/DWRM, District Water Office and relevant local land/statutory authorities validate water-source, siting and user governance. |
| Ecosystem restoration | Wetland/forest/land-use compliance, native/non-invasive | MWE Wetlands, NEMA, District Natural Resources/Environment |

| Investment type | Minimum compliance discipline | Responsible authority / validation route |
|---|---|---|
| | species, affected-user mapping, restoration plans and survival/maintenance monitoring. | Offices and relevant forest/wetland authorities validate compliance. |
| Adaptation finance and livelihoods | Climate-relevance screening, market validation, group governance, repayment rules, safeguards and anti-elite-capture controls. | EE/CAIF, SACCO/VSLA governance structures, relevant finance-sector guidance and local commercial/market validation. |
| Climate information/advisories | Use of authoritative climate-information sources, local-language channels, decision calendars and accessibility for low-literacy and remote users. | UNMA/MWE climate-information sources, District Disaster/Production/Natural Resource structures and trusted community channels. |

The full proposal will include a standards-to-activity matrix identifying the relevant authority, validation requirement, compliance evidence and capacity support required for local actors.

## F. Duplication, coordination and complementarity

***Describe if there is duplication with other funding sources and how coordination, complementarity and efficiency will be ensured.***

PACT does not claim that no overlap risk exists. Existing initiatives already operate in related sectors and districts, including UCSATP and UgIFT for agriculture and irrigation, SAYE and EcoProsperity for youth livelihoods and enterprise support, the GCF Wetlands project for wetland restoration and livelihoods, and the Mpologoma AF project for flood early warning, WASH and catchment management. The revised design manages this risk through pathway-specific additionality gates, PFG verification of sites and beneficiaries, coordination with relevant initiatives and CAIF screening before any package is approved.

PACT additionality will be assessed by pathway: C2 will avoid duplicating equivalent seed, CSA, irrigation or post-harvest support already financed for the same household or site; C3 will avoid duplicating youth enterprise, finance or agribusiness support already available to the same group; C4 will avoid duplicating restoration or shared water-source actions already active at the same site. Where apparent overlap exists, PFG will verify whether the proposed action fills an adaptation, inclusion, O&M, safeguards, finance-readiness or locally led decision-making gap.

## G. Learning and knowledge management

Component 5 is deliberately limited to Knowledge Management, Learning and Adaptive Evidence Use. Routine M&E system operation, beneficiary registry operation, progress reporting and financial reporting are execution-cost functions, while independent evaluation oversight is treated under IE/project-cycle management as applicable. Component 5 will therefore fund learning and knowledge activities, not the full MEAL machinery.

The component will implement a KM and learning strategy, document local adaptation learning from C2, C3 and C4, identify and document traditional and local knowledge, facilitate selective cross-site learning and model visits, prepare annual adaptive learning reviews and disseminate knowledge products for communities, district actors, national institutions and replication partners.

Traditional and local knowledge will be identified through community structures, model farms, ecosystem restoration groups, water-user structures, women's groups, elders and local resource

users. Relevant practices will be documented, screened for climate relevance and safeguards compatibility, and integrated into learning products and adaptive reviews where appropriate.

## H. Consultative process

The proposed project has been shaped through local and national consultations designed to capture the views, concerns and priorities of government, non-governmental organizations, private sector actors, local communities, academic and research institutions. The list of stakeholders consulted in the field is provided in Annex 1, and the list of stakeholders at the national validation workshop is provided in Annex 2.

At local level, field visits were conducted in the five target districts where key informant interviews and focus group discussions were held with women, men and youth. The consultations confirmed growing concern over droughts, flooding, declining agricultural productivity, ecosystem degradation, weak access to climate information and the need for locally controlled adaptation solutions.

The full proposal development process will also document consultation with Struggle Against Poverty / Rashid Mukaire as required by MWE. Community and vulnerable-group inputs will be traced directly into the final design through the two household pathways, CAAPs, PFG profiling, eligible option basket, CAIF screening, community scorecards and the household/community decision split.

*Table 14: Consultation evidence and design response*

| Consultation / assessment finding | Design response in the revised concept |
|---|---|
| Households and FGDs reported longer dry spells, rainfall uncertainty, poor harvests and food shortages. | C2 is structured as the food-security pathway, with climate-smart main livelihood intensification, model farms/FFS and post-harvest food protection. |
| Communities reported unstable income, weak finance access and use of coping strategies when crops fail. | C3 provides readiness-gated adaptation finance, screened alternative livelihoods, coaching and market linkages. |
| Wetland cultivation, biomass dependence, forest degradation and soil/water degradation were identified as pressure points. | C4 restores shared ecosystem functions and routes affected households into C2/C3 pressure-reduction support. |
| Women, PWDs, elderly-headed and low-literacy households face practical barriers to participation and benefit. | PFG profiling, inclusion adjustments, accessible engagement, scorecards and GRM are built into C1 and safeguards. |
| Stakeholders emphasised locally relevant choices rather than externally fixed packages. | CAAPs, CACs and the EE-housed CAIF allow communities and households to prioritise options within a screened eligible basket. |

## I. Justification for funding requested: full cost of adaptation

Without AF support, vulnerable households in the five target districts would continue relying on rain-fed main livelihoods, fragile seasonal income, degraded wetlands, biomass extraction and short-term coping strategies, while ongoing projects would address only parts of the adaptation gap. Existing initiatives provide important support in CSA, irrigation, youth enterprise, wetland restoration, early warning or financial services, but they do not create one integrated locally led mechanism that profiles households, groups and ecosystems, assigns food-security and income-security pathways, screens packages through an EE-housed CAIF, and links household adaptation to reduced pressure on shared ecosystems.

The requested financing therefore covers the full additional cost of the PACT adaptation model: C1 establishes local governance and CAIF controls; C2 strengthens food-security resilience of main livelihoods; C3 supports readiness-gated income-security and alternative livelihood pathways; C4 restores shared ecosystem and natural-resource functions; and C5 documents and disseminates learning. PFG support will validate household, group and ecosystem profiles, unit costs, targets, baselines, additionality and the final basket of options before full proposal approval.

The revised budget is: C1 US$350,000; C2 US$1,584,000; C3 US$1,056,000; C4 US$700,000; C5 US$450,000; Execution Costs US$470,000; IE fee US$390,000; total financing requested US$5,000,000.

## J. Sustainability and exit strategy

PACT sustainability will be treated as a design condition, not an end-of-project afterthought. A project exit strategy will be developed during full proposal preparation and refined during implementation. It will assign responsibilities and budget treatment for institutional anchoring, O&M, finance-readiness, knowledge uptake and continued community accountability. C1 sustainability will focus on CACs, CAIF tools, CAAPs, scorecards and grievance channels being anchored in legitimate local structures without making district technical teams responsible for sensitive feasibility or approval functions.

The EE will prepare the exit strategy during PFG/full proposal development, with design work budgeted under A6: Full Proposal Finalisation and Write-Shop and operational refinement budgeted under project execution costs during implementation. The strategy will specify responsible actors, O&M arrangements, institutional anchoring, handover conditions and post-project functionality checks for CACs, WUCs, SACCOs/VSLAs, water assets, restoration sites, enterprise assets and learning products.

C2 sustainability will focus on household adoption of climate-smart practices, viable privately controlled food-production assets, model-farm/FFS learning continuity, post-harvest food protection and O&M arrangements. C3 sustainability will focus on SACCO/VSLA governance, repayment discipline, market linkages, enterprise survival and safeguards against over-indebtedness. C4 sustainability will focus on WUCs, community resource rules, source protection, ecosystem maintenance and pressure-reduction agreements linked to household pathway support. C5 sustainability will focus on usable knowledge products, replication notes and adaptive learning that can be taken up by districts, MWE, Delivery Partners and community institutions.

Carbon finance will not be treated as a core sustainability mechanism at concept stage. It may be explored only as feasibility or learning where appropriate.

## K. Environmental and social impacts and risks

The project will be treated provisionally as Category B because implementation will involve locally selected or refined packages, water-related assets, ecosystem restoration, household energy options and livelihood finance that require site- and package-level screening. The full proposal will acknowledge the USP approach, establish an ESP/USP screening workflow through the EE-housed CAIF, separate risk identification from mitigation in the ESP checklist, and define a GRM with accessible intake channels, escalation rules, response timelines and reporting responsibilities. The PFG will also verify whether any Indigenous Peoples are present in the five target districts and document the basis for the determination.

At concept stage, PACT should not be presented as uniformly low risk. The credible position is provisional Category B: risks are expected to be site-specific and manageable, but water assets, restoration, adaptation finance, household energy options and locally selected sub-projects require screening, mitigation, GRM and O&M controls before financing.

*Table 15: Compact ESP principle treatment at concept stage*

| AF ESP principle | Concept-stage risk signal | Management response / PFG requirement |
|---|---|---|
| Compliance with the Law | Relevant laws apply to water, wetlands, forests, land use, construction, finance and labour. | Standards-to-activity matrix, permits/validation and CAIF compliance file before approval. |
| Access and Equity | Risk of elite capture, unequal water/finance access or exclusion of remote households. | Transparent scoring, public beneficiary lists, GRM, vulnerability weighting and additionality checks. |
| Marginalized and Vulnerable Groups | Women, PWDs, elderly, youth, low-literacy and poorer households may be excluded. | PFG profiling, accessible engagement, inclusion adjustments and service-contact counting discipline. |
| Human Rights | Community decisions, access rules and restoration could affect rights if poorly managed. | Free participation, disclosure, GRM, no retaliation and safeguards screening. |
| Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment | Representation quotas alone may not remove structural barriers. | Initial gender assessment, practical design adjustments and sex-disaggregated monitoring. |
| Core Labour Rights | Works, restoration and livelihood activities may involve labour risks. | Labour requirements, no child/forced labour, safe work conditions and Delivery Partner controls. |
| Indigenous Peoples | Presence not confirmed at concept stage. | PFG will verify official/local evidence and apply FPIC requirements if relevant groups are identified. |
| Involuntary Resettlement | Physical displacement is not expected, but restoration may restrict access or cause economic displacement. | Avoid physical displacement; screen access restrictions and provide livelihood transition where needed. |
| Protection of Natural Habitats | Restoration and water-source works can affect wetlands/forests if poorly designed. | Site screening, native species, affected-user mapping, biodiversity safeguards and maintenance plans. |
| Conservation of Biological Diversity | Species choice, wetland works or energy options may create biodiversity risks. | Non-invasive/native species rules, safeguards clearance and monitoring. |
| Climate Change | Sub-projects must remain adaptation-focused and avoid mitigation drift. | Climate-rationale gate for all packages; VSBK/carbon finance only feasibility/pilot learning if retained. |
| Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency | Construction, enterprise assets, stoves or finance-supported activities may create waste/pollution risks. | Technical standards, mitigation budget, procurement controls and waste/resource-efficiency checks. |
| Public Health | Water assets, flooding areas, construction and biomass options may affect health and safety. | Water quality/safety checks, construction safety, grievance channels and community disclosure. |

| AF ESP principle | Concept-stage risk signal | Management response / PFG requirement |
|---|---|---|
| Physical and Cultural Heritage | Risk expected low but site works may encounter local heritage sites. | Local screening and chance-find/avoidance procedures during PFG/full proposal. |
| Lands and Soil Conservation | Soil erosion, wetland cultivation and land-use pressure are central risks. | Soil-water conservation, restoration plans, land-access checks and survival/maintenance monitoring. |

*Table 16: USP screening controls by activity/risk group*

| Activity/risk group | Minimum screening and control requirement |
|---|---|
| Water harvesting / selective irrigation | Water-source reliability, land access, user rules, WUC, O&M fund, safeguards and value-for-money review. |
| Wetland, forest and degraded-land restoration | Affected-user mapping, community consent, livelihood transition, biodiversity safeguards and maintenance responsibilities. |
| Adaptation finance and livelihood packages | Climate relevance, vulnerability targeting, repayment/governance discipline, market logic and anti-elite-capture controls. |
| Energy-efficiency options | Adoption demand, affordability, supply-chain quality and explicit adaptation/ecosystem-pressure rationale. |
| All locally selected/refined sub-projects | USP screening, risk escalation, mitigation budget, accessible GRM, documentation and community verification before closure. |

# PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

## PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The Ministry of Water and Environment will act as the National Implementing Entity and will retain overall fiduciary, oversight, reporting and compliance responsibility to the Adaptation Fund. The implementation arrangement will distinguish clearly between the Executing Entity and Delivery Partners: one EE will manage implementation and house the CAIF, while Delivery Partners such as Struggle Against Poverty will implement defined work packages under EE supervision. This avoids multiple co-executing structures with overlapping mandates.

The EE-housed CAIF will be the core mechanism for converting community-validated priorities into financeable adaptation packages. It will not substitute for community decision-making. Household-level choices will guide C2 and C3 pathway packages; community-level decisions will guide C4 shared ecosystem and natural-resource actions; and the EE will harmonise both through CAIF screening. CAIF approval gates will cover climate relevance, safeguards and USP screening, GESI, O&M readiness, value for money, additionality, fund-flow controls and benefit-layering with duplicate-financing control.

Table 17: Approved fund-flow and delivery channels

| Channel | Use case | Minimum control before release |
|---|---|---|
| Direct procurement by EE | Goods, services or works requiring formal procurement and technical specifications. | Approved workplan, procurement file, safeguards/O&M clearance and delivery verification. |
| Delivery Partner route | Defined field packages implemented under EE supervision. | Signed agreement, milestone budget, reporting obligations, safeguards responsibilities and community verification. |
| Low-risk community implementation route | Small locally prioritised actions that communities can implement safely and accountably. | CAAP priority, approved file, public records, simple accounting, GRM and closure verification. |
| Adaptation finance window | C3 livelihood/enterprise packages through SACCO/VSLA/group mechanisms. | Climate relevance, group governance, repayment rules, market logic, anti-capture checks and beneficiary register. |

District, sub-county and parish actors will support alignment, validation, local records, mobilisation and witnessing of community processes, but will not lead sensitive feasibility, safeguards, value-for-money, O&M or final approval functions. Community structures will participate through CACs, CAAPs, scorecards, grievance channels, WUCs and relevant group institutions such as SACCOs/VSLAs.

## PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

### A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government

*Table 18: Record of endorsement on behalf of government*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dr. Rathaman Ggoobi**<br>**Permanent Secretary / Secretary to the Treasury**<br>**Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** | **18 February 2026** |

### B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans, and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy and the Gender Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully legally and financially responsible for the implementation of this programme.

*Table 19: Implementing Entity certification*

| | |
|---|---|
| **Dr Alfred Okot Okidi**<br>**Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water and Environment**<br>**Head of the NIE**<br><br>**Joseph Lule**<br>**Implementing Entity Coordinator** | **Date: 18 February 2026**<br>**Tel. and Email: josephlule2@gmail.com; +256773313107**<br><br>**Project Contact Person: Dr Saul Daniel Ddumba and Mr Rashid Mukaire**<br>**Tel. and Email: sddumbda@vbf4d.org and apstruggle@gmail.com** |

## Annex 1: List of stakeholders consulted in the field

*Table 20: Field stakeholders consulted*

| No. | Name | Gender | Phone number | Email address | Position | District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Musenero Bernard | Male | 0771674292 / 0750566383 | bmusenero@gmail.com | DNRO | Luuka |
| 2 | Dr. Batyani James | Male | 0759619461 / 0782355068 | | DPO | Luuka |
| 3 | Paulo Diogo | Male | 0782936589 | d.polo19@gmail.com | DNRO | Kaliro |
| 4 | Thomas Kibalya | Male | | | SAO | Kaliro |
| 5 | Abdul Samanya | Male | 0779800732 | abdisamanya@yahoo.co.uk | DNRO | Iganga |
| 6 | Dr. Apollo Musiita | Male | 0775632391 | | DPO | Namutumba |
| 7 | Ikaaba Dauda | Male | 0772923376 | ikaabad@gmail.com | DNRO | Namutumba |
| 8 | Bazibu Julius | Male | 0779315560 / 0756808014 | Juliusbazibu5@gmail.com | Wetland system supervisor | Kaliro |
| 9 | Kalange Muhamood | Male | 0776838447 | | DPO | Bugweri |
| 10 | Najjuma Sarah | Female | 0774679653 | najjuma_sarah@yahoo.com | Senior Environment officer | Bugweri |
| 11 | Wamukuyu Fred | Male | 0705641538 | | DNRO | Bugweri |
| 12 | Agutut Harriet | Female | 0701052529 | | Satelite Manager, BRAC | Iganga |
| 13 | Joseph Kyegombe | Male | 0701907318 /0764838026 | Josephs2012@gmail.com | Executive Director SMAD | Namutumba |
| 14 | Makumba Julius | Male | 0774931003 | | SCDO-Ikumbya S/C | Luuka |
| 15 | Joseph Kiranga | Male | 0753523352 | | Youth Leader Bukobo Village-Ikumbya S/C | Luuka |
| 16 | Rogers Ntogona | Male | | | Assistant RDC | Luuka |
| 17 | Rashid Mukaire | Male | | apstruggle@gmail.com | SAP- MD | Iganga |

| No. | Name | Gender | Phone number | Email address | Position | District |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Tiwaaku Florence | Female | 0771469855/0755004452 | tiwakuflorence@gmail.com | Environment Officer | Iganga |
| 19 | Agutut Harriet | Female | 0701052529 | | Satelite Manager, BRAC | Jinja |
| 20 | Joseph Kyegombe | Male | 0701907318 | Josephs2012@gmail.com | ED SMAD | Namutumba |
| 21 | Moses Iyereget | Male | 0701533124 | | AMREF | Busoga region |
| 22 | Brenda Yariwo | Female | 0776156160 | | ONE ACRE FUND | Jinja |
| 23 | Namuganza Naiba | Female | 0775358914 | | SDO- Bukamba | Kaliro |
| 24 | Makumba Julius | Male | 0774931003 | | SCDO-Ikumbya | Luuka |

## Annex 2: List of stakeholders at the national validation workshop

*Table 21: National validation workshop stakeholders*

| No. | NAME | Gender | EMAIL ADDRESS | POSITION/ ORGANISATION | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mr. Musenero Bernard | Male | bmusenero@gmail.com | District Natural Resources Officer | Luuka |
| 2 | Mr. Paulo Diogo | Male | d.polo19@gmail.com | District Natural Resources Officer | Kaliro |
| 3 | Mr. Abdul Samanya | Male | abdisamanya@yahoo.co.uk | District Natural Resources Officer | Iganga |
| 4 | Mr. Ikaaba Dauda | Male | ikaabad@gmail.com | District Natural Resources Officer | Namutumba |
| 5 | Mr. Bazibu Julius | Male | Juliusbazibu5@gmail.com | Wetland system supervisor | Kaliro |
| 6 | Mr. Najjuma Sarah | Female | najjuma_sarah@yahoo.com | Senior Environment officer | Bugweri |
| 7 | Mr. Wamukuyu Fred | Male | | DNRO | Bugweri |
| 8 | Mr. Tiwaaku Florence | | tiwakuflorence@gmail.com | Environment Officer | Iganga |
| 9 | Dr. Kasozi Nasser | Male | | Buginyanya ZARDI Director | |
| 10 | Mr. Mukaire Rashid | Male | apstrugle@gmail.com | Secretary General | Iganga |

| No. | NAME | Gender | EMAIL ADDRESS | POSITION/ ORGANISATION | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Ms. Nantale Anne | Female | anantale@yahoo.com | Board Chairperson-Struggle Against Poverty | Iganga |
| 12 | Mr. Arthur Kimeze | Male | arthur.kimeze@gggi.org | | GGGI |
| 13 | Mr. Pablo Martinez | Male | pablo.martinez@gggi.org | | GGGI |
| 14 | Ms. Florence Mukaminega | Female | mukaminega@gggi.org | | GGGI |
| 15 | Ms. Liliane Uwanziga Mupende | Female | liliane.mupende@gggi.org | | GGGI |
| 16 | Mr.Robert Asiimwe | Male | r.asiimwe@alcuganda.com | | Consultant |
| 17 | Ms. Charity Kibooga | Female | kibooga@alcuganda.com | | Consultant |
| 18 | Mr. Ocare Denis | Male | docare2009@gmail.com | Ag. Commissioner-PPD | MWE |
| 19 | Mr. Joseph Lule | Male | josephlule2@gmail.com | Principal Policy Analyst | MWE |
| 20 | Ms. Constance Apule | Female | apuleconnie@gmail.com | S/Economist | MWE |
| 21 | Ms. Natukunda Lillian | Female | lilylina1711@gmail.com | S/Economist | MWE |
| 22 | Ms. Namwiira Mildred Martha | Female | namiira11@yahoo.com | S/Economist | MWE |
| 23 | Joseph Kyegombe | Male | Josephs2012@gmail.com | Executive Director SMAD | Namutumba |
| 24 | Kalange Muhamood | Male | | DPO | Bugweri |
| 25 | Dr. Apollo Musiita | Male | | DPO | Namutumba |
| 26 | Dr. Batyani James | Male | | DPO | Luuka |
| 27 | Ogaza Gozan | Male | | DPO | Iganga |
| 28 | Mr. Innocent Mpiriirwe | Male | mpiriirwe1976@gmail.com | | Consultant |
| 29 | Mr. George Illebo | Male | tilebo14@hotmail.com | | Consultant |
| 30 | Ms. Constance Nakiyemba | Female | Consie123@gmail.com | | Consultant |

| No. | NAME | Gender | EMAIL ADDRESS | POSITION/ ORGANISATION | DISTRICT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Mr. Fred Kisaakye | Male | kisaakyefredric@gmail.co m | | Consultant |
| 32 | Brenda Yariwo | Female | | | ONE ACRE FUND |