



ADAPTATION FUND

REQUEST FOR PROJECT/PROGRAMME FUNDING FROM THE ADAPTATION FUND

The annexed form should be completed and transmitted to the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat by email or fax.

Please type in the responses using the template provided. The instructions attached to the form provide guidance to filling out the template.

Please note that a project/programme must be fully prepared (i.e., fully appraised for feasibility) when the request is submitted. The final project/programme document resulting from the appraisal process should be attached to this request for funding.

Complete documentation should be sent to:

The Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
1818 H Street NW MSN
P4-400
Washington, D.C., 20433
U.S.A
Fax: +1 (202) 522-3240/5
Email: afbsec@adaptation-fund.org



ADAPTATION FUND

PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Title of Project/Programme: | STRENGTHENING DROUGHT RESILIENCE FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS IN THE IGAD REGION |
| Countries: | DJIBOUTI, KENYA, SUDAN AND UGANDA |
| Thematic Focal Area ¹ : | DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS |
| Type of Implementing Entity: | REGIONAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY |
| Implementing Entity: | SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY (OSS) |
| Executing Entities: | <p>Regional level: Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWPEA) hosted by the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) secretariat</p> <p>National level: National Project Management Units (NPMUs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Djibouti : Ministry of Agriculture Water Fisheries and Livestock, ▪ Kenya : Ministry of Environment and Water Resources, ▪ Sudan : Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity <p>▪ Uganda: Ministry of Water and Environment.</p> |

Amount of Financing Requested: 12,990,000 US DOLLARS

Project Background and Context

The IGAD member states face severe water constraints and prolonged droughts. Between 60- 70 percent of the land area in the IGAD region consists of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands that receive less than 600mm of rainfall annually (IGAD 2013)². Moreover, the region faces illicit activities such as deforestation and poor agricultural practices that lead to reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. The dominant livelihood of the people in the region is agriculture, mainly dominated by smallholder farmers and pastoralists or semi pastoralist production systems. The causes for vulnerability in the region include low adaptive capacity by communities to droughts, inadequate innovative adaptation actions to droughts, poor early warning systems and inadequate knowledge and skills in drought management. The impacts of droughts in the region have been manifested in the form of acute water constraints, significantly reduced precipitation levels and drying up of rivers. The effects of droughts have had destructive impacts on the region's economy, ecosystems and community livelihoods. Smallholder farmers and pastoralists in Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda have been most affected due to their limited coping mechanisms. GWPEA is collaborating with IGAD and governments of these countries through the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) and the Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) to enhance drought resilience in the region. The proposed project will build on the existing initiatives and establish new mechanisms to address drought related challenges in the region through facilitating investments in early warning systems, building the capacity of targeted stakeholders, supporting innovative adaptation actions and enhancing knowledge management and skills.

Project Objectives

The overall objective of the project is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks, mainly those related to drought, through the establishment of appropriate early warning systems and the implementation of drought adaptation actions. More specifically, this project is intended to:

- Promote investments in drought early warning systems (EWS) and improve the existing ones

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

² IGAD, 2013. IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Strategy

- Strengthen and improve the capacity of key stakeholders in drought risks management at regional, national and local levels
- Support communities to undertake innovative adaptation actions that reinforce their resilience to drought
- Enhance knowledge management and information sharing on drought resilience at the considered levels

Project Components, Financing and Duration

| Project/Programme Components | Expected Outcomes | Expected Outputs | Countries | Amount (US\$) |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Promote investments in early warning systems and improve the existing ones | Increased use of cost effective Early warning systems by stakeholders | Efficient and effective EWS in place. Institutional linkages will be established to generate, share and disseminate as well as develop feedback mechanism to early warning information . In each member country, the project will identify investment areas in EWS, review existing drought management plan and create awareness and capacity building | Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda | 1,500,000 |
| 2. Strengthening capacities of key stakeholders at regional, national and local levels | Adaptive capacity of key stakeholders in drought resilience strengthened. Linkages between national and regional stakeholders will be strengthened | Capacity building programmes in drought risk management undertaken. Capacity gaps and priorities will be identified and supported. Also, the project will identify key capacity building tools at national and regional level , including innovative drought adaptation actions and strengthen capacities of key stakeholders at regional, national and local levels . Approaches to integrate drought risk management interventions into development plans at all levels will be supported The project will be inclusive in capacity development on application of drought risk management. The local communities of the project will receive training on adaptive measures. | Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda | 1,750,000 |
| 3. Supporting innovative drought adaptation actions | Increased uptake and usage of concrete and innovative drought | Concrete and innovative drought adaptation actions supported and taken up by stakeholders. The innovative adaptation actions will be identified, improved where necessary and supported for adoption . In addition, scale up strategy will be developed and replicated. The | Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda | 6,500,000 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | adaptation actions. These will contribute to livelihood improvement and environment sustainability | innovative aspects will include modified rainwater harvesting structures and water storage systems e.g. simplified water jars, rock water harvesting techniques; construction of sunken sand dams, water ponds, Miniirrigation systems to support crops during water stress, Restoration of degraded water catchments, underground water sources e.g. construction of boreholes and water wells, road side water harvesting; installation of solar pumps, alternative energy sources (solar, energy saving stoves, etc.), energy saving innovations e.g. interlocking blocks and charcoal bricks manufactured from household waste, improved water and soil conservation techniques; Pasture management including growing fast growing pasture varieties and storage as silage or hay for longer term use by domestic animals, improved livestock breeds of animals (cattle and goats), drought resistant crops | | |
| 4. Knowledge management and information sharing | Increased awareness on drought risk management | Knowledge materials developed and disseminated. This will be achieved through generating knowledge on drought risk management and sharing it through electronic and print media . The project will document, compile and package good practices on all project interventions | Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda | 1,250,000 |
| 6. Project/Programme Execution cost | | | | 990,000 |
| 7. Total Project/Programme Cost | | | | 11,990,000 |
| 8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) | | | | 1,000,000 |
| Amount of Financing Requested | | | | 12,990,000 |

Project Duration: (In years and months): **4 YEARS (48 MONTHS)**

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Justification for Using the Regional Approach to implement the proposed project

The merits of implementing this project using the regional approach as opposed to country specific approach include:

- (i) *Cooperation/coordination*: Drought is regional phenomena and as such, the data and information generated by each country will feed into the regional EWS and make it more efficient. In addition, the project will strengthen the regional capacity; build cohesion and provide platforms at regional level.
- (ii) *Knowledge, technology and expertise*: A wider platform at regional level to harness diversity of ideas, indigenous and modern knowledge, technologies and expertise in drought risk management will be established. This will facilitate exchange and experiential learning;
- (iii) *Duplication*: The regional design will enable coordinated planning and implementation of interventions thereby minimizing duplication of efforts;
- (iv) *Contribution to regional frameworks*: The project will contribute to the achievement of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

Overall, regionally led implementation is less expensive and faster. It helps build a pool of regional and national experts. The innovations generated are adopted more easily by the member countries and moreover it promotes sustainability. It provides platform and means for the countries to share experiences, practices, lessons, knowledge, and resources.

Promoting new and innovative solutions

The project will employ a regional Participatory Learning and Action approach. New and already existing innovative solutions to drought risk management will be identified through participatory processes. Small competitive grants will be provided to organized farmers' groups with innovative ideas. Monitoring and evaluation will be used to track and update the innovations.

Cost-effectiveness of the proposed project

The project will cover a wider area in a short time (4 countries, 4 years) hence, contributing to rapid diffusion of the innovative drought adaptation actions. In fact, the project will ensure the development

of a certain level of generic scope tools and processes for future application beyond the target sites and countries. For instance, integrated early warning tools adapted to local specificities will be adopted to inform populations on potential risks.

Alignment of interventions to the Global, Continental, Regional and National Frameworks The proposed project will contribute to the achievement of some of the SDGs of the targeted countries. Specifically, SDG1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG6- Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; SDG13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; SDG17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development among others. **At continental (Africa) level**, the project will contribute to the Windhoek Declaration aiming to Enhancing Resilience to Drought in Africa (ADC, 2016). From the **regional** (IGAD) perspective, the project will contribute to the achievement of the IDDRSI framework that aims at addressing the effects of drought and related shocks; specifically, the Regional Programming Paper (RPP) and Country Programming Papers (CPPs) of the targeted countries. These documents contain priorities on drought resilience in the region and countries. While at **national level**, the proposed project will contribute to: **Djibouti's** Public Investment Plan and the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation; **Kenya's** National Disaster Management Policy and National Climate Change Response Strategy; **Sudan's** regulatory/policy frameworks related to drought and **Uganda's** National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, focusing on saving lives, livelihoods and the country's resources. These country initiatives will be linked to regional existing programmes, for example the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre.

Knowledge management and dissemination approach

The information, lessons learnt, best practices and innovative technologies will be documented and shared for the use by various stakeholders.

Consultation process and compliance with the Environmental and Social Policies

Consultations will be conducted at local, national and regional levels. A checklist to guide the consultation process will be developed using Key Informant Interviews, Focused Group Discussions and field reconnaissance. The proposed sites will be determined by country level stakeholders during the stakeholder consultation process at full proposal development stage. **Compliance with environmental and social policies will be respected at all levels of implementation and execution of the project at all scales (regional, national and local). In addition, taking into account all beneficiaries and target groups is a structuring element of the project in assessing the risks faced by all the people who will be concerned by the project. In addition to all identified beneficiaries and targeted population at local and national level, vulnerable groups and gender considerations will be taken care of in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund.**

Sustainability of project outcomes

Socio-economic sustainability: This will be promoted through supporting existing and or new community groups with small competitive grants that enable them to scale up the innovative drought adaptation actions that generate additional incomes. Also, the communities will be supported in the identification of priority actions and their implementation.

Environmental sustainability: The project will ensure environmental sustainability through undertaking Social and Environmental Impact Assessments and supporting sustainable environmental interventions. Periodic monitoring and evaluation to track any changes that could have adversely impacts environment and their timely mitigation measures will be considered.

Technological sustainability: the project will encourage, scale up innovative adaptation actions with high acceptability among the target communities, and utilize locally available materials, human and logistical resources. The project will popularize the available tools aimed at enhancing sustainability of appropriate technologies in the long-term.

Financial sustainability: The project will collaborate with various partners in the region to mobilize resources, streamline project interventions into national and sub-national workplans and lobby the government (national and local) to allocate financial resources towards drought risk management. Enterprise development and in-kind contributions will be supported.

Institutional sustainability: This will be promoted through capacity building of staff at all levels. This will contribute to better ownership of the project interventions.

Project benefits for the vulnerable and Compliance with Environment and Social Policies. The project will undertake consultations to identify vulnerable groups including women-headed households, children, disabled persons and the elderly and deliberate efforts will be taken to ensure that these groups benefit from project interventions.

Economic benefits: Early warning systems will enable smallholder farmers and pastoralists access information on drought risks to better plan their agricultural activities to minimise economic losses. Emphasis will be directed towards vulnerable groups to ensure that they easily access information by using easily accessible media channels. In addition, deliberate efforts will be made to allocate at least 20% of the competitive grants for innovative adaptation actions to the vulnerable groups to enable them increase their economic benefits.

Social Benefits: The project will enhance cohesion among communities through working together to implement different project components and reducing socio-conflicts amongst communities. Specifically, the project will support the vulnerable groups to form organised groups hence, increasing the cohesion amongst these groups.

Environmental Benefits: The project will support environmentally friendly interventions aimed at enhancing ecosystem services. Specifically, the vulnerable groups will be prioritized during the selection of beneficiaries for interventions to reduce their susceptibility to droughts' effects.

Gender considerations: The project will support the development of equity. IGAD and GWP have gender strategies, which will be key in supporting gender activities.

Compliance of project interventions with the National technical standards, Environmental, and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund

Project activities will undergo an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Review in accordance with EIA procedures and guideline of respective countries. Mitigation measures will then be proposed. The key Environmental standards and regulations of the countries are: Djibouti's environment and social action plan; **Kenya, and Sudan's environment policies, and Uganda**-National Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Guidelines.

Duplication of project with other funding sources

The project will not duplicate but will instead complement existing projects in increasing resilience of communities to drought. The project will complement the already existing initiatives at regional level which include: The Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa, Disaster Risk Management Programme supported by EU. While, at country level, some of the ongoing initiatives are tabulated below:

| Country | Programs relevant to drought resilience | Area(s) of focus |
|----------|---|---|
| Djibouti | Program for Strengthening Resilience to Drought and Sustainable Development | Enhancement of farm incomes by increasing resilience of vulnerable groups to drought |
| Kenya | Building Drought Resilience in Kenya and Uganda through Sound Land and Water Management | Improving resilience of dryland communities to the impacts of drought |
| Sudan | Kordufan regional government/community projects | Development of pilot projects for increasing community and ecosystem resilience |
| | Water Harvesting, small dams construction, area development schemes | Enhancement of agricultural activity |
| Uganda | Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP)- Phase 2 | Restoration of the productive capacity of farmers, and strengthening the linkages to agricultural service provision |
| | Building Drought Resilience in Kenya and Uganda through Sound Land and Water Management | Improving resilience of dryland communities to the impacts of drought |

Justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning

Outcome 1 (USD 1,500,000): Increased use of cost effective EWS by stakeholders. Smallholder farmers and pastoralists face challenges of accessing timely and accurate climate information for planning and responding to drought risks. Their EWS are inadequate resulting into crop failure, death of livestock, conflicts and food insecurity. That is why the project will conduct baseline studies, improve

and develop efficient innovative EWS, create institutional linkages for sharing early warning information, develop social media tools, response and feedback mechanisms for EWS.

Outcome 2 (USD 1,750,000): *Adaptive capacity of key stakeholders in drought resilience strengthened.* There is inadequate capacity to integrate drought risk management interventions into development plans; implement drought adaptation actions and responses at community level with limited budget allocation for drought risk management at national level. Communities' drought coping mechanism is weak. The activities are: conducting capacity needs assessment, developing a capacity-building plan, organizing capacity-building programs, training of trainers and building capacity of smallholder farmers and pastoralists in drought risk management.

The project will be inclusive in capacity development on application of drought risk management. Generated knowledge on Drought risk Management from academic institutions will be consolidated and customized for use by final users. The project will train various stakeholders. In this respect, the Training of Trainer (TOT) model will be applied. This will cause a multiplier effect of the project interventions. The key stakeholders to be trained include: Regional Staff i.e. those involved in capacity building at regional level, gender and youth focal points and staff involved in development projects; National staff of the targeted countries- in the responsible ministries; Sub-national (local government staff and staff from selected civil society organizations working on similar interventions in the project areas of the countries.

To further increase uptake of project interventions, the project will support establishment of Farmer and Pastoral Field Schools (F&PFS). These will be structures at local level and a vehicle for inclusive participation of communities. The FFS and PFS are aimed at creating a cohesive structure at local levels so they can share and learn from each other. This cross-learning will promote sustainability of project interventions.

Outcome 3 (USD 6,500,000): *Increased uptake and application or usage of drought adaptation actions.* Inappropriate and limited drought adaptation technologies are causing low crop and livestock food production levels leading to food insecurity and low incomes. These will be addressed through: baseline studies, improving, developing and introducing innovative adaptation actions for soil and water conservation, water harvesting and storage structures e.g. simplified water jars, rock water harvesting, construction of sunken sand dams, and water storage systems, construction of sunken sand dams, water ponds with underground water proof material, mini-irrigation systems to support crops during water stress, restoration of degraded water catchments, underground water sources e.g. construction of boreholes and water wells, road side water harvesting; installation of solar water pumps, drought resistant pastures and crops and establishing an innovative competitive grant scheme targeting household value addition to food crops; innovative interventions on alternatives energy sources (solar, improved energy stoves, etc.), energy saving innovations e.g. interlocking blocks and charcoal bricks manufactured from household waste. Pasture management- including growing fast growing pasture varieties and storage as silage or hay for longer term use by domestic animals, improved livestock breeds of animals (cattle and goats), drought resistant crops

Outcome 4 (USD 1,250,000): *Increased awareness on drought risk management.* There is limited awareness on drought risks and adaptation actions amongst stakeholders leading to poor planning and responses to drought risks and disasters with low crop and livestock yields hence food insecurity and low incomes. The activities are supporting academic institutions to generate knowledge on drought risk management, undertaking study tours and exchange visits, documenting lessons learnt or best practices, facilitating knowledge exchange.

Relevance of identified Environmental and Social Impacts and risks to the project

During consultations, potential environmental and social impacts (ESIs) of specific activities will be screened. Further detailed analysis will be undertaken and mitigation measures proposed for activities with significant negative impacts, during country specific EIAs at full proposal development stage. Some of the probable areas for ESIs and risk assessments are: Introduction of new crop and pastures

varieties, construction of water harvesting and storage facilities and installation of weather stations among others.

During implementation, the project will be in compliance with AF environmental, social and gender policies. The approach of environmental and social impact assessment of identified interventions will be in accordance with the rules and regulation of the beneficiary countries. Each of the targeted countries have lead institutions in undertaking Environmental Impacts Assessments. These include Djibouti- The Department of Land Management and Environment; Kenya- National Environmental Management Authority of Kenya; Sudan- Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources and Uganda- National Environment Management Authority of Uganda. The baseline condition of the project interventions will be determined at project inception phase. The management arrangement for ESP is almost the same for the targeted countries. First, depending on the size/expected impact of project e.g. Mini irrigation, they undergo an Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA is done by the project following a schedule prepared by the lead Environment Agency (mentioned above for each of the countries). Secondly, the developer does scoping, and prepares Terms of Reference for review by the lead agency in the country. These are either approved as is or with additional comments. Among other items, the TORs should be clear and address the Environment and social aspects. During and after undertaking the environment and social studies/ assessments, there is active stakeholder involvement. The environmental and social risks are mapped out and their corresponding mitigation measures listed. The team (developer-the project in this case, stakeholders and the lead agency) will put together a clear plan in a participatory manner of addressing these environmental and social risks-incorporating gender equity and equality aspects. The satisfaction of the environmental and social management plan to the lead agency and stakeholders prompts approval of the project to proceed. This is the scenario to be undertaken for similar interventions in this project.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Project Implementation arrangements

The project will be implemented by OSS who will serve as Regional Implementing Entity (RIE) and will be in charge of all financial, monitoring and reporting aspects to the Adaptation Fund. OSS will also provide administrative and management support to the executing entities. The project will be executed at regional level by GWPEA hosted by the NBI Secretariat in Uganda. At country level, the project will be executed by Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Other partners such as IGAD Secretariat/ICPAC will be involved to provide political support and technical backstopping respectively. *The organogram for the project implementation arrangement is shown in Annex 1.*

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government³

The record of endorsement letters signed on behalf of the government are shown in Annex 2.

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Djibouti Dini Abdallah Omar General Secretary, Ministry of Habitat and Environment | July 27, 2017 |
|---|---------------|

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Kenya Charles T. Sunkuli CBS Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources | July 5, 2017 |
| Sudan Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla Secretary General, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) | July 6, 2017 |
| Uganda Mr. Keith Muhakanizi Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development | January 02, 2017 |

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

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 (*Country Programming Papers (CPPs)*, **Djibouti's** *Public Investment Plan and the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation*; **Kenya's** *National Disaster Management Policy and National Climate Change Response Strategy*, **Sudan's** *regulatory/ policy frameworks related to drought and* **Uganda's** *National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management*) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project in compliance with the Environmental and Social 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 project.

Implementing Entity Coordinator:

Mr. Khatim Kherraz – Executive Secretary of the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)

Signature:



Date: **August 4th, 2017**

Tel. and email:

(+216) 71 206 633

boc@oss.org.tn

Project Contact Person: **Mr. Nabil Ben Khatra**

Tel. And Email: **(+216) 71 206 633**, nabil.benkhatra@oss.org.tn

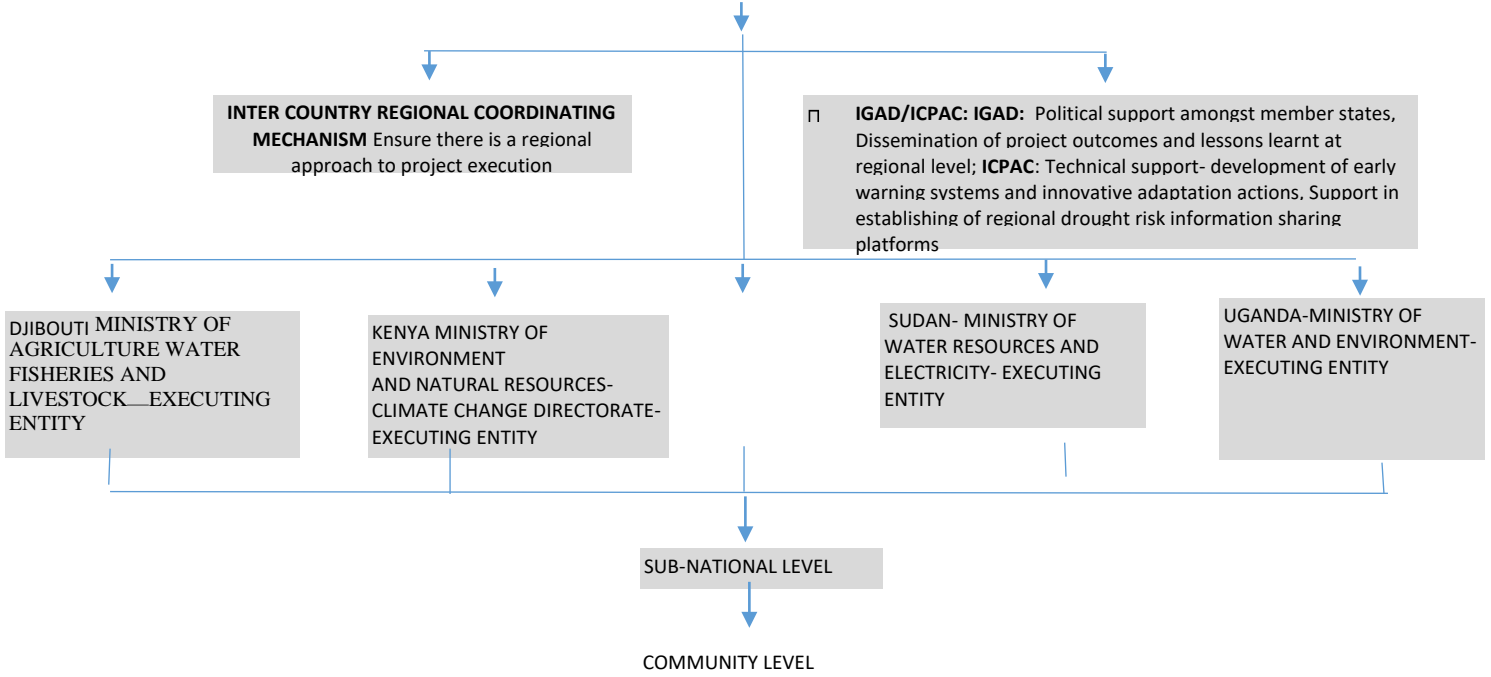
Annex 1: Organogram

SAHARA AND SAHEL OBSERVATORY-OSS- Implementing Entity



REGIONAL PROGRAM COORDINATION UNIT
GWPEA – HOSTED BY THE NILE BASIN INITIATIVE SECRETARIAT- Roles include:
Lead

Executing Entity at the regional level, Programme management and reporting,
Financial management





Telephone: 256 41 4707 000
: 256 41 4232 095
Fax : 256 41 4230 163
: 256 41 4343 023
: 256 41 4341 286
Email : finance@finance.go.ug
Website : www.finance.go.ug

THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

Ministry of Finance, Planning &
Economic Development
Plot 2-12, Apollo Kaggwa Road
P.O. Box 8147
Kampala
Uganda

In any correspondence on
this subject please quote No. EDP79/251/02

August 15, 2017

The Adaptation Fund Board
C/O Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for a project “Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small-Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region”

I the undersigned, in my capacity as the Designated Authority for the Adaptation Fund in the Republic of Uganda, confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government’s national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Uganda and the IGAD region.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and executed by the Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWP-EA).

Keith Muhakanizi

PERMANENT SECRETARY / SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY

Copy to: The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Water & Environment,
KAMPALA



ADAPTATION FUND

Letter of Endorsement by Government

6 July 2017

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

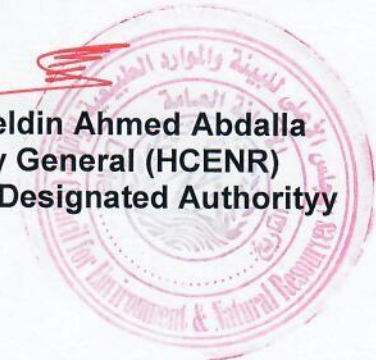
Subject: Endorsement for a project “Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small-Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region”

In my capacity, as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Republic of Sudan, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Sudan and the IGAD region.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and executed by Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity of Sudan in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWP-EA).

Sincerely,

Dr. Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla
Secretary General (HCENR)
National Designated Authority





MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
State Department of Environment
Office of the Principal Secretary

Telegrams: "NATURE", Nairobi
Telephone: 0254-20-2730808/9
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Website : www.environment.go.ke

N.H.I.F. BUILDING
RAGATI ROAD
P.O. BOX 30126
NAIROBI

Ref. No. DENR/EMC/6 Vol. III

Date: 5TH JULY 2017

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

RE: ENDORSEMENT FOR A PROJECT "STRENGTHENING DROUGHT RESILIENCE FOR SMALL-HOLDER FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS IN THE IGAD REGION"

In my capacity, as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Republic of Kenya, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Kenya and the IGAD region.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and executed by the Climate Change Directorate, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Kenya in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWP-EA).

Yours

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles T. Sunkuli'.

Charles T. Sunkuli, CBS
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

REPUBLIQUE DE DJIBOUTI
UNITE – ÉGALITE – PAIX

MINISTRE DE L'HABITAT, DE
L'URBANISME, DE
L'ENVIRONNEMENT

LE MINISTRE

N°
Djibouti, le

285/SG/17
27 JUL 2017



جمهورية جيبوتي
الوحدة - المساواة - السلام

وزارة الإسكان والتعمير والبيئة

الوزير

رقم
جيبوتي في

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for a project "**Strengthening Drought Resilience for small holder farmers and pastoralists in the IGAD region**"

In my capacity, as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Republic of Djibuti, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Djibouti and the IGAD region.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by the Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) and executed by Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Livestock and Halieutic Resources (MAEPE-RH) of Djibouti in partnership with the Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa (GWP-EA).

Sincerely,

M. Dini Abdallah Omar
**Designated Authority for Adaptation Fund/
Secretary General of the Ministry of Habitat and Environment**