

East Africa Community Lake Victoria Basin Commission



How to Prepare Bankable Projects for Financing Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins

21st – 23rd June, 2017
Dakar, Senegal

“EXPERIENCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PROJECT PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT”.

**Presented by Fredrick Mhina Mngube (Prog. Env. and Nat.
Resources) and
Eng. Omari Mwinjaka (Prog. Officer Water Resources)**

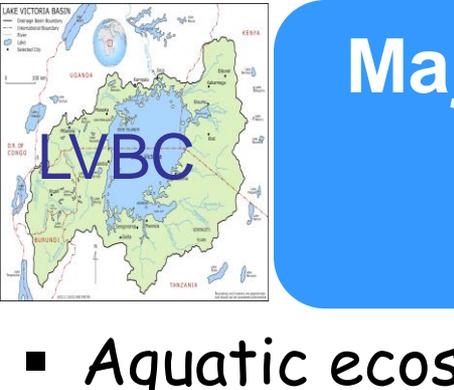




Presentation outline



- LVBC Background
- LVBC Mandate, objectives and broad functions
- Climate Change Issues within the Basin
- LVBC climate change instruments and tools developed
- LVB experiences on developing cc adaptation project
- challenges
- Lesson Learnt
- Recommendations

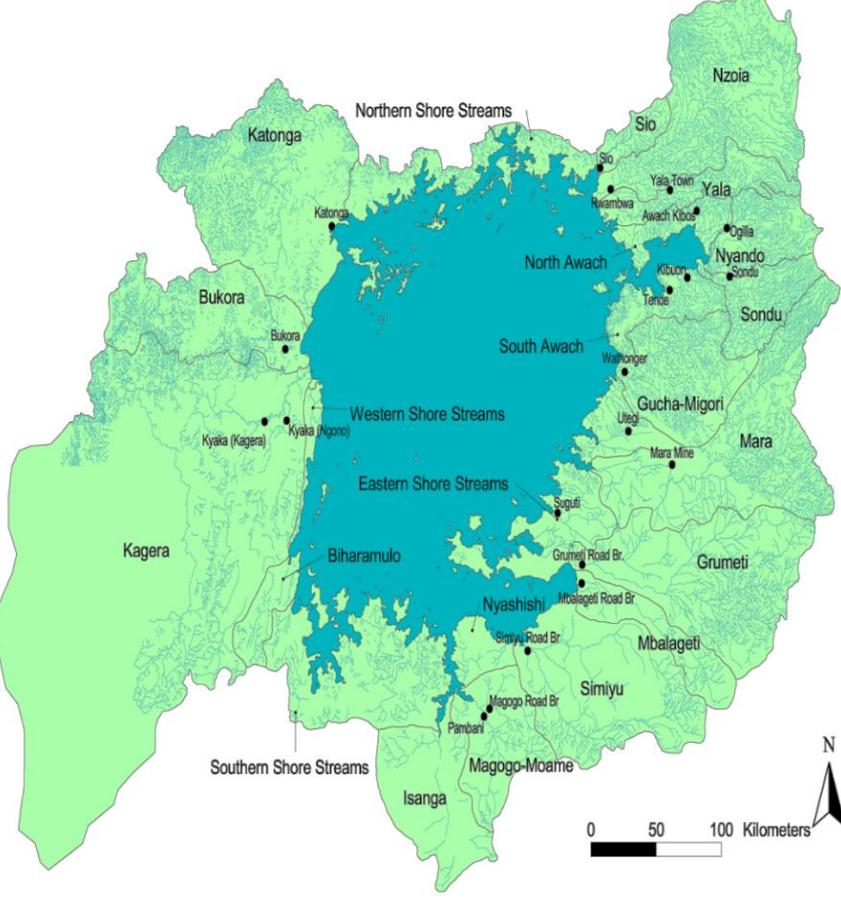


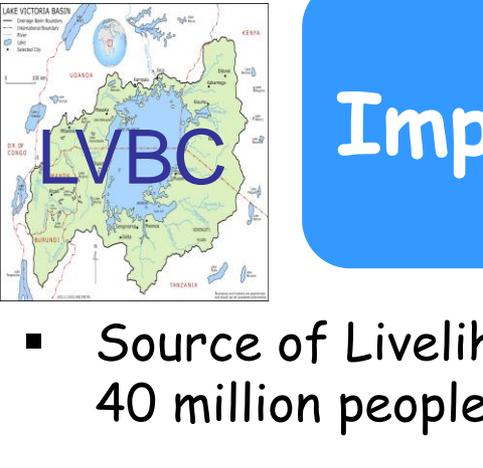
Major transboundary ecosystems in LVB



- Aquatic ecosystems
 - Lake Victoria (all 5 countries)
 - Kagera river basin (4 countries)
 - Mara river (Kenya and Tanzania)
 - Sio-malaba (Kenya and Uganda)

- Terrestrial ecosystems
 - Mount Elgon ecosystem (Kenya and Uganda)
 - The great Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem
 - Minziro-Sango Bay Swamp Forest (Uganda and Tanzania) and;
 - Nyungwe National forest Park (Rwanda and Burundi)





Importance of LVB



- Source of Livelihood of more than 40 million people
- A source of water for domestic for about 87 cities and towns with 60% coverage;
- Rich fishery resource yielding about > 1million MT annually;
- Hydropower potential (Produce about 720 MW)
- Agriculture potential (1.1 Mha of irrigation)
- Climate moderator
- Ecosystem function: wildlife habitats Mara/Serengeti; Wetlands (about 4,000 Km²); Forestry etc
- Transport
- LVB as a transboundary resource common economic growth zone

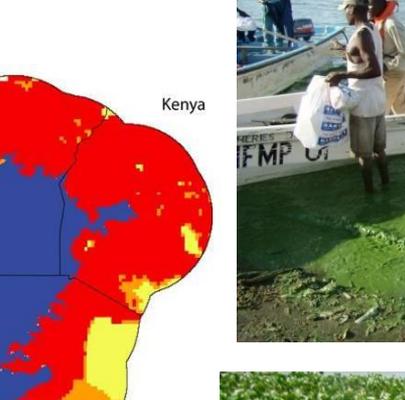
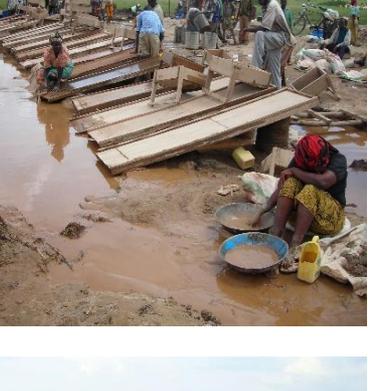
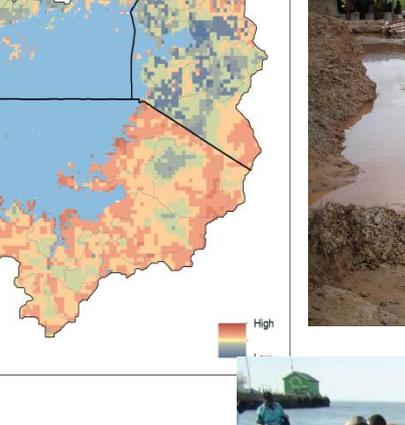




Key threats to the lake basin



- **Climate Change impacts**
- **Population Pressure,** contributing to hotspots caused by human, municipal and industrial waste
- **Nutrient inflows (P, N)** including atmospheric deposition, algae growth, anoxic conditions, fish kills
- **Residual inflows of heavy metals** from gold mines
- **Proliferation of water hyacinth,** economic losses in near shore areas
- **Unsustainable utilisation of major wetlands,** and other natural resources compromises their buffering capacity





Lake victoria basin commission establishment



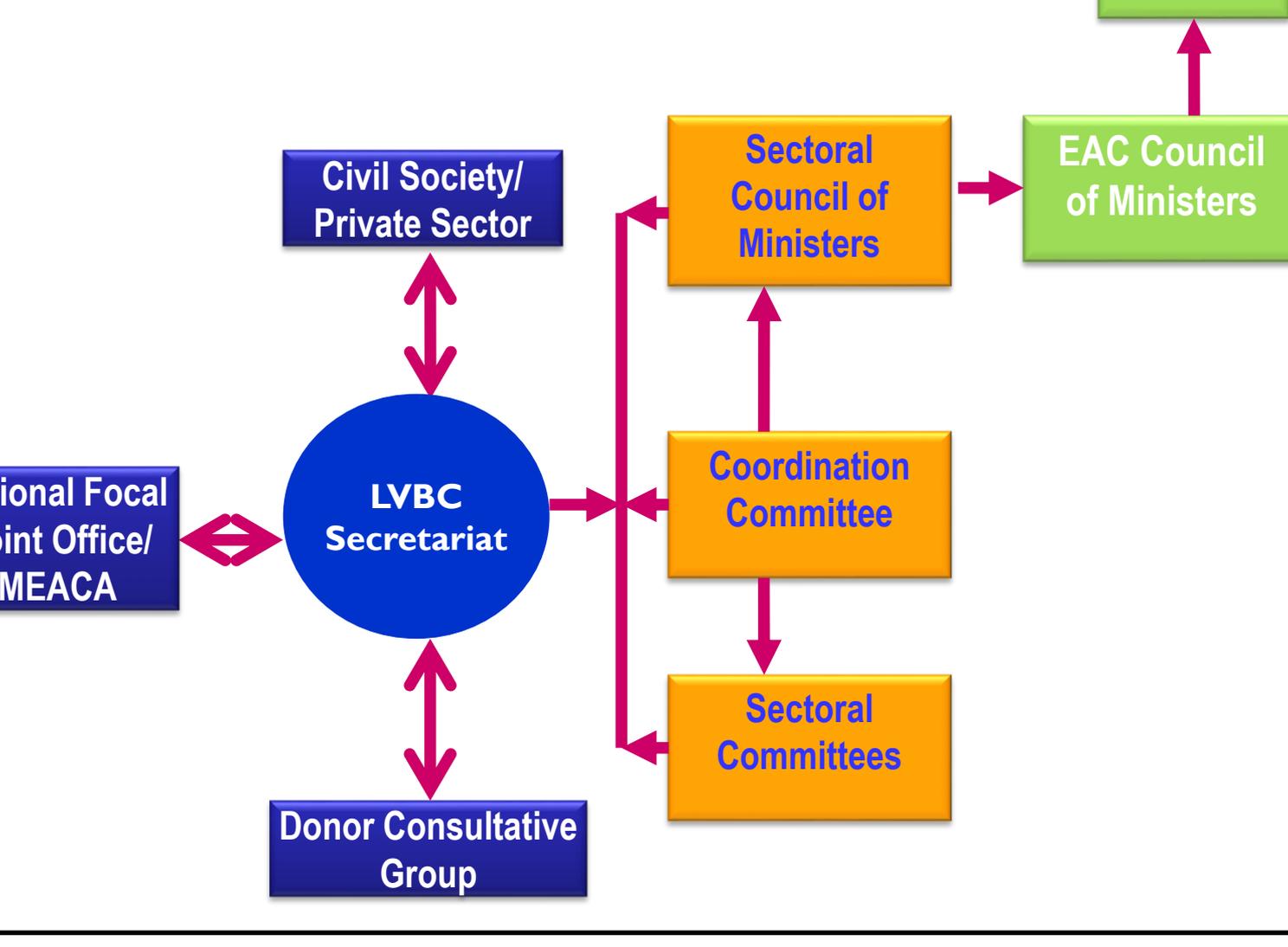
- LVBC is a specialized institution of the EAC
- Establishment of the Commission is provided for under the Article 114 of EAC Treaty (1999).
- The establishment and operations of the Commission is governed by the Protocol for Sustainable Development of LVB

Other guiding documents include:

- Shared Vision & Strategy Framework for Development of LVB
- EAC Development Strategy
- Sectoral Council & Council's Decisions & Directives



LVBC governance structure





LVBC'S vision & mission

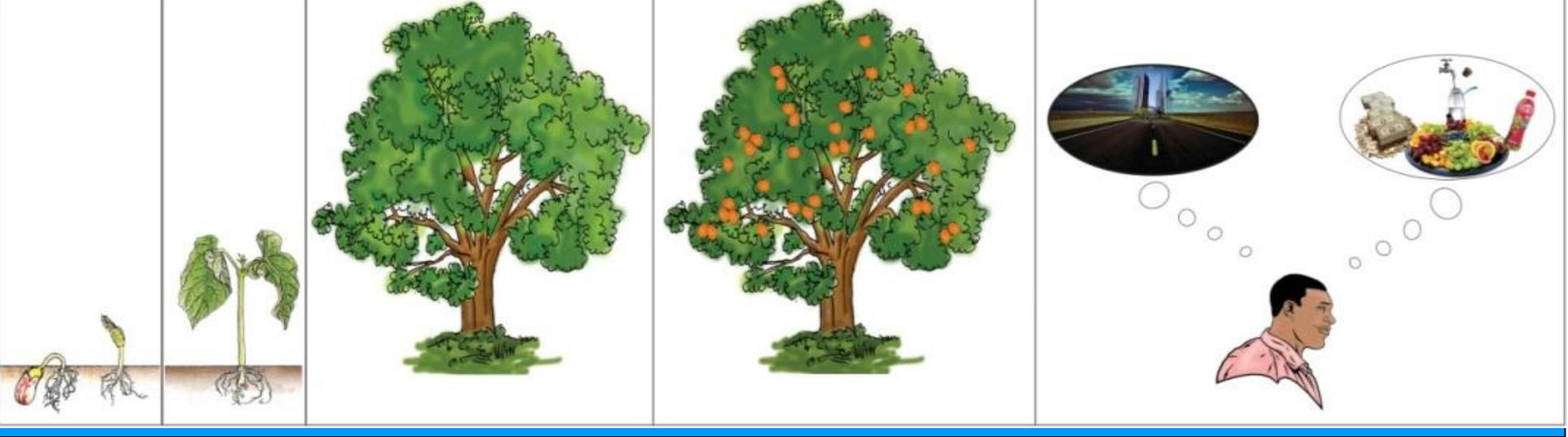


Vision

“A prosperous population living in a healthy and sustainably managed environment providing equitable opportunities and benefits”

Mission

to promote, facilitate and coordinate activities of different actors in the LVB.





Objectives and broad function of LVBC



The objectives of the Commission shall be to: -

- promote equitable economic growth;
- promote measures aimed at eradicating poverty;
- promote sustainable utilisation and management of natural resources;
- promote the protection of the environment within the Lake Victoria Basin; and
- promote compliance on safety of navigation.

The broad functions of the Commission

- to promote, facilitate and coordinate activities of different actors towards sustainable development and poverty eradication of the Lake Victoria Basin
- **The principle of subsidiarity:**
Responsibility for addressing an economic or social problem belongs to the smallest and closest community or authority that can handle the problem.
- **LVBC is not implementer ; Partner States are implementers**
- **MoU with regional NGOs and CBOs, CSO (WWF, IUC, VIA, LVLARC)**

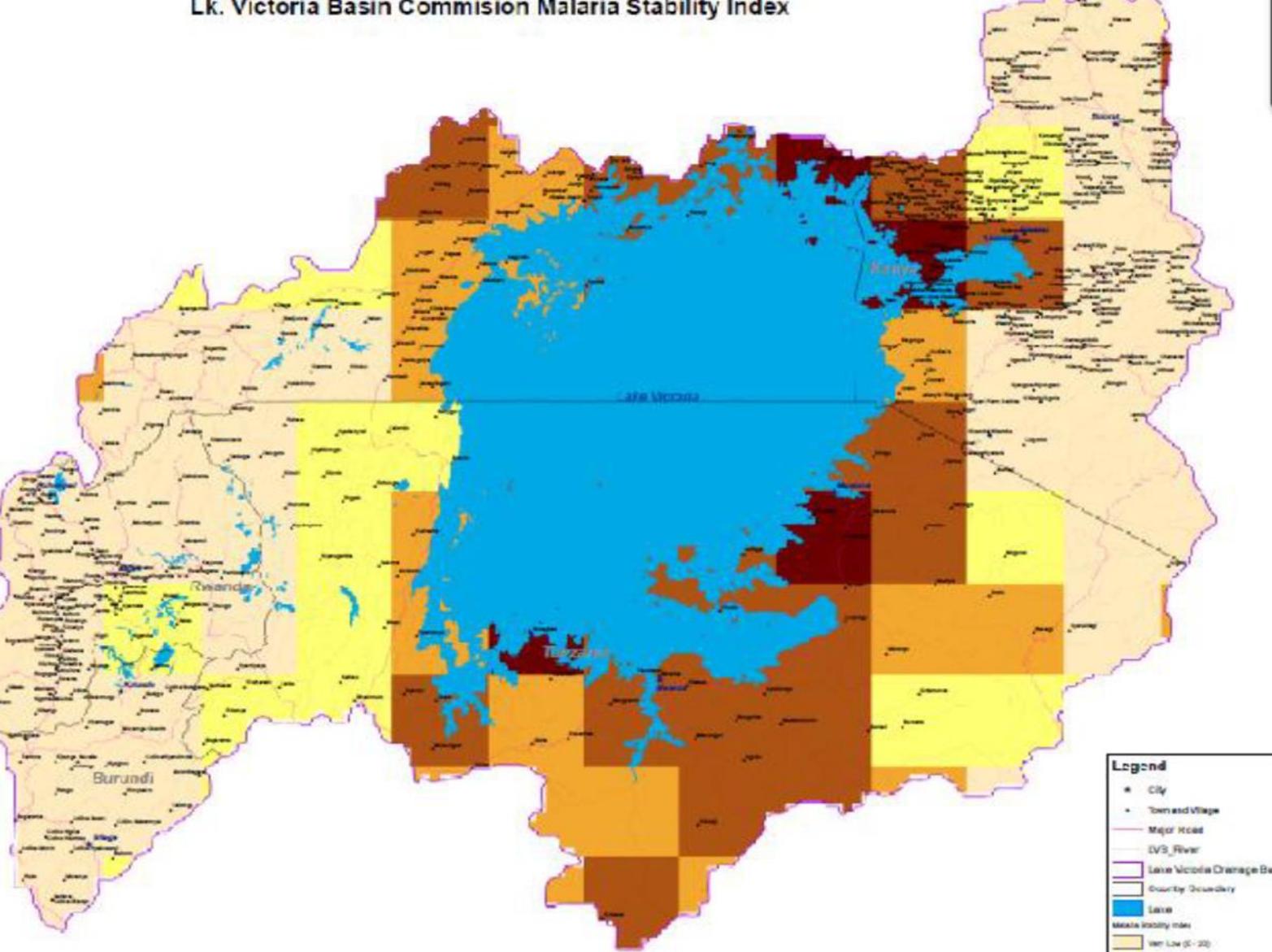


LVBC

Impacts of climate change in the LVB



Lk. Victoria Basin Commision Malaria Stability Index



MAP AND DATA INFORMATION:

Data source:
 1. Climate-RESOLVE
 2. WorldPop (WorldPop)
 3. Population Africa
 4. Malaria: Global Research Update (GPRU) (WHO)
 5. Population density (total) (Population of Tanzania) (IPPF, ICRG)
 6. Climate: Malaria: Global Research Update (GPRU) (WHO)
 7. Water bodies: SRTM30 Plus (Global Data for Earth System Science)

Printed on:
 Geographic Coordinate System: UTM
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Projection: UTM
 Spheroid: Everest
 Units: Meter

Scale: 1:100,000

USAID, ECHO, and other logos are present.

Disclaimer:
 The geographic map is for information purposes only and does not constitute recognition of international boundaries or implies UNODC takes no responsibility for the ability, accuracy or completeness of the map or information. Liability resulting from use of the information therein.

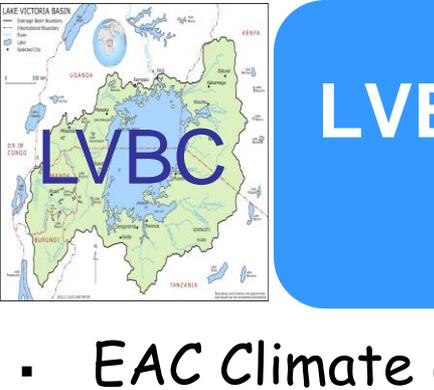
Map and data prepared by: ECHO/WHO June 2018

Legend

- City
- Town and Village
- Major Road
- LVS_River
- Lake Victoria Drainage Basin
- Country Boundary
- Lake

Malaria Stability Index

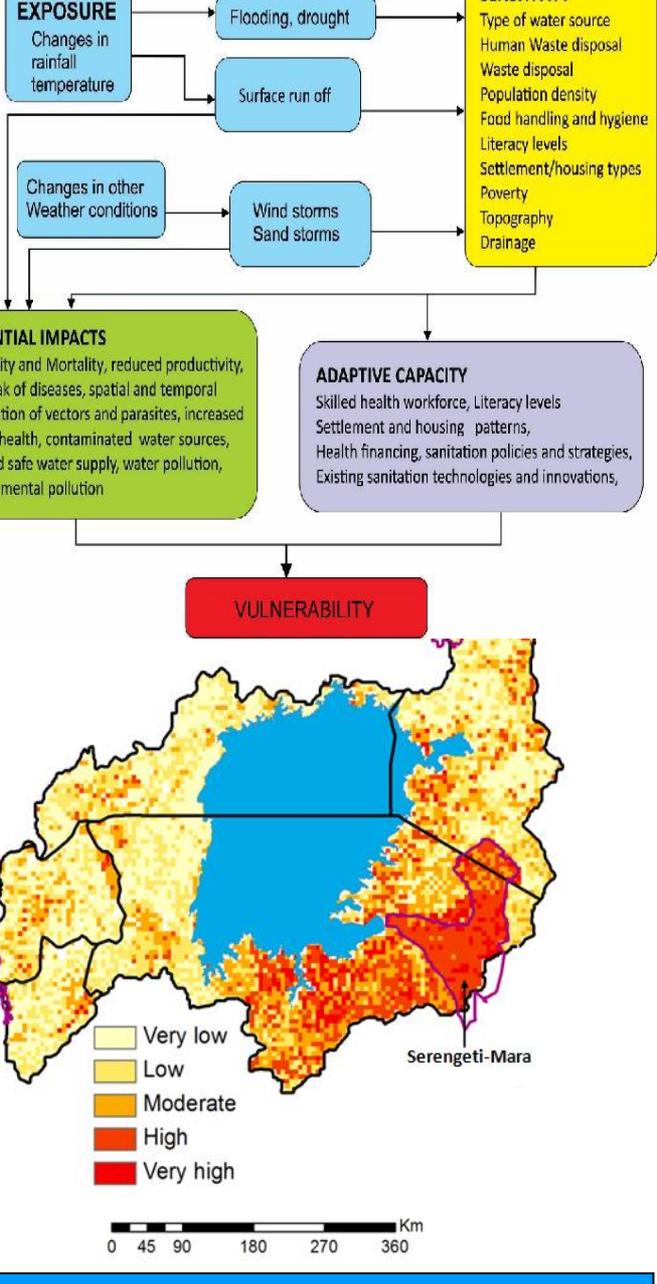
- Very Low (0 - 20)
- Low (20 - 40)
- Medium (40 - 60)
- High (60 - 80)
- Very High (80 - 100)



LVB climate change instruments and tools developed



- EAC Climate change Policy;
- EAC Climate change Master Plan,
- EAC Climate change Strategy, and
- LVB Climate Change Vulnerability Impact Assessments;
- VIA future climate projections completed for 2030, 2050, and 2070 (for RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5)
- Impact scenarios for five sectors (Agriculture, Water, Terrestrial, Health and energy and transport)
- Developed Climate change analysis tools: GeoCLIM and GeoMod
- Maps showing LVB climate change hotspots;
- Lake Victoria Basin Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan



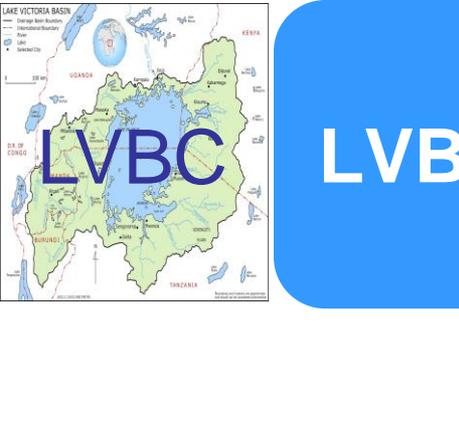


Stakeholder—generated 21 Adaptation Options



Rank	Adaptation Option
1	Strengthen, integrate and coordinate national food security to be responsive to priority user needs
2	Develop & implement community—based climate change resilient programs on water catchment management
3	Promote climate—smart agriculture programs (e.g. applied R&D, risk management, crop/livestock insurance)
4	Develop climate information hub in the EAC region
5	Develop community—based biomass reduction and efficiency best—practices models
6	Prepare regional approach to address community—based climate change impacts on wildlife and tourism
7	Develop and sustain financing mechanism & regional policy framework

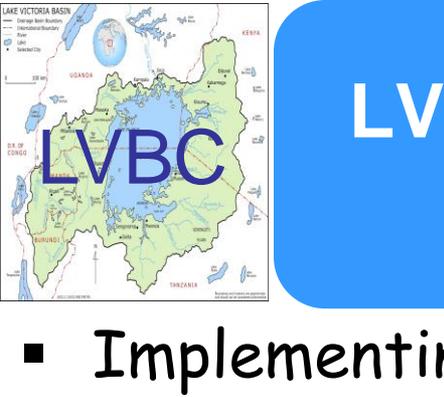




LVB CC adaption project objectives



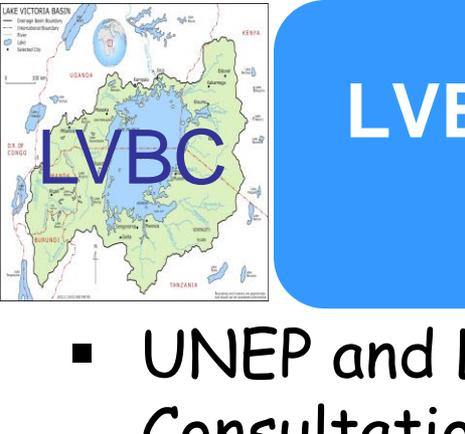
- To build adaptive capacity of regional and national institutions in creating resilience for the Lake Victoria Basin through integrated transboundary water resources management and informed by sustainable early warning systems;
- To establish an early warning system for identifying risks from climate change to water management in the Lake Victoria Basin
- To implement adaptation actions in three key areas/topics, as identified in the Lake Victoria Climate Change Action Plan (being developed by PREPARED) and the LVBC Climate Change Strategy;
- To establish a small grants programme to support local institutions to implement site based adaptation actions that contribute to regional resilience and are in consistent with the LVBC climate change strategy; and
- Develop basin-wide lesson learning and knowledge management framework.



LVB experiences on developing cc adaptation project



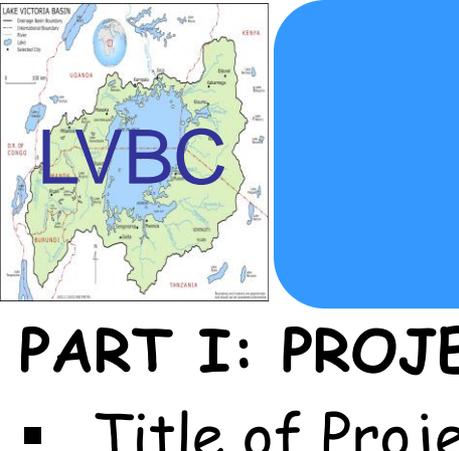
- Implementing Entity must be Accredited: EAC is not accredited IE; MoU with UNEP the MIE;
- Kyoto Protocol Parties that are eligible to apply for funding must use either:
 - ✓ National Implementing Entity (NIE),
 - ✓ Regional Implementing Entity (RIE), or a
 - ✓ Multilateral Implementing Entity (MIE) and
 - ✓ Parties' Designated Authorities
- Designated Authorities" are government officials who act as points of contact for the Adaptation Fund.
- On behalf of their national governments, the designated authorities endorse: the accreditation applications and proposals.



LVB experiences on developing cc adaptation project



- UNEP and LVBC prepared a draft concept note with Consultations of the Partner States;
- LVBC (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), through UNEP developed and endorsed 1st and 2nd Project Concept proposal (approved by AF Secretariat);
- National and Regional consultation meetings held and developed detailed project Proposal;
- Developed detailed Project Proposal with ESMP; and
- Endorsed by PS and submitted to AF Secretariat



LVB CC Adaptation Project



PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

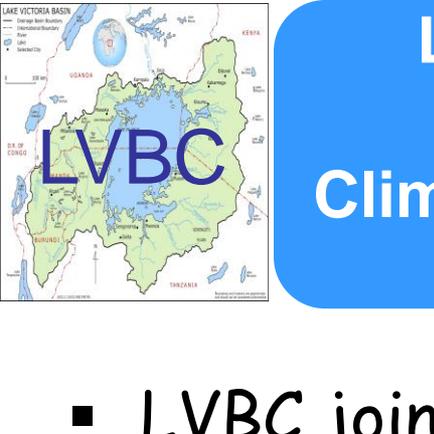
- Title of Project/Programme: Adapting to Climate Change in Lake Victoria Basin
- Countries: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda
- Thematic Focal Area : Transboundary water management
- Type of Implementing Entity: MIE
- Implementing Entity: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Executing Entities: Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC)
- Amount of Financing Requested: US\$5,000,000

PART II: PROJECT/PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

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

- ANNEXES :Stakeholder consultations; List of endorsements and endorsement letters, Grievance mechanism etc



LVB – Climate Technology Centre & Network

Climate resilient decision making methods for Lake Victoria



- LVBC jointly with the DHI and Uganda (National Designated Entity) developed a concept note for the CTCN Technical Assistance; (needs assessments, past and ongoing efforts, proposed interventions, expected benefits)
- Aimed at improving the existing technologies for climate resilient decision making benefitting the water resource management and the hydropower sector within the Lake Victoria region;
- Covers (capacity building; Technology Dev. Technology validation; Technology Outreach);
- Its current under implementation



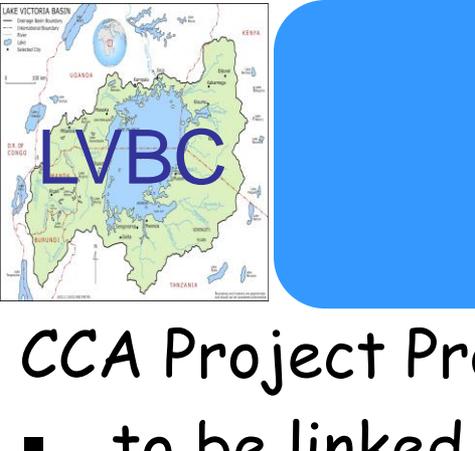


Lesson Learned



- RBO has to understand her roles in CC; and have climate change instruments and tools to guide the process;
- RBO has to demonstrate good governance; and ability to coordinate and harmonise National, NGOs, CBOs and CSOs CC priority initiatives
- Application has to be informed by facts e.g VIA study;
- RBO has to follow systematically and logically the application guidelines/ procedures;
- The participation of the Partner States (institutions and Partners) from the beginning and the need to maintain the same experts;
- Project proposal has to be endorsed by Partner States in all stages; for ownership;
- Experienced Consultant/s are very important to guide.





Lesson Learned



CCA Project Proposal has:

- to be linked to National and Regional Climate Change Policy; and Strategy; and Action plans/ initiatives; and address transboundary issues;
- to follow agreed AF guidelines;
- to be interactive and participatory; for quick endorsement by Partner States;
- to be inline with national and other Regional CCA projects and build synergy not duplication;
- be inline with ESMP to address environmental and Social impacts;



Challenges



- Partner States/ Countries maintain their sovereignty and hence delay in the submission of the commitment letters and approval ;
- Institutions dealing with Climate change in the Partner States and regionally are many; need national and regional coordinators;
- Climate change adaptation priorities by Partner States and RBO sometimes are not similar; hence to define the priorities of Partner States and RBO is very challenging exercise; and takes time to agree;
- Long time consultations of Countries and the approval process of the CCA projects; and
- Limited Funds allocated by the Adaptation Fund on the preparation phase.



Recommendations



- Climate change funding urgencies may review and develop conducive procedures to allow RBO to access funds; and
- To promote and support the accreditation of RBO to be eligible to get funds;
- RBOs to share and documents experiences on CCA projects to inform Global CCA funding to create conducive adaptive measure



Thank You