

1. The CI-GEF Project Agency undertakes environmental and social safeguard screening of each proposed project to determine whether an ESIA is required and if so, the appropriate extent and type of ESIA (see Policy #1 and Appendix I for more details). The CI-GEF Project Agency classifies the proposed project into one of three categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude of its potential environmental and social impacts. The descriptions of the categories and lists of types of projects identified in Appendix I are meant to serve as guidance to proposal reviewers and are not meant to be exhaustive.
2. All proposed activities will undergo safeguard screening to determine eligibility under CI-GEF ESMF policies, the type of ESIA that they are subject to and if proposed project activities trigger any of the safeguards policies.
3. **The Executing Entity** is responsible for providing responses to each of the questions outlined in this form when submitting a PIF to the Project Agency for consideration.
4. **The Project Agency is responsible for conducting** all aspects of the safeguard screening process, from initiation to making the final decision on whether or not an ESIA is necessary and, if so, at what level along with whether a project-level plan is required if a safeguard is triggered.

I. PROJECT DATA SUMMARY		
Country: Uganda	GEF Project ID: 9814	
Project Title: Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Uganda to comply with the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement		
Name of the Executing Entity(ies): Conservation International/Vital Signs, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Uganda, and African Innovation Institute		
Length of Project: 18 months	Start date: August 21 st , 2017	End date: January, 20 th , 2019
<p>Introduction: (location, main issues to be addressed by project) The project will be undertaken in Uganda and collaborating partners are the Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda, and the African Innovation Institute through the Vital Signs Project. The new Paris Climate Agreement includes a number of requirements that countries have to meet to ensure “transparency of action and support” essentially to allow for ease in tracking how countries are progressing towards their commitments under the Paris Agreement. The “transparency framework” requires countries to regularly provide: (i) A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) (ii) Information necessary to track progress toward achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (iii) Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation (iv) information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received and (v) information on any support they provide to developing countries. Uganda like many other countries in East Africa <u>does not have the requisite capacity</u> to meet these requirements; The project seeks to enhance existing MRV systems needed to meet these requirements.</p>		
<p>Project Background: (description of physical, biological and socioeconomic context, including Indigenous Peoples and reference to how gender may play a role)</p> <p>The impact of global warming is being felt across ecosystems in Uganda, evidenced by the glacial retreat of the Rwenzori Mountains, from 7.5 square kilometers in the year 1906 to 1.5 square kilometers in the year 2006. Recent economic assessment of the impact of climate change in Uganda further demonstrates the gravity of the situation with the collective damage in the sectors of Agriculture, Water Infrastructure and Energy estimated at 2 - 4 % of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the period between 2010 and 2050. Agriculture is the leading contributor to GHG emissions at 57.4%, followed by LULUCF at 28.7%. It is expected that emissions from the agricultural sector will increase because of increased food demand and increased prioritization of rice, meat</p>		

and dairy production. Although the cost of adaptation is high (estimated at US \$ 644 million for the period 2021 to 2025, and US \$ 596 million for the period 2026 -2030), the cost of inaction (estimated at US \$ 3.1 to 5.9 billion a year by 2025) is 24 - 46 times greater. Uganda, as a signatory to the Paris Agreement and is required to provide necessary information to track progress towards implementing and achieving NDCs and on reducing GHG emissions. Uganda's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)'s overall target is a 22% reduction of national GHG arising from mitigation measures by 2030 through a combination of mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken by Government across multiple sectors such as energy, agriculture, and forestry. Major constraints are however cited in the GHG inventory as Uganda attempts to comply to the Paris Agreement requirements and also meet the INDC targets. The GHG inventory challenges cited are data-related barriers and human capacity shortcomings, and the country's Second Communication to the UNFCCC stresses the need to improve coordination in the creation of an inventory database system covering all aspects of the inventory; from activity data to emission factors, and institutionalization of continuous research into improvements in the databases. Capacity building through training of personnel in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases is also emphasized.

Gender mainstreaming is an integral aspect of Uganda's national planning and implementation processes. The analysis and disaggregation of impacts, beneficiaries and interventions by gender in the MRV system is therefore a pre-requisite and value added to responding to the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement. Training on the collection and dissemination of gender disaggregated data, building gender responsive cooperation partnerships, and establishing appropriate institutional coordination mechanisms for ensuring gender responsiveness during implementation are some of the proposed project interventions in response to the Uganda Gender Policy, while also strengthening gender responsiveness in the responses to the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Project Objectives: To support Institutions in Uganda to respond to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Project Components and Main Proposed Activities:

Component 1: Establishing institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories and MRV systems: The lead national institution (Ministry of Water and Environment) will be supported to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners. Institutional arrangements for data collection and processing in the 4 key sectors of agriculture and land use, energy, transport and waste will be strengthened with establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework. The coordination framework will be strengthened, institutionalized and will function as hubs for data collection and processing. Linkages between the hubs and the centre will be strengthened; and information and knowledge management structures will be enhanced to meet Article 13 so as to efficiently compile data and information in reports and inventories for international review or analysis. This component will also strengthen gender focal points on climate change in the key institutions. Data collecting, processing and sharing arrangements will be formalized and operational and linkages between the hubs and the MWE established and strengthened. Formal cooperation between government, CSOs, private sector and academia will also be defined and institutionalized.

Component 2: Building capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system: This component will build the capacity of stakeholders on data collection and processing protocols; and procurement of state-of-the art equipment and tools for data collection. Field data teams from the key emission sectors (agriculture and land use, energy, transport, industries and waste sectors) will be convened and trained in collection, processing and transmission of GHG data. Fifteen people (from the Hubs and MWE) will also be trained in domestic MRV systems, tracking NDCs, enhancement of GHG inventories and emission projections and clarify the need to feed information into the CBIT Global Coordination platform. Lessons learned and best practices will be scaled out with peer exchange programs for stakeholders on transparency activities. Through training for stakeholder and information sharing meetings, the CBIT funds will

support the strengthening of capacity and mechanisms for data collection and reporting, and key NDC information will be clarified to stakeholders e.g. baseline projections including business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving Uganda's NDCs. This will increase the quality and quantity of data collected for reporting and monitoring of progress towards achievement of NDCs.

Component 3: Testing and piloting the GHG emission inventory and MRV system: This component will support testing and piloting of an integrated system for collecting, processing, reporting, using and sharing data and information generated from the system. Data for GHG inventory and MRV system will be collected, and the national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks) will be established, and made publicly available, and also ensure that information is included into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Other activities will include: establishing domestic MRV systems, tracking nationally determined contributions (NDCs), enhancement of greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and economic and emission projections. This component will support the review of methodological approaches, strategies and mechanisms for data collection and data management, adaptation monitoring, evaluation, and communication measures. This project will also provide assistance to national institutions in quantifying and reporting impact of policy measures. The cumulative impact of the policies and measures from Uganda's mitigation contribution will be approximately 22% reduction of overall national GHG emissions in 2030, including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, compared to the business-as-usual projection. The business-as-usual emissions projection for Uganda, including Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry, is 77.3 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MtCO₂eq/yr) in 2030. Total emissions in 2000 were 36.5 Million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (MtCO₂eq/yr). Integration of enhanced MRV capacity into policy and decision-making processes will help identify the most cost-efficient GHG mitigation options and support acceleration of the achievement of the NDCs. The interministerial coordination mechanism will provide a platform through which data and information gained by the enhanced MRV capacity will be used to influence policy and decision-making processes in the relevant ministries and government agencies including parliament, district and lower level local councils, CSOs and academia.

Compliance with Environmental Conventions:

Explain how your project's objectives, outcomes and outcomes align with the main conventions that CI adheres to. These include UNCBD, UNFCCC, RAMSAR Convention, CITES, and UNCCD.

The project aligns with the requirements of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. Some of the project outputs include providing a platform for Uganda to produce reliable, accurate & credible reports generated for UNFCCC and used by decision makers in Uganda and other stakeholders. The project will also contribute to Uganda INDC reporting in response to decisions adopted at the 19th and 20th sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that invite Parties to communicate to the Secretariat their INDCs, towards achieving the objective of the UNFCCC as set out in Article 2 of the Convention. The project helps in meeting the UNCBD, The CITES and UNCCD objectives through providing a fully functional MRV system for the AFOLU/Land based sector in Uganda that will allow for better tracking (MRV), reporting and transparency in the AFOLU sector. The project will help monitor exploitation and conservation of natural resources as called for in the Uganda's National Development Plan II. Tracking of the status of natural resources mostly flora will also be useful to informing CITES through informing sustainable trade of any endangered species.

Compliance with Country Legal and Institutional Frameworks:

1. Explain how your project aligns/will align with national laws and/or frameworks related to the environment (this may include national ESIA or EIA laws, etc.)

In 2015, the Uganda National Climate Change Policy was launched and places emphasis on strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development. Uganda has also prioritized Forest and Landscape Restoration (FLR) in its Vision 2040, National Development Plan II, and National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2013), and aims to restore its forest cover to the 1990 levels by 2040. This is translated to the country's Bonn Challenge pledge to restore 2.5 million hectares of degraded and deforested land using the Forest and Landscape Restoration approach by 2040. Renewable Energy is an important source of energy in Uganda's energy production, and with on-going projects within geothermal energy, wind, hydro, solar and bioenergy. Uganda is

also a party to the implementation of the East Africa Community Climate Change Policy, which requires member states to initiate and develop consistent and harmonized policies and plans to address climate change. In the long term, Uganda intends to follow a climate-resilient and low carbon development path linked to green growth and broader sustainable development goals.

2. When national legal and institutional frameworks are inadequate, the proposal should include a statement explaining how this problem will be addressed, either as part of the project or by a third party.

Efforts by Government of Uganda to comply with the Paris agreement and Agenda 2030 are integrated in actions, plans and policies such as Uganda's Vision 2040, the National Development Plan II, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2013), Uganda National Climate Change Policy, and the Green Growth Policy. This project will accelerate these action plans by strengthening capacity for transparency and generating data to guide decisions and actions, to identify and track critical areas and needs, and to coordinate efforts to achieve efficient and effective deployment of resources. This project will also rally interest and action from different sectors (government institutions, CSOs, private sector, and academia), donors, policy makers and the public for a greater awareness and response to critical environment issues in the country such as deforestation and degradation.

3. When national legal and institutional frameworks do not apply to or impact the project and its objectives, the reason for that conclusion needs to be stated.

N/A

Project Justification: Uganda ratified the UNFCCC on 08 September, 1993 and the Kyoto protocol which obliges all parties to take climate change considerations into account in their relevant social, economic, and environmental policies and actions. At the national level has undertaken a number of activities in support of the UNFCCC implementation (e.g. capacity building related to UNFCCC in general and the CDM, establishing a Climate Change Department in the Ministry of Water and Environment). Uganda's Minister of Water and Environment launched the National Strategy and Action Plan to Strengthen Human Resources and Skills to Advance Green Low Emission and Climate Resilient Development for 2013-2022 in June, 2013 in Kampala, Uganda. Uganda has developed a National Climate Change Policy and its implementation strategy. Uganda's 5-year National Development Plan (NDP; 2015-2020) and Uganda Vision 2040 recognize that most of the key factors will be affected by climate change. Uganda is signatory to the Paris Agreement that requires provision of necessary information to track progress towards implementing and achieving NDCs and reducing GHG emissions. Conservation International envisions a world where nature's contribution to addressing climate change is fully maximized. CI works with governments, universities, NGOs and the private sector on actions that ensure that ecosystems and their services are valued and to support implementation of relevant policies. It is in line with GEF Focal Area 2 Climate change mitigation to support developing countries and economies in transition to make transformational shift towards a low emission, resilient development path through enabling activities and capacity building under the convention.

GEF Focal Area(s): Climate Change Mitigation

GEF Project Amount: US \$ 1,100,000

Other Financing Amounts by Source:

CI: US \$100,000

Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE): US \$350,000

Safeguard Screening Form Prepared by: Tenywa Moses

Date of preparation: 11th August 2017

Comments:

II. PROJECT ELIGIBILITY QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions to determine if the project is eligible for CI-GEF funding

Will the project:	Yes	No
1. Propose to create significant destruction or degradation of <i>critical natural habitats</i> ¹ of any type or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of <i>natural habitats</i> of any type including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3. Propose to carry out <i>unsustainable</i> harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in <i>critical natural habitats</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4. Propose the introduction of exotic species that can certainly become invasive and harmful to the environment, for which is not possible to implement a mitigation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6. Involve <i>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets</i> belonging to local communities or individuals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7. Propose the use of pesticides that are unlawful under national or international laws?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8. Involve the removal, alteration or disturbance of any <i>physical cultural resources</i> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Will the project include the construction and/or operation of dams?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

III. PROJECT ELEGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

If you answer **YES** to any of the questions above, your project **IS NOT ELIGIBLE** for funding

If you answer **NO** to all of the questions above, please proceed to answer the safeguard questions below

IV. SAFEGUARD QUESTIONS

The sections below will help the CI-GEF Project Agency to determine whether your project triggers any of the CI-GEF safeguard policies. As a Project Agency implementing GEF funding, CI is required to assess all applications to determine if safeguards are triggered, and if so, whether or not appropriate mitigation measures are included in project design and implementation. For further information on CI application of safeguards please refer the Appendix section of this form.

¹ Habitats considered essential for biodiversity conservation, provision of ecosystem services and the well-being of people at the local, national, regional or global levels. They include, among others, existing protected areas, areas officially proposed as protected areas, areas recognized as protected by traditional local communities, as well as areas identified as important for conservation, such as Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs), Alliance for Zero Extinction (AZE) Sites, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs), Biodiversity Hotspot, Ramsar Sites, areas identified as important for ecosystem services such as carbon storage, freshwater provision and regulation, etc.

SECTION 1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

- NO** → Continue to Section 2 (*do not fill out Table 1.1 below*)
- YES** → No further environmental and social assessment is required **if** the existing documentation meets the CI-GEF Project Agency “*Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)*” policies and standards, and environmental and social management recommendations and/or plans are integrated into the project. Therefore, you should undertake the following steps to complete this screening process:
1. Use Table 1.1 below to assess existing documentation. It is recommended that this assessment be undertaken jointly by the CI-GEF Project Agency and the Executing Entity;
 2. Ensure that the development of the full Project Document incorporates the recommendations made in the existing ESIA; and
 3. Submit this template, along with other relevant documentation to the Project Agency.

TABLE 1.1: CHECKLIST FOR ASSESSING QUALITY ASSURANCE OF EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

	Yes	No
1. Is the assessment a: <input type="checkbox"/> A FULL ESIA <input type="checkbox"/> A LIMITED ESIA		
2. Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Does the assessment contain the information required for decision-making?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. For any “no” answers, describe below how the issue has been or will be resolved or addressed		

SECTION 2: PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

Will the project cause or facilitate any significant loss or degradation to natural habitats, and their associated biodiversity and ecosystem functions/services?

- NO** → Continue to Section 3
- YES** → Continue to Table 2.1. below

TABLE 2.1: CHECKLIST FOR PROTECTION OF NATURAL HABITATS

	Yes	No
1. Is the project located or expected to be located near or in existing protected areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name, area, management category, governance arrangement, and current management activities of protected areas being affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect existing protected areas:

2. Is the project located within any other type of critical natural habitat?

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Description of the critical natural habitat to be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect critical natural habitats:

3. Will the project affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels?

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name and conservation status of the species that will be affected by the project:

b. Description of project activities that will affect threatened/endangered species:

4. Will the project implement habitat restoration activities:

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Type and extent of habitats to be restored:

b. Description of project activities for habitat restoration:

c. Description of the contribution of the project in restoring or improving ecosystem composition, structure, and functions/services:

SECTION 3: VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AND/OR RESTRICTIONS TO ACCESS/USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people and/or direct or indirect restrictions of access to and use of natural resources?

NO → Continue to Section 4

YES → Continue to Table 3.1. below

TABLE 3.1: CHECKLIST FOR VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

Yes

No

1. Will the project involve the voluntary resettlement of people?

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, and estimated number of people to be resettled:

b. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the resettlement, ensuring that vulnerable/marginal groups such as women are thoroughly consulted:

c. Description of the activities that will be carried out for the resettlement:

2. Will the project introduce measures to restrict people from accessing or using resources that they have been using prior to the implementation of the project?

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

a. Name of resource, tenure status, type of use and extent (quantity) of the resources being used, and, if applicable, who tends to use the resources (men, women, youth, etc.):

b. Description of project activities that will affect access to natural resources and their potential positive and negative impacts on the environment and people, and how they will be gender-sensitive if necessary:

c. Means by which the community(ies) provided or will provide consent for the restriction to access and use resources:

d. Means by which the community (ies) or affected people will be compensated:

SECTION 4: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ²			
<p>Does the project plan to work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO → Continue to Section 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES → Continue to Table 4.1. below</p>			
TABLE 4.1: CHECKLIST FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLES		Yes	No
1. Will the project activities directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples?		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information when applicable:</i></p> <p>a. Name of communities, description of livelihood, ethnicity, estimated number of people to be affected by the project:</p> <p>b. Description of the project activities and their impacts on indigenous peoples, including if the project is likely to impact particular subgroups of indigenous people such as women or youth:</p> <p>c. Means by which the project will respect free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) with the affected communities, while ensuring that marginalized subgroups are included:</p> <p>d. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure that indigenous peoples receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with them:</p> <p>e. Description of the approach to be implemented to ensure the fair participation of indigenous people in the design and implementation of the project:</p>			

² According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, “CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group”.

If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:

- a. Description of approach to be used:

- b. Description of potential positive and negative impacts of the approach to be used in the project:

- d. Description of how the Executing Entity will assess the risk of the danger to non-target species:

- e. Description of how the Executing Entity will train communities to responsibly implement these approaches:

SECTION 6: PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES		
<p>Does the project plan to remove, alter or disturb any physical cultural resources (PCRs) ⁴?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO → Continue to Section 7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES → Continue to Table 6.1. below</p>		
TABLE 6.1: CHECKLIST FOR PHYSICAL CULTURAL RESOURCES (PCR)	Ye s	N o
1. Will the project plan to work in areas that fall into categories under PCR, including archaeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, and sacred sites including graveyards, burial sites, and sites with unique natural values?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p><i>If your answer was yes, please provide the following information:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Name, description of the known physical cultural resources to be affected by the project, and cultural importance to local community(ies): b. Description of project activities to be implemented and their positive and negative impacts on PCRs: c. Description of the mitigating measures to be implemented by the Executing Entity: d. Description of how the Executing Entity will handle issues related to consultations, siting, change-finds procedures, construction contracts and buffer zones: 		

⁴ PCRs are defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, and natural features and landscapes that have archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic, sacred sites or other cultural significance.

SECTION 7: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. Stakeholders Participation: Describe any stakeholders important to the project and how you have involved or plan to involve them in the planning and implementation of the project.

The key project stakeholders include government agencies and universities as follows; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Works and Transport, Kampala City Council Authority, National Forestry Authority, and National Environment Management Authority have been involved for data collection including data on GHG sources and sinks, and adaptation activity data. Some of these are designated by Ministry of Water and Environment as sector focal points for the MRV system. National Forestry Resources Research Institute, Makerere University, Gulu University, Busitema University, and the National Crops Resources Research Institute conduct research and modeling activity, and have also been involved in data collection activities. The Regional Centre of Mapping of Resources for Development has developed Land cover (change) maps, while the Department of Surveys and Mapping is responsible for the authentication and publishing of maps. The Ministry of Local Government and District Local Governments are involved in the collection and aggregation of district level data. The Ministry of Gender is responsible for data collection and mainstreaming of gender, while the National Planning Authority is involved in national planning and aligning data collection and integration of Climate Change into national plans.

Vital Signs Monitoring Systems, /Africa Innovations Institute will use their existing data integration tools to support the testing, piloting and adoption of an integrated system for collecting, processing, and reporting on transparency related data. VS will also share data and information generated from its system including soil nutrients, forest cover, and soil carbon. In addition, VS will support institutional strengthening and regional capacity building to collect process and feed data into the GHG emissions inventory system, and help establishing knowledge sharing platforms for scaling-out lessons learnt and best practices.

A stakeholder engagement plan will be prepared at the PPG design stage that will identify any other prospective actors important to the project. The plan will also build on the above roles and responsibilities to provide a clearer picture of the planned involvement of the stakeholders in project implementation.

SECTION 8: GENDER MAINSTREAMING

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure that gender is mainstreamed throughout the project according to the CI-GEF Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (see Appendix VIII of the ESMF for more information):

The Uganda Gender Policy is an integral part of the national development process and the project will leverage the advancement that Uganda has made in gender equality and empowerment of women in political, economic and social spheres. Emphasis will be placed on the analysis and disaggregation of impacts, beneficiaries and interventions by gender. The project will support capacity building of the focal points in collecting and disseminating gender disaggregated data, while for the training for scientists and key ministry personnel in MRV technology data and models, the project will ensure to have equitable participation of men and women. A gender mainstreaming plan will also be developed as part of the project document to ensure gender issues are taken into account during implementation and capacity building activities. The gender aspects will also be considered in the development of cooperation partnerships, and establishment of the institutional coordination mechanisms to support the MRV system

2. Is there a risk that the project may infringe on men’s or women’s human rights⁵? Explain how these risks will be managed.

The project will ensure equal participation of men and women in its implementation including the capacity building activities (e.g. trainings, strengthening institutional coordination mechanisms, managing data).

3. Is the project likely to create, aggravate or perpetuate inequalities/conflicts between men and women within households and communities? Explain how this situation will be managed.

No. A transformation strategy will be used whereby a platform/coordination framework will be used to improve institutional and organizational practices incusing equitable distribution of roles and responsibilities.

4. Is the project likely to impact men or women (positively or negatively) in different ways? Explain how these differences will be managed:

The mentality among some women that science is a domain for men at times affects their active participation in science disciplines. This will be managed with the promotion of affirmative action and non-discrimination in the treatment and enjoyment of human rights irrespective of gender and age while promoting public awareness and acceptance of the equal opportunities and gender equality and treatment in employment and occupation.

SECTION 9: ACCOUNTABILITY AND GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

1. Describe how the Executing Entity will ensure timely response/resolution of complaints from parties affected by the project

An accountability and grievance mechanism will be prepared during the PPG phase that takes into consideration the concerns of the multi-stakeholders involved in implementation of the project. A provision for the sensitization of the project stakeholders on the application of the mechanism will be provided for in the Project Implementation Plan (PIP).

SECTION 10: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1. External Assumptions: Describe any important external factors (risks) that may affect your project during implementation and how you will mitigate these potential risks.

Risk	Mitigation
Political risks because of changes in governance, security, and/or government decisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This risk is acceptable as mitigation measures are limited. Uganda is subject to frequent political disruptions that often affect government programs. However, the country has enjoyed relative stability for over 3 decades and major political turmoil is unlikely. • The CCD, the lead implementer is in the process of being elevated into a semi-autonomous commission. Under this framework inter-ministerial coordination is enhanced. As a result, it is unlikely that

⁵ See Universal Declaration of Human Rights <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

	<p>the project will suffer from political and governance issues. This will help ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding the possibility that changes in one ministry could undo or negatively impact the established/strengthened capacity resulting from this project. It will also ensure that project results and NDC tracking information is higher up on the agenda of other ministries, which might be helpful in raising awareness on potential GHG mitigation options in those ministries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous awareness and dialogue with stakeholders will also ensure minimal impacts of any political changes on the project
Climate Change: Uganda, as with many developing countries suffer greatly from effects of climate change with frequent floods, storms, droughts affecting infrastructure and disrupting services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and installation of climate proof equipment and technology • Integration and implementation of climate sensitive activities and green technologies • Raising awareness on risks of climate change on the project • Development of climate risk mitigation strategies
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating institutions will be actively involved right from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions. • Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement activities while sharing regular updates on progress. • Continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. • Communication plans and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs fully developed. • Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held.
Insufficient resources are made available by Ugandan government, and other partners to support implementation of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a future course of action for sustaining financial resources for the project • Efficient and effective expenditure to attract more support and donor interest

2. Long-term Sustainability/Replicability: Describe how project components or results will continue or be replicated beyond the initial project. Note that this may include elements of project design, tools utilized during the project, or project results.

There are plans to establish a MRV system in the Climate Change Department (CCD), with one staff recruited to run the system. The Government is in the process of a policy reform that is set to see the CCD turned into an authority. With this development, the MRV system will be fully institutionalized and with adequate staff and budget. The interventions under the proposed project will help build a case for sustained government investment in sustaining this system, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The draft climate change law has provisions which will compel other stakeholders (focal points) to submit data to the central MRV system regularly. The current intervention will justify the value added through enhanced institutional linkages, and improved and consistent flow of high quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, local communities, non-government organizations) in land-use mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will also ensure sustainability of the project results.

3. Social Context: Describe the broad socio-economic context of, and local communities living in, the area of the proposed project, with emphasis on men's and women's different roles, responsibilities and needs of natural resources that the project seeks to focus on.

N/A???

4. Describe how the project will work in this context and with the local communities, if relevant.

A participatory action learning approach will be used involving local communities in relevant aspects of capacity building towards a sustainable MRV.

5. **Institutional Capacity.** Describe the institution's capacity to implement the safeguard policies.

Ministry of Water and Environment and African Innovation Institute are well placed to implement the safeguard policies. The two institutions will ensure project leads are actively aware of any emerging safeguards and that existing ones are adhered to. Training by the CI project agency where necessary will also be undertaken. CI will also take the project partners through the ESMF to ensure they are aware of any emerging risks.