



# East Africa Community Lake Victoria Basin Commission



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

**21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2017**

**Dakar, Senegal**

**“EXPERIENCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATION  
PROJECT PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT”.**

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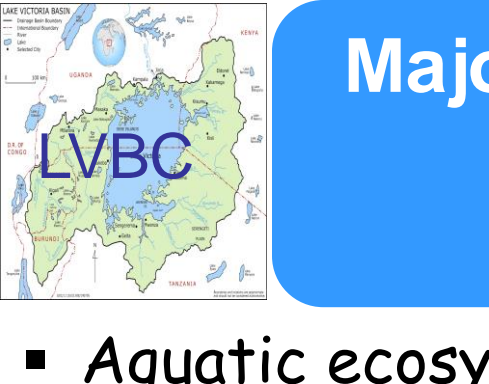


# Presentation outline



- 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

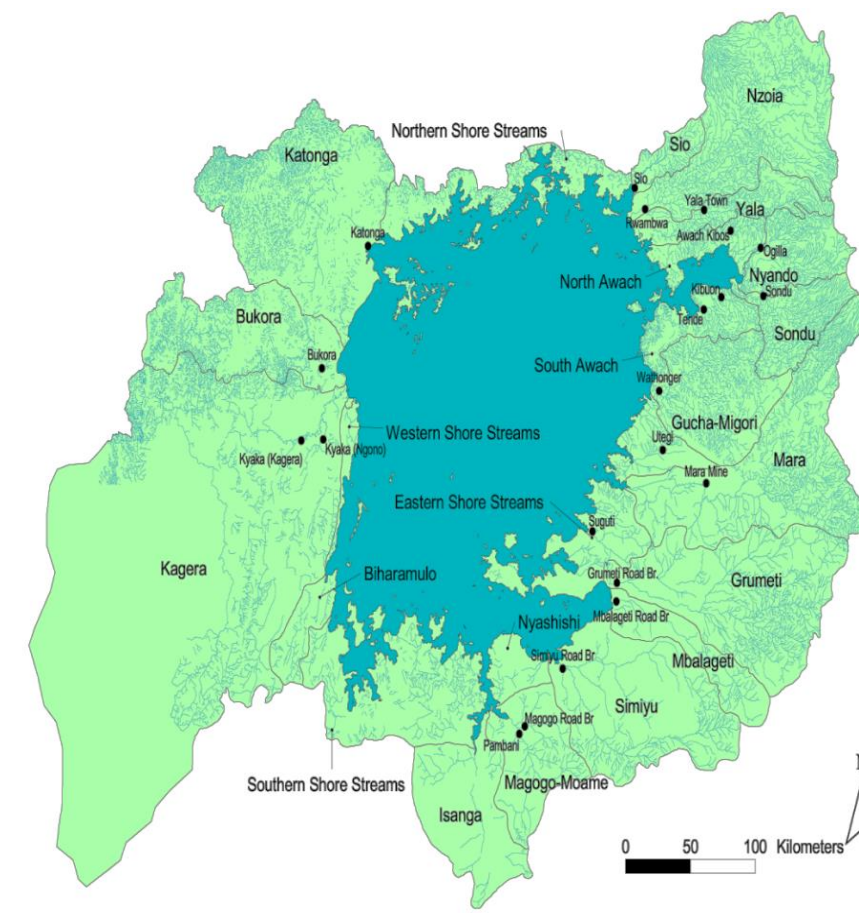




# Major transboundary ecosystems in LVB



- 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 Km<sup>2</sup>); Forestry etc
- Transport
- LVB as a transboundary resource common economic growth zone

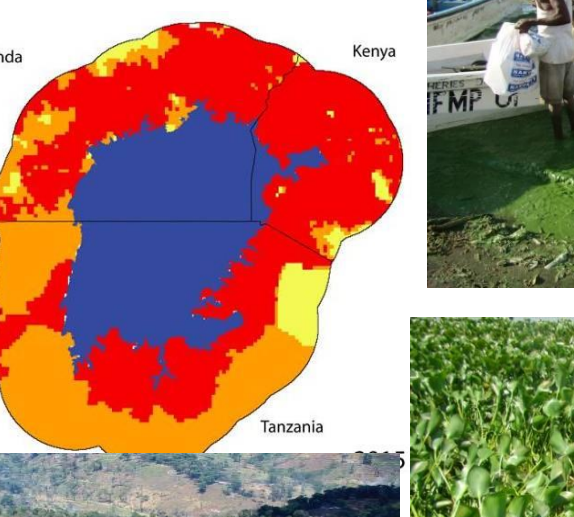
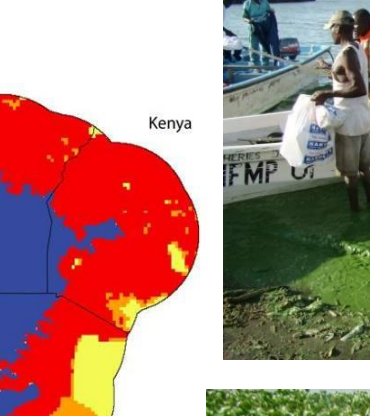
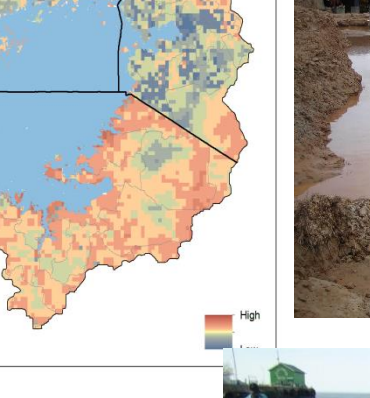




# Key threats to the lake basin



- **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



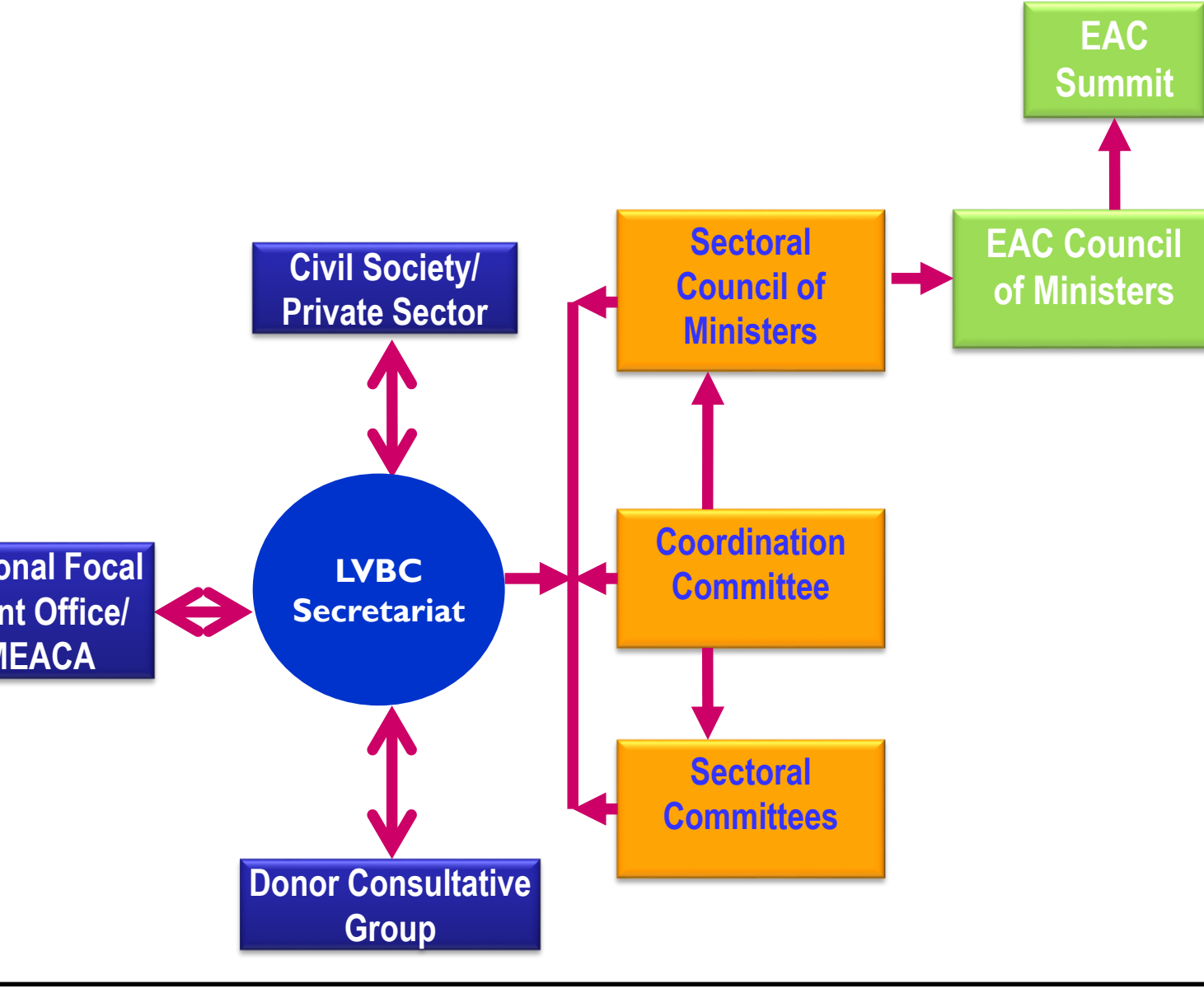
- LVBC is a specialized institution of the EAC
- Establishment of the Commission is provided for under the Article 114 of EAC Treaty (1999).
- The establishment and operations of the Commission is governed by the Protocol for Sustainable Development of LVB

## 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**

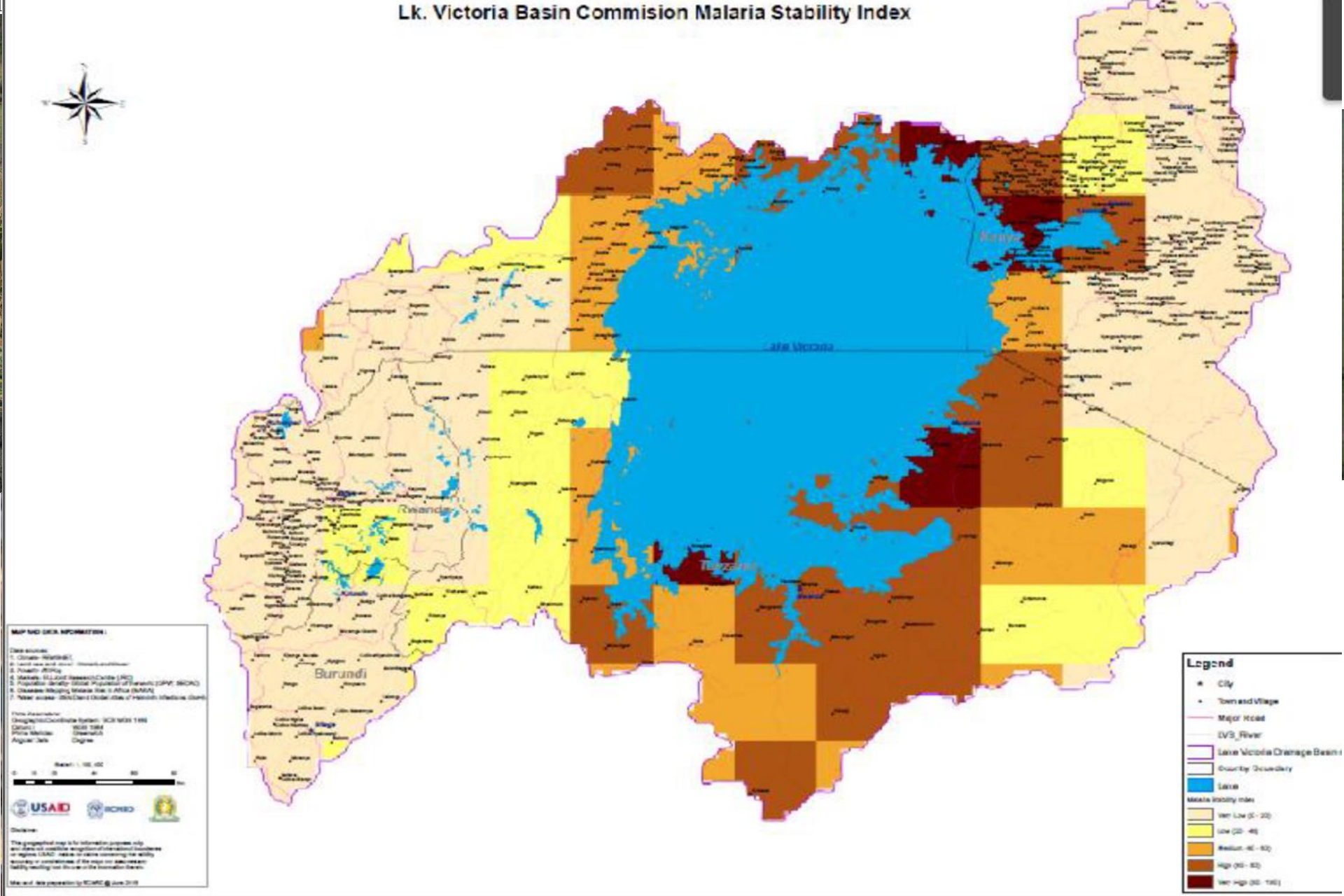
- to promote, facilitate and coordinate activities of different actors towards sustainable development and poverty eradication of the Lake Victoria Basin
- **The principle of subsidiarity:**  
Responsibility for addressing an economic or social problem belongs to the smallest and closest community or 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)**

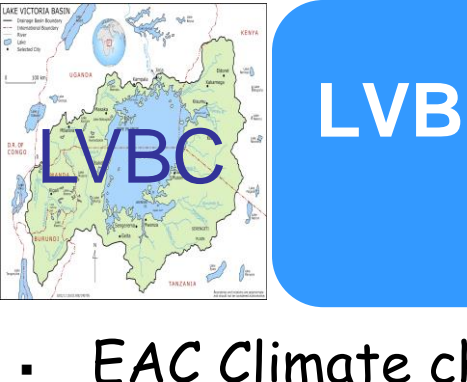


# Impacts of climate change in the LVB



Lk. Victoria Basin Commision Malaria Stability Index

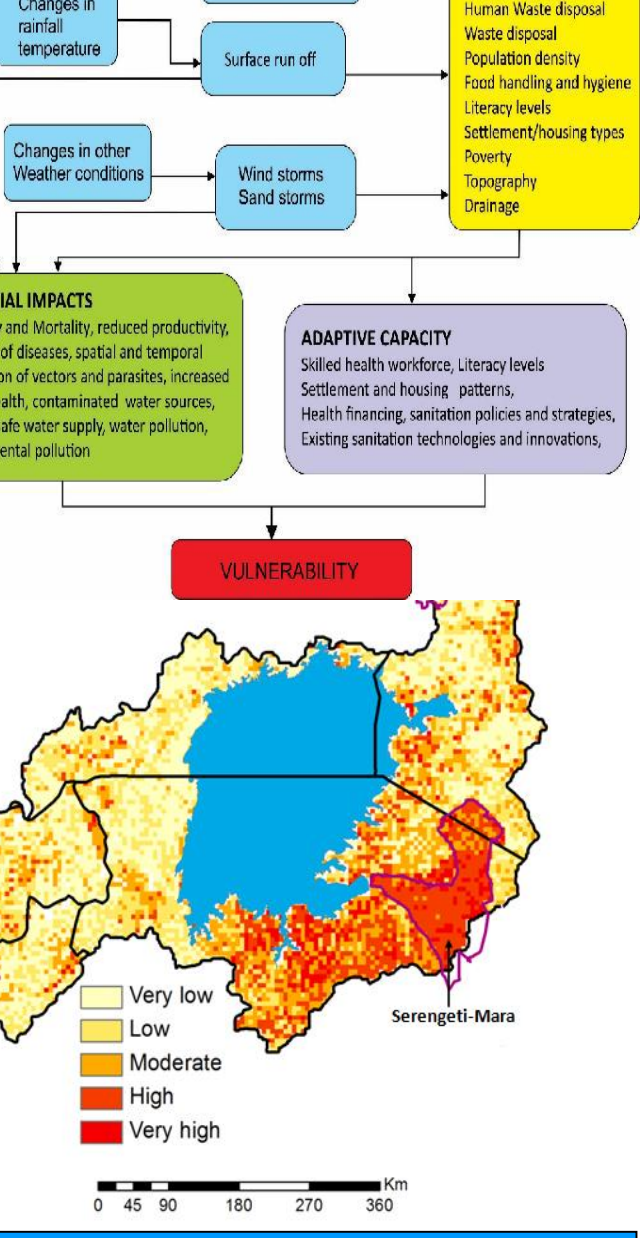




# LVB climate change instruments and tools developed



- 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

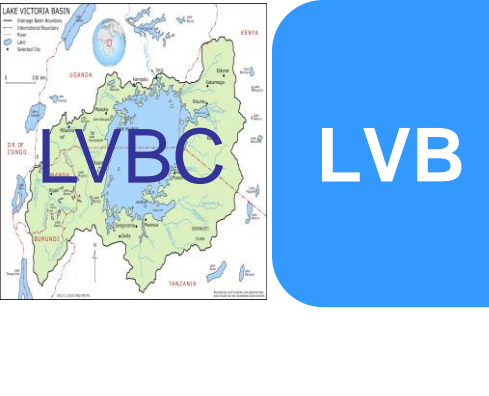




# Stakeholder—generated 21 Adaptation Options



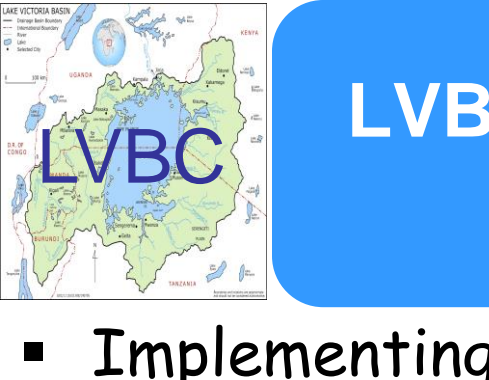
Rank	Adaptation Option
1	Strengthen, integrate and coordinate national food security to be responsive to priority user needs
2	Develop & implement community—based climate change resilient programs on water catchment management
3	Promote climate—smart agriculture programs (e.g. applied R&D, risk management, 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.



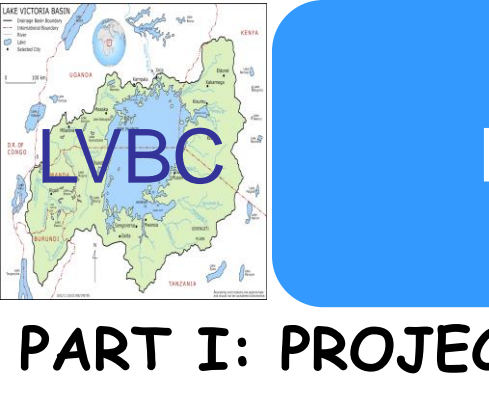
# LVB experiences on developing cc adaptation project



- 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.



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# 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



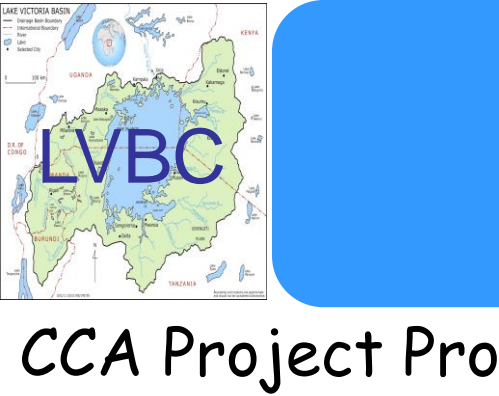
- LVBC jointly with the DHI and Uganda (National Designated Entity) developed a concept note for the CTCN Technical Assistance; ( needs assessments, past and ongoing efforts, proposed interventions, expected benefits)
- Aimed at improving the existing technologies for climate resilient decision making 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