

Statement of Objectives for Proposal Submission

Project Title: Support to Agricultural Water Management (AWM) in the Horn of Africa through the Partnership for Agricultural Water in Africa (AgWA)

Countries: Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda

Donor Country: United States (Department of State, Office of Environmental Policy - OES)

Project Number: GCP /RAF/484/USA

Duration: 15 Months

Project Implementing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Donor Contribution: USD 346,475

Estimated Starting Date: November 2013

Project Ending Date: March 2015

Executive Summary

The food security crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) showed how drought and unpredictable rainfall represent one of the most important natural triggers for malnutrition and famine. Vulnerability to adverse climate events can be minimized through sustainable agricultural water management. African leaders at the country, regional and continental levels, along with global leaders and the development community, are accelerating efforts to introduce sustainable medium and long-term water management initiatives that could sustainably harness the productive potential of the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and mitigate repeated crises.

In fact, the New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordination Agency (NPCA) has identified agriculture and sustainable water management as central to achieving poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and its Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) provides a common framework for stimulating and guiding national, regional and continental initiatives on enhanced agriculture productivity.

In this context, the Partnership for Agricultural Water in Africa (AgWA), with its purpose to "help achieve increased investment in agricultural water management that is socially equitable, financially profitable at the farm level, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable", critically contributes to CAADP Pillar 1 objectives. Indeed, AgWA now offers strong prospects for enhanced support to improved agricultural water management in Africa through coordinated technical support to NPCA/CAADP in Pre- and Post-Compact situations, with increasingly strong connections to country-led processes. Therefore, this project, taking into account the current status of the CAADP process in countries in the GHA and their further demands for assistance as well as the FAO's leadership of AgWA, aims to support agricultural water management through the effective implementation of the CAADP Compact and post-Compact process in Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda, the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and the alignment of such strategies to national strategies and programmes for food security, agriculture and water. This will also contribute to the medium and long-term planning of policies and programmes aimed at building longer-term resilience to drought and other disasters in the region.

In addition, as a pilot-programme for AgWA's country-level engagement, this project will also be an opportunity for AgWA to fully demonstrate its capacity to be a coordination platform for appropriately harnessing the agricultural water management community of practice in Africa and among its development partners (including OES). Moreover, as a related objective of the project, AgWA will strengthen its capacity to play a leading role in promoting regional integration, coordination, and partnerships at national and regional level. Learning from the experiences of the in-country processes lead by AgWA, the Secretariat will be assisted in the development of an agreed-upon institutional strategy that will guide AgWA's efforts in aligning funding resources and activities, based on the complementarity and subsidiarity of partners. This capacity building process will ensure AgWA's key role as a center of knowledge and expert pool, particularly in the context of the CAADP process.

The project will achieve three main outputs:

- In the context of the CAADP-Compact process, build national capacity in South Sudan for the evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level, to tackle

in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable Agricultural Water Management.

- Refine a broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) for Kenya and Uganda to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.
- Foster partnerships in South Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda around common AWM priorities at national level, including through cooperation and coordination with different members of AgWA, relevant African institutions as well as international donors, thus demonstrating the added value of AgWA as AWM coordination platform.

1. Introduction and Rationale

The current food security crisis in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) has refocused the world's attention on food, agriculture, and rural development and re-established food security as a global priority. Beyond the provision of immediate, and crucial, humanitarian support to the region, discussions on appropriate long-term development efforts are back on the agenda to ensure the existence of food systems that provide adequate food security for those who need it most-like the rural poor in the GHA.

The GHA is endowed with diverse but shared agro-ecosystems and biodiversity. The countries in the GHA have high production potential; however, the region is one of the poorest in the world with recurrent chronic food security problems. The region relies heavily on subsistence agriculture and is struggling with adverse effects of high population growth, low agricultural productivity, poorly developed markets and value-addition opportunities, and severe natural resources degradation. The region is experiencing an increased number of shocks, especially more frequent droughts and floods. Although the long-term impacts of climate change cannot yet be accurately predicted, there appears to be increased variability of rainfall.

Drought and unpredictable rainfall represent one of the most important natural triggers for malnutrition and famine. Vulnerability to adverse climate events can be minimized through sustainable agricultural water management. Sustainable water management (SWM) is considered an imperative for sustainable development and plays a key role in harmonizing the complementary yet historically conflicting goals of production and environment. Thus, one of the most important aspects of SWM is the critical merger of agriculture and environment through twin objectives: i) maintaining long-term productivity of the ecosystem functions (land, water, biodiversity) and ii) increasing productivity (quality, quantity and diversity) of goods and services, particularly safe and healthy food.

Even as concern is mounting over the drought crisis, decades of investments by communities, governments, and humanitarian and development actors have reduced vulnerability and enhanced capacities for disaster management in the Horn of Africa. African leaders at the country, regional and continental levels, along with global leaders and the development community, are accelerating efforts to introduce sustainable medium and long-term water management initiatives that could sustainably harness the productive potential of the arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) and mitigate repeated crises.

The NPCA has identified agriculture and sustainable water management as central to achieving poverty alleviation, food and nutrition security and attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. The NPCA-CAADP provides a common framework for stimulating and guiding national, regional and continental initiatives on enhanced agriculture productivity. In

particular, CAADP's Pillar 1 aims to extend the area under sustainable land and water management (SLWM) in Africa. The evidence based and Africa- and country-led CAADP process are recognized as the most appropriate vision and strategic framework for sustainable livelihood development in African countries. Further efforts are needed to support the completion and implementation of the CAADP national agriculture investment plans in a number of countries in the GHA region. The CAADP is intended as an ongoing process involving regular updating of strategies and plans, paying particular attention to issues of gender, livelihoods sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation and disaster risk management and crisis response.

In late 2011, meetings convened by AUC in Addis and Nairobi, and IGAD in Djibouti highlighted a clear and urgent need to establish a strategy for the mid- and long-term response to the current crisis in the GHA. They called for a long-term comprehensive approach to agricultural development and food security in the region's ASALs; and highlighted CAADP as the framework around which to develop the strategy, to ensure all initiatives are well integrated into countries' national development and investment planning processes. IGAD, AUC, and national governments, with support from FAO, WB, ILRI and others, have developed a clear roadmap and organizing structure through which to develop and implement an IGAD regional strategy and Country Investment Programmes, under the leadership of the IGAD Secretariat. The demand for AWM assistance through this project from Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda was articulated through such IGAD-led process to prepare national and regional strategies to strengthen the resilience to food and nutrition insecurity in the Horn, in coordination with different development partners. In particular, South Sudan requires assistance in the context of its Compact preparation process for identification of AWM priorities, while Kenya and Uganda assistance to design AWM components of their national agriculture investment plans (in line with the objectives already stipulated in their respective CAADP Compacts). Moreover, the assistance to Kenya, South Sudan, and Uganda is provided in conjunction with the efforts of the Global Alliance for Action for Drought, Resilience and Growth, which aim is to promote resilience against disasters and food security in the Horn of Africa.

In this context, AgWA, with its purpose to "help achieve increased investment in agricultural water management that is socially equitable, financially profitable at the farm level, economically viable, and environmentally sustainable" critically contributes to CAADP Pillar 1 objectives. Indeed, AgWA now offers strong prospects for enhanced support to improved agricultural water management in Africa through coordinated technical support to NPCA/CAADP in Pre- and Post-Compact situations, with increasingly strong connections to country-led processes.

2. Project goal

Taking into account the current status of the CAADP process in countries in the GHA, the regional and sub-sectoral perspectives, the current capacity and resources gaps, as well as the FAO's leadership of AgWA, this project aims to support agricultural water management through the effective implementation of the CAADP Compact and post-Compact process in Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, the refinement of national agricultural water development strategies, and the alignment to national strategies for food security strategies and programmes. This will also contribute to the medium and long-term planning of policies and programmes aimed at building longer-term resilience to drought and other disasters in the region. The project will also build AgWA's capacity to ensure a more reliable, broad based, and sustained flow of funds for

agricultural water and promote regional integration, coordination and partnerships, and empowerment of national and regional stakeholders.

3. Purpose

The purpose of the project is significant reduction of hunger and poverty in the selected Horn of Africa countries in line with MDG1 through sustained agricultural growth and food production as a result of effective implementation of CAADP at national level, focusing on the agricultural water management dimension within the priorities of AgWA.

Through the implementation arm of AgWA, this project integrates ongoing CAADP efforts to support African countries' political commitment and donors' involvement towards the achievement of MDG1, and will also serve as a platform for dialogue among all development partners to discuss the solutions that could facilitate the adoption of sustainable AWM.

With its combined analytical, facilitation of dialogue, and institutional strengthening activities, the project will also contribute to AgWA's objectives through the alignment of AWM strategies to national strategies and programmes for food security, agriculture and water; as well as the alignment of development assistance and investments with the priorities of project-countries, ensuring a greater aid effectiveness and harmonization amongst various partners.

The project will also directly strengthen AgWA's capacity in providing assistance to countries through actions aimed at streamlining the internal processes and procedures that the AgWA Secretariat adopts to assess and implement technical assistance projects.

The capacity built in the project-countries will contribute to water and food security through: improved evidence-based analysis for urgent interventions; preparedness by national institutions for medium and long-term planning of policies and programmes aimed at building longer-term resilience to drought and other disasters in the region; as well as the development of a regional knowledge base of AWM best-practices.

All the activities of the project will focus on the adoption of technically feasible workplan and on the development of a set of concrete actions which will contribute to substantial economic benefits to the populations – greater economic possibilities in terms of food production, food security through improved water resources management—while ensuring social and environmental sustainability. In fact, the participatory process adopted during the implementation phase of the project will allow all the stakeholders, including the most vulnerable groups of the society, to contribute in the shaping of the strategy documents, the evidence based analyses, and, finally, the NAIP. The process will lead to a clear prioritization of the investment needs identified as a main output of the project in the short, medium and long term, and will be readily integrated and translated into national development and investment frameworks for water and agriculture.

The project's sustainability is also ensured not only by the great commitment of the national governments and the support of a strong coalition of stakeholders, but also by the strong involvement of partners community within the AgWA framework at all stages of the process and their active participation in all the platforms established by the project. The alignment with the donors' strategies will create conducive environment for the mobilization of financial resources. Additionally, the capacity building activities undertaken within the project framework will set the basis for a solid technical implementation of the various projects envisaged within a coherent strategic framework.

On the other hand, the AgWA partnership has developed a sound operational workplan (2012-2013) agreed upon by its key partners in February 2012. The development plan identified the objectives for AgWA and draws a clear prioritization of actions to deliver results. The AgWA pan-African Secretariat based in the FAO sub-regional office for East Africa in Addis Ababa (SFE) is now fully operational and will coordinate the efforts to produce the AgWA deliverables identified in the operational workplan. The Secretariat will work to avoid overlaps/duplication in partners' initiatives, ensure the sustainability of their actions, nurture the network of pools of AWM experts and identify among them who should best respond to specific demands from African governments for AWM assistance. Moreover, the AgWA Secretariat will coordinate activities under the five AgWA components, assigning the lead to one or more of the AgWA partners, and will coordinate the different sources of funding of the various activities (e.g. partners' own contribution; recently-created funding facilities such as ICA, AICD, InfraCo, AgDevCo, GAFSP; new potential funding channels such as the Africa Water Facility and bilateral sources; bilateral donor programmes).

4. Expected Results

Output 1: National capacity built in South Sudan in the context of the CAADP-Compact process for evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level, to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustainable agricultural water management.

Output 2: A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Kenya and Uganda to specifically re-emphasize Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.

Output 3: Partnerships in South Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including through cooperation and coordination with different members of AgWA, relevant African institutions as well as international donors, thus demonstrating the added value of AgWA as AWM coordination platform.

Output 4: AgWa Secretariat capacity built to play a leading role in promoting regional integration, coordination, and partnerships at national and regional level.

5. Activities

The results of the project will be articulated and distributed through the following activities:

- 1.1. Assist South Sudan to reach an agreement with development partners on their supplementary inputs with the view to ensuring coordination and synergy of support to the CAADP Compact process.
- 1.2. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Agriculture, establish a Task Force composed of members from the ministries and representatives from Private Sector and civil society organizations.
- 1.3. In close collaboration with the government officials, formulate a detailed work plan and a strategy for the delivery of the assistance in preparing the country's agricultural water policies and formulating the necessary adjustments (in synergy with different members of AgWA, relevant African institutions as well as international donors).
- 1.4. Support the process led by the relevant Departments for technical evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, leading to: past/ongoing agriculture development interventions in the country reviewed and factors of success/failure, best practices and lessons learnt identified.

- 1.5. Support the in-country process for policy and institutional evidence-based analysis, using the diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework, leading to: effectiveness, capacity and governance dimensions of institutions, legal frameworks and policies assessed.
 - 1.6. Support the in-country process for financial evidence-based analysis, leading to: realistic estimates and assessment of available means of finance from governments, donors and the private sector within short, medium and long-term time frames prepared.
 - 1.7. Preparation of a comprehensive country investment profile based on: (a) the review of the programme areas to be targeted in the CAADP Compact based on the evidence-based analysis; (b) review of ongoing and pipeline agriculture development projects and programmes; (c) analysis of the adequacy of the investment areas identified in the Compact and ongoing and pipeline projects for achieving the CAADP growth target; and (d) identification of supplementary investment programme areas.
 - 1.8. Conduct a training on the above “evidence-based analysis tools” for staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process.
- 2.1 Establish two country teams, for Kenya and Uganda, in liaison with the national CAADP Task Forces, with the role to coordinate the in-country post-Compact process related to Agricultural Water Management.
 - 2.2 Organize a national workshop with all cooperating partners and lead by the national government to detail, taking the moves from the signed CAADP Compact, key investment areas in Agricultural Water Management and translate them into concrete programme packages to contribute to the attainment of sector goals.
 - 2.3 Conduct an up to date financial and economic analysis, whenever not available, using the financial diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight the financing gap to be filled through the NAIP.
 - 2.4 Conduct an up to date policy and institutional analysis, whenever not available, using the institutional and policy diagnostic tool developed within the CAADP framework with the objective to highlight how the NAIP would complement and strengthen the current institutional and policy frameworks.
 - 2.5 Refine the National Agriculture Investment Plan to integrate a comprehensive Agricultural Water Management chapter that details the different programs (and, eventually, sub-programs), sets clear priorities between different programs and also within each program, identifies activities, details costing in the form of a financing plan with clearly defined financing gap, and describes the implementation mechanisms for the investment plan as a whole and for each programme.
- 3.1 Convene a national level policy-dialogue in South Sudan to discuss and validate the analysis in 1.3-1.6 above with all relevant stakeholders.
 - 3.2 Convene two national level policy-dialogues in Kenya and Uganda to validate the refined National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP), particularly focusing on the Agricultural Water Management chapter, with all relevant stakeholders.
 - 3.3 Promote discussion between decision makers (donor community, governments private sector and NGO) taking into consideration previous commitments and organize three donors’ roundtables, one in each country, to promote external investment to pre-finance agricultural water management projects.

- 3.4 Encourage traditional and non-traditional donors, and other relevant bodies in the countries concerned, to strengthen the alignment of their resources with CAADP-AWM priorities and plans, contributing to the securing of commitments by development partners to work with national governments and the private sector to meet the requirements of the regional and national CAADP agenda.
 - 3.5 Wide dissemination of the results of the analysis through the design and publishing of posters, brochures and information materials, including to be presented at various relevant international/regional events as contribution to the advocacy and knowledge-sharing activities of AgWA.
 - 3.6 Review the capacity of the relevant government institutions to leveraging/fundraising AWM financial resources and coordinating/harmonizing partners' contributions (bilateral, multilateral, private foundations, private businesses, etc.), and identify measures needed to address weaknesses in order to enable them perform those tasks effectively and efficiently.
- 4.1 Convene an AgWA partners' roundtable to ensure harmonization between AgWA's partners, in particular around issues related to policy, strategy and institutional reform, and detail the thrusts of AgWA's institutional strategy.
 - 4.2 Based on the work conducted in the Horn of Africa – as a pilot project - identify the mechanisms needed for AgWA to act as an expert pool in support of improved integration of agricultural water in the CAADP agenda and in the in-country CAADP process.
 - 4.3 Formulate an agreed-upon AgWA institutional strategy, in close collaboration with all partners, detailing AgWA's role and procedures to ensure the flexible alignment of funding resources and partners' activities, based on complementarity and subsidiarity, on comparative advantages and synergies among partners.
 - 4.4 Wide dissemination of the AgWA institutional strategy through the design and publishing of posters, brochures and information materials, to be presented at various relevant international/regional events as contribution to the advocacy and knowledge-sharing activities of AgWA.

6. Performance Indicators

Activity	Indicator
Activity 1.1	Agreement with development partners reached in South Sudan
Activity 1.2	Task Force established in South Sudan Qualifications of members of the Task Force
Activity 1.3	Work plan formulated in South Sudan
Activity 1.4	Technical evidence-based analysis report (15 pages) produced
Activity 1.5	Policy and institutional evidence-based analysis report (15 pages) produced
Activity 1.6	Financial evidence-based analysis report (15 pages) produced
Activity 1.7	AWM country report for South Sudan produced
Activity 1.8	Number of professionals trained in the use of the tools Type of participants in the training Number of women trained
Activity 2.1	Country teams established Qualifications of members of the Country teams
Activity 2.2	Number of participants in the national workshops Type of participants in the national workshops Participation of women's organizations in the national workshops
Activity 2.3	Financial and economic analysis reports (15 pages) produced for Kenya and

	Uganda
Activity 2.4	Policy and institutional analysis reports (15 pages) produced for Kenya and Uganda
Activity 2.5	Agricultural Water Management chapter of the NAIP prepared
Activity 3.1	Number of participants in the national level policy-dialogue in South Sudan Type of participants in the national level policy-dialogue in South Sudan Participation of women's organizations in the national level policy-dialogue in South Sudan
Activity 3.2	Number of participants in the national level policy-dialogue in Kenya and Uganda Type of participants in the national level policy-dialogue in Kenya and Uganda Participation of women's organizations in the national level policy-dialogue in Kenya and Uganda
Activity 3.3	Number of participants to the donors roundtables (traditional and emerging donors)
Activity 3.4	Background documents to donors' roundtable on alignment with CAADP AWM priorities and plans Number of donors participating in the roundtable Number of commitments made
Activity 3.5	Number of people reached by information on AWM and AgWA (depending on the type of medium)
Activity 3.6	Three country review reports (15 pages) on government institutions' capacity to leveraging/ fundraising AWM financial resources
Activity 4.1	Number of AgWA partners participating in the AgWA partners' roundtable Type of partners participating in the AgWA partners' roundtable Strategic document produced as summary of the AgWA partners' roundtable
Activity 4.2	Report (20 pages) on the role of AgWA as an expert pool for CAADP, to be then integrated in the AgWA institutional strategy
Activity 4.3	Formulated AgWA institutional strategy
Activity 4.4	Number of AgWA partners, non-AgWA partners, and people reached by information concerning the AgWA institutional strategy

7. **Project Input**

Contribution of Beneficiary Institutions

The financial contribution of the national governments will be limited to providing the required experts and consultants with office space and basic furniture suitable for carrying out their assignments.

Donor Contribution:

- Project Staff: "FAO/AgWA Project Coordinator", P4 (Technical Advisor). The project coordinator will play a lead role in coordinating project implementation in close consultation with national counterparts. The Expert will maintain close liaison with other regional organizations involved in CAADP processes, the AgWA networks, and with all other FAO implemented projects supporting the CAADP agenda. Moreover, the project will recruit

three “National Coordinators” who will closely monitor the progress and coordinate the project at national level, facilitate all national activities, including workshops, act as main reference and member of the national task force.

- International and Regional Consultants: The project makes a provision of international and national consultants, selected within the networks of AgWA members, to assist with the effective implementation of the project and achieve its stated results and objectives. The technical tasks include:
 - Support to the formulation of the AWM chapter of the agricultural investment plans in Kenya and Uganda.
 - Preparation of the evidence-based analyses (technical, policy/institutional, and financial) and the related reports.
 - Country review reports on the governments’ capacity to leveraging/fundraising AWM financial resources and coordinating/harmonizing partners' contributions.
 - Draft report on the role of AgWA as an expert pool for CAADP.
 - Draft and revision, based on AgWA partners’ inputs, of the AgWA institutional strategy.

Part of the allocation will also be utilized to support the national workshops, where the results of the consultants’ work will be displayed. The redeployment of the services of the consultants will be decided in a flexible way and in consultation with the beneficiary institutions, the project experts and the lead FAO Units.

- Travel: Effective implementation of the project will entail extensive travelling by project staff and international and national consultants. The purpose of the travel will include: (i) initiation of the project process in each country; (ii) organization and participation in workshops, AgWA partners’ roundtable and training activities organized by the project; (iii) provision of direct input and advisory support; and (iii) participation in specific pledging events and donors’ roundtables.
- Policy Dialogues and donors’ roundtables: The evidence-based analysis in preparation for the CAADP Compacts in South Sudan, and the definition of investment plans and partnership for CAADP implementation in Kenya and Uganda will require validation, pledging, and partnership building workshops since the project will strive to ensure adequate consultation with all relevant stakeholders and development partners on all issues. Therefore, three national workshops are planned, one in each country, as well as three donors’ roundtables.
- AgWA partners’ roundtable: The project makes the provision for the organization of an AgWA partners’ roundtable in order to promote dialogue, integration of activities, and coordination among partners and formulate guidelines for the development of the AgWA institutional strategy. Doing such, the project will ensure a strong participatory basis for the further development of the AgWA strategy and will contribute to AgWA’s main role of promoting partnership and coordination at regional level.
- Training: The project makes a provision for organizing a training seminar in South Sudan on the “evidence-based analysis tools” for AWM for. The aim of the training is to strengthen the capacities of the South Sudan national governments in the formulation of investment plans and policy analysis. 15 participants among staff members of the relevant ministries and national organizations involved in the process are expected to attend the training.
- Expendable and Non-Expendable Equipment: This provision will cover supplies and materials needed for the smooth running of the project.

Synergies with other donors' assistance within AgWA will be maintained, as well as with the assistance provided within the Global Alliance for Action for Drought, Resilience and Growth. The role of OES in this project will include formal and informal contributions to the work to support AWM planning in the project-countries and overall coordination within AgWA, including possibly: OES input in project-country level activities (and missions); regular information exchange with FAO and AgWA members and where useful contribution to AgWA meetings throughout the course of the project-implementation; participation to the partners coordination activities within the IGAD-led CAADP processes; participation/sponsoring of relevant side-events to present the project and its results; approval of final country and project reports (when relevant and before publication).

8. Gender

FAO's new strategic framework identifies gender equity as one of the Organization's key objectives for the next 10 years. Moreover, the CAADP Pillar 1 Framework adopts cultural and gender sensitive approaches that actively involve women, youths and other marginal groups in the planning and implementation of community level natural resource management plans. Such strongly gender oriented approach has been formulated in response to evidence that gender inequality exacerbates food insecurity, malnutrition and poverty.

It is in fact recognized that in addition to considerations of gender equity, targeting women can also enhance poverty reduction impacts. Women contribute 60-80 percent of labor for food production in Africa, typically with a major role in planting, weeding, application of fertilizers and pesticides, harvesting, threshing, food processing, transporting and marketing, while men are generally responsible for land clearing and preparation, including ploughing . This division of labor also applies in irrigated agriculture. Studies have shown that gender-equitable agricultural production boosts productivity; clearly, then, targeting women for training and support services and ensuring their equitable participation in the benefits of agricultural water investments can improve productivity and enhance poverty reduction. Yet, most staff in support services is male and policies and communications strategies are biased toward males. Projects can compensate for these biases by building gender considerations into design and implementation from the outset.

FAO and CAADP, thus, integrate gender considerations in their daily work and in all phases of project management, from its inception to its implementation and evaluation. In particular, FAO assists governments in integrating gender into development policies and programmes, expands support to training in gender mainstreaming (using tools pioneered by FAO's Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis programme), supports gender mainstreaming in agriculture and rural development within the "One UN" initiative. Thanks to FAO's work on gender, many countries have embraced development policies and programmes that are more gender and socially inclusive.

The current project will be no exception and will have the highest consideration for gender issues. The project will place emphasis on encouraging the participation of marginal groups (women, youths, poor households, ethnic minorities, etc) in all consultations planned at national level in order to foster community decision-making and improve their access to communal ecosystem resources. Moreover, the project recognizes that to be successful, investments in water resources must take into consideration gender issues besides the imperatives of farm-level profitability, viability and sustainability. Therefore, project designs, investment portfolios, and investment decisions - including those for major infrastructure - take into consideration also quantifiable benefits that occur to marginal groups. Poverty reduction and gender inclusion

objectives of investments will be clearly defined and demonstrably supported by intended activities, inputs and outputs of projects.

9. Budget

Note: Detailed Line Item Budget (Direct and Indirect Costs) and Budget Narrative are attached.

10. Timeline

Activity	Month														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Output 1: National-level capacity built in South Sudan in the context of the CAADP-Compact process for evidence-based analysis and identification of AWM priorities at national level, to tackle in particular knowledge, institutional, governance, regulatory and financial barriers to sustained agricultural growth and food production.															
Activity 1.1		M1.1													
Activity 1.2		M1.2													
Activity 1.3			M1.3												
Activity 1.4										M1.4					
Activity 1.5										M1.5					
Activity 1.6										M1.6					
Activity 1.7															M1.7
Activity 1.8											M1.8				
Output 2: A broad National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) refined for Kenya and Uganda to specifically target Agricultural Water Management, detailing out specific programs that will achieve sector goals, objectives and targets as stipulated in the CAADP Compacts.															
Activity 2.1		M2.1a	M2.1b												
Activity 2.2			M2.2a	M2.2 b											
Activity 2.3									M2.3a	M2.3b					
Activity 2.4									M2.4a	M2.4b					
Activity 2.5														M2.5a	M2.5b
Output 3: National-level partnerships in South Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda fostered around common AWM priorities at national level, including in cooperation with Pillar institutions.															
Activity 3.1											M3.1				
Activity 3.2														M3.2a	M3.2b
Activity 3.3													M3.3c	M3.3a	M3.3a
Activity 3.4										M3.4					
Activity 3.5															M3.5
Activity 3.6							M3.6								
Output 4:															
Activity 4.1										M4.1					
Activity 4.2											M4.2				
Activity 4.3												M4.3			
Activity 4.4													M4.4		

Milestones:

M1.1: Agreement with development partners in South Sudan on their support to CAADP Process

M1.2: Task Force established in South Sudan

M1.3: Detailed workplan

- M1.4: Completed technical evidence-based analysis
M1.5: Completed policy and institutional evidence-based analysis
M1.6: Completed financial evidence-based analysis
M1.7: Completed South Sudan report
M1.8: Training on the “evidence-based analysis tools”
M2.1a: Established task force in Kenya; M2.1b: Established task force in Uganda
M2.2a: National workshop in Kenya; M2.2b: National workshop in Uganda
M2.3a: Completed financial and economic analysis for Kenya; M2.3b: Completed financial and economic analysis for Uganda
M2.4a: Completed policy and institutional analysis for Kenya; M2.4b: Completed policy and institutional analysis for Uganda
M2.5a: Refined National Investment Plan for Kenya; M2.5a: Refined National Investment Plan for Uganda
M3.1: National level policy-dialogue in South Sudan
M3.2a: Policy-dialogue in Kenya; M3.2b: Policy-dialogue in Uganda
M3.3a: Donors’ roundtables Kenya; M3.3b: Donors’ roundtables Uganda; M3.3c: Donors’ roundtables South Sudan
M3.4: Traditional and non-traditional donors sensitized to align commitments with CAADP AWM priorities and plans
M3.5: Published posters, brochures and information materials
M3.6: Three country review reports on government institutions’ capacity to leveraging/ fundraising AWM financial resources
M4.1: AgWA partners’ roundtable
M4.2: Draft report on the role of AgWA as an expert pool for CAADP
M4.3: Published AgWA institutional strategy
M4.4: Published posters, brochures and information materials on the AgWA institutional strategy

11. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

A country-level harmonized results-based monitoring and evaluation framework will be important to achieve, and document progress on, the objectives of the project:

Focus	Indicators	Methodology/ Instruments	Responsibility
To assess the quality of the evidence based analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of the analysis in the South Sudan Compact process • Incorporation of the analysis in the Kenya and Uganda NAIP refinement process • Influence of the analyses in facilitating in-depth technical design of specific programmes and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document reviews • Interviews with stakeholders (government) (4 months after project termination) 	Country Task Force
To assess the uptake by donors of the CAADP-AWM priorities and plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants from the donor community to policy dialogues, national workshops, and roundtables • Uptake of projects/programmes in AWM by donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with key donors (12 months after project termination) • Document reviews 	Project coordinator
To assess the adoption of strategies, policies,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP) • Number of strategies, policies, and plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document reviews • Interviews with government 	Country Task Force

plans, laws, regulations in line with the CAADP-AWM priorities	<p>in line with the CAADP-AWM priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) drafted, ii) adopted, iii) implemented • Number of laws, and regulations in line with the CAADP-AWM priorities i) drafted, ii) signed, iii) enacted 	officials and policy makers (12 months after project termination)	
To assess the institutional capacity built at national level and within the AgWA partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perceived enhanced coordination amongst AgWA partners • Number of projects in the AWM domain partnered by AgWA in the expert pool role • Number of institutions adopting AWM priorities in their plans and procedures • Number of institutions strengthened by the project activities at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with AgWA partners (6 months after project termination) • Interviews with government officials (12 months after project termination) • Interviews with key donors (12 months after project termination) 	Country Task Force and project coordinator
To assess the quality of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees selected according to selection criteria • Perceived trainer effectiveness, breadth and experience of trainers • Duration, frequency of practicum sessions, logistics and organization of workshop, use of adult teaching methodologies, appropriateness of materials • Adequacy of venue (e.g., sufficient space for practice) • Training activities completed according to implementation plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document reviews • Participant reaction forms (after training completion) 	Training team (with task force and project coordinator)
To assess efficacy of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of other professional staff at Ministries trained in the use of the tools by trainees • Percentage of participants applying the tools to on-going studies and projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with trainees (12 to 15 months after training) • Number of studies/project applying tools 	Training team and project coordinator
To assess the adoption of AWM practices at country level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of new best practices exchanges/consultations related to AWM at country level • Number of projects and programmes adopting the approach to AWM proposed by the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with government officials (6 months after project implementation) 	Country Task Force
To assess gender inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of women in training activities • Gendered analysis of water management in the three countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of women in training • Document reviews 	Country Task Force