Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting the formulation of a TDA/SAP for its transboundary Lempa River Basin.

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10108

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **No**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting the formulation of a TDA/SAP for its transboundary Lempa River Basin.

Countries
Regional, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (GS/OAS)

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
International Waters

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, International Waters, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan Preparation, Freshwater, River Basin, Aquifer, Pollution, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Nutrient pollution from Wastewater, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Communications, Education, Public Campaigns, Strategic Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Participation, Indigenous Peoples, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Field Visit, Twinning, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Adaptive management, Innovation, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training, Seminar, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

12/9/2020

Expected Implementation Start

9/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

8/31/2025

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee($)

456,000.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
IW-3-5	Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through advance information exchange and early warning	GET	800,000.00	17,569,998.00
IW-3-6	Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through enhanced regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins	GET	2,366,667.00	25,101,462.00
IW-3-7	Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through investments in water, food, energy and environment security	GET	1,633,333.00	15,358,016.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**4,800,000.00**	**58,029,476.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Reducing stress on the transboundary water resources in the Trifinio region by developing a Strategic Action Plan for its trinational Lempa River Basin and enabling the joint management of the shared water resources, while building community-based ecosystem resilience to climate variability and change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 1 Improved understanding of the key transboundary water resources uses, the environmental threats faced by the Lempa River basin, and the corresponding root causes, impacts and gaps	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 1.1** Consensus reached amongst the countries and key stakeholders on the main environmental transboundary issues, root causes, impacts and gaps	**Output 1.1.1** A Transboundary Diagnosis Analysis (TDA) for the Lempa River basin formulated on the principles of the water-food-energy nexus. **Output 1.1.2** Environmental, social (incl. migrant issues) and gender assessments for the Lempa River basin identifying key points for intervention, and the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services. **Output 1.1.3** A Shared Aquifer Diagnosis Analysis (SADA) for the Esquipulas and Ocotepeque-Cital? transboundary aquifer system as an input to the TDA and with recommendations on actions to support the conjunctive use and management of surface water and groundwater.	GET	749,065.00	13,172,250.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2 Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Lempa River basin	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.1** Existing basin-wide joint cooperation mechanism strengthened	**Output 2.1.1** A comprehensive inventory of national/regional legislative and institutional frameworks and an assessment of countries? capacity to implement IWRM approaches. **Output 2.1.2** Operational national and regional inter-ministerial committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force for the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region. **Output 2.1.3** A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (Protocol/Directives) promoting joint management of water resources in the Lempa Basin, developed through the implementation of a transboundary conjunctive use aquifer pilot project. **Output 2.1.4** National and regional agencies trained to drive national and regional reforms on IWRM	GET	740,800.00	9,627,066.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 2 Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Lempa River basin	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 2.2** An agreed way forward for the Lempa tri-national basin to support environmentally sustainable development of the Trifinio region and its water resources	**Output 2.2.1** Strategic Action Programme (SAP) 2024-2035 *[Endorsed at the ministerial/presidential level]* including structural and non-structural measures, policy recommendations, a communication and data sharing strategy, a gender mainstreaming strategy, a robust financing strategy and modus operandi for attracting private sector interests, as appropriate. **Output 2.2.2** SAP investment plan (2024-2035) investment plans, including feasibility analyses and environmental impact assessments for water infrastructure (traditional as well as small-scale nature-based solutions), and sustainability strategy for the Trifinio Region inclusive of donor roundtables.	GET	557,220.00	5,388,245.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 3 Demonstrating the feasibility and cost effectiveness of innovative IWRM solutions	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 3.1** Increased understanding of the impacts and feasibility of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks and building ecosystem resilience	**Output 3.1.1** Effectiveness of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks & building ecosystem resilience demonstrated, results documented and disseminated to key stakeholders for replication. **Output 3.1.2** Local communities, CSO and other key stakeholders trained and exposed to grass root IWRM processes and opportunities.	GET	1,472,920.00	13,521,917.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4 Water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making and facilitation of information exchange within the Lempa River basin and the wider Trifinio region	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4.1** Lempa Basin regional, national and local stakeholders access information and actively contribute with IWRM data actions to manage water security threats.	**Output 4.1.1** A Knowledge Portal with access to the evidence base for the TDA, the results of the IWRM demonstration projects and IWRM training resources. **Output 4.1.2** Regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring in the Lempa River basin. **Output 4.1.3** Decision-Making Support System (DMSS) with access to data, information and analysis tools to support decision-making on IWRM in the Lempa River basin. **Output 4.1.4** IT platform to harness, manage and store data and host the DMSS; enhancements to the PIACT to strengthen climate resilience of communities; and development of a basin assessment tool to support analyses for the TDA and SAP.	GET	580,699.00	9,272,598.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Component 4 Water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making and facilitation of information exchange within the Lempa River basin and the wider Trifinio region	Technical Assistance	**Outcome 4.2** Enhanced application and visibility of the project and the IWRM approach in the Trifinio region	**Output 4.2.1** Building capacity of basin stakeholders on IWRM though communication, awareness building and educational programs. **Output 4.2.2** Sharing project results and contributing to the GEF knowledge base through IW:LEARN, including a project website, participation at International Waters Conferences and at least 3 Experience Notes. **Output 4.2.3** Performance assessment to promote accountability, learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned.	GET	470,725.00	4,217,400.00
				Sub Total ($)	**4,571,429.00**	**55,199,476.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
GET	228,571.00	2,830,000.00
Sub Total($)	**228,571.00**	**2,830,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)		
Total Project Cost($)	**4,800,000.00**	**58,029,476.00**

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	El Salvador	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	El Salvador	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,702,400.00
Recipient Country Government	Guatemala	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,435,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Guatemala	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,482,400.00
Recipient Country Government	Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	448,963.00
Recipient Country Government	Honduras	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,024,481.00
Recipient Country Government	Honduras	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,242,400.00
Other	AGAYAS (Association of Cattlemen and Development of Farmers of Santa Catarina Mita)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	292,300.00
Other	AGAYAS (Association of Cattlemen and Development of Farmers of Santa Catarina Mita)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,456.00
Other	APOLO (Olopa Producers Association)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	44,000.00
Other	APOLO (Olopa Producers Association)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	38,302.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Other	CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	477,350.00
Other	CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	432,800.00
Other	CCAD (Central American Commission for Environment and Development)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	3,500,000.00
Other	CCAD (Central American Commission for Environment and Development)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,750,000.00
Other	CeNAT (National Center for High Technology)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	813,720.00
Other	COINCEP (Integral Cooperative of Commercialization)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	9,000.00
Recipient Country Government	CTPT (Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan)	Grant	Investment mobilized	7,798,309.00
Recipient Country Government	CTPT (Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	7,766,713.00
Recipient Country Government	CTPT (Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,540,000.00
Other	Deltares	In-kind	Investment mobilized	770,000.00
Other	Deltares	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	163,245.00
Other	FUNDE (National Foundation for Development)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	200,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Other	FUNDE (National Foundation for Development)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	40,000.00
Other	Green Fund	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	30,000.00
Other	HOSAGUA (Trifinio Women's Network)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	628,500.00
Other	HOSAGUA (Trifinio Women's Network)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	63,756.00
Other	HRNS (Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung Foundation)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,493,100.00
Other	IAI (Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	2,040,000.00
Other	IAI (Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,520,000.00
Donor Agency	IADB (Inter-American Development Bank)	Grant	Investment mobilized	200,000.00
Donor Agency	IADB (Inter-American Development Bank)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	100,000.00
Recipient Country Government	MAGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food) in Chiquimula	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	37,870.00
Recipient Country Government	MAGA (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food) in Jutiapa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,623.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality Esquipulas	In-kind	Investment mobilized	10,681,546.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Municipality Esquipulas	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18,576.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Santa Catarina Mita	In-kind	Investment mobilized	316,900.00
Recipient Country Government	Municipality of Santa Catarina Mita	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	19,200.00
Donor Agency	OAS (Organization of American States)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Other	UNIVA (Universidad del Valle de Atemajac)	In-kind	Investment mobilized	336,716.00
Other	UNIVA (Universidad del Valle de Atemajac)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	55,350.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**58,029,476.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

In line with the GEF Co-financing Guidelines, as reflected in the co-financing confirmation letters in Appendix 09, the parallel investment mobilized comprises all relevant investments by project partners that are not operational recurring costs. Such mobilized resources are for most part in-kind and will not be managed in conjunction with GEF resources through the Executing Agency. The activities they help support are however in full alignment and complementary to this project?s activities. A summary of these contributions is provided below. The investment mobilized from the Government of Guatemala consists of an ongoing project to support the transition to low emission and climate resilient agriculture for smallholders? farmers. AGAYAS?s mobilized investments consist of sustainable projects including remedial actions to adapt to climate change that allow improving the water resources management, avoiding the expansion of the agricultural frontier and using varieties of basic grains adapted to the climate with a focus on food security. APOLO?s contribution is based on initiatives that promote water security with a social focus in the Trifinio region. CCAD?s support includes ongoing activities such as the regional dialogue for integrated watersheds management. CTPT?s mobilized investment (grant and in-kind) is based on harmonized activities within the framework of the Regional Program for the Protection of the Trinational Biosphere of the Trifinio. The contribution from Deltares consists of complementary projects and developed methodologies, e.g. water security planning framework. FUNDE?s mobilized investments

consist of workshops and training for the Trifinio Women's Network. The investment mobilized (grant and in-kind) from the Government of Honduras comprises ongoing and future activities under the framework of the Sustainable Development of the Trifinio-Honduras Region Programme. HOSAGUA?s mobilized investments consist of projects aimed at empowering women in natural resources governance. The investment mobilized from CATIE consists of knowledge tools and methodologies in support of a reached consensus on the main environmental transboundary issues, their root causes, impacts and gaps of the Lempa River basin. IADB?s mobilized investment encompasses grant for the creation of a Transboundary Water Fund mechanism and knowledge transfer workshops. The investment mobilized from the Municipality of Esquipulas comprises projects and a residual water treatment plant. The contribution of the Municipality of Santa Catarina Mita includes ongoing initiatives for the improvement of water management. UNIVA?s mobilized investment is based on women's training program and tools for dissemination. The investment mobilized from the Government of El Salvador consists of ongoing activities for the development of a Water Portfolio in the Lempa Basin.

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	4,800,000	456,000
				Total Grant Resources($)	**4,800,000.00**	**456,000.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount ($)

150,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14,250

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	150,000	14,250
				Total Project Costs($)	**150,000.00**	**14,250.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
Akula National Park	125689	Select				

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3 Area of land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.2 Area of Forest and Forest Land restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and shrublands restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (incl. estuaries, mangroves) restored

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9569.00	9000.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes that meets national or international third party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations (hectares)

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
9,569.00	9,000.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Please upload document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title	Submitted

Indicator 7 Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Shared water Ecosystem	Lempa	Lempa		
Count	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

Indicator 7.1 Level of Transboundary Diagonostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Lempa	1	1		

Select

SWE

Indicator 7.2 Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional management institution(s) (RMI) to support its implementation (scale of 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Lempa	1	1		
Select SWE				

Indicator 7.3 Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministeral Committees (IMC; scale 1 to 4; See Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Lempa	1	1		
Select SWE				

Indicator 7.4 Level of engagement in IWLEARN throgh participation and delivery of key products(scale 1 to 4; see Guidance)

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Lempa	1	1		
Select SWE				

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		79,510		
Male		79,890		
Total	0	159400	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

Despite more than 30 years of efforts by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and their Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan to promote the joint management of shared water resources and other natural assets in the Lempa River basin, water security in the basin is increasingly threatened and the degradation of its ecosystems continues at an alarming rate. Furthermore, the effects of climate variability and change in the basin are introducing additional uncertainties into efforts to achieve water, food and energy security and protect ecosystems.

To address this situation the project ***Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region*** (the Trifinio Project) focuses on enhancing tri-national cooperation for the management of water resources in the **trinational Lempa River basin** through the implementation of policy, legal and institutional reforms and an investment plan developed through the application of the GEF?s TDA/SAP approach. The overarching goal of the intervention is to foster water security in the Lempa basin while also increasing the resilience of the basin?s ecosystems and communities to climate variability and change and improving human health and livelihoods. The project will achieve its results through activities and outputs grouped in four components.

The project will also implement a Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan in order to ensure the inclusion of structured activities that promote gender equality and women's empowerment across project components. It contributes directly to meeting the strategic needs and interests of women in IWRM, while acknowledging their leading role in the territory. At the objective level, the Gender Action Plan contributes to three main results: 1) 159,400 direct beneficiaries (of which 50% women) with improved access to water and land resources and better adapted to climate variability and change desegregated by gender; 2) at least 30% of women in decision making positions of water management in local institutions and organizations; and 3) three approved cross-sectoral policies or strategies with gender considerations included. The Gender Action Plan also leads to the formulation of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, an integral component of the SAP and its investment plan, and a necessary condition to achieve water security in the Lempa River basin. Moreover, all four project components include results that account for gender equality and women empowerment targets.

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The global environment and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed have not changed since the formulation of the PIF. However, the background and situation analysis prepared for the UNEP project document includes several sections that provide greater qualitative and quantitative insights to the problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed in the Lempa River basin. More specifically, the project document includes: (i) an expanded description of the Lempa River basin and the Trifinio region including its geography and associated aquifer systems; (ii) a section on the socio-economic situation addressing population, water and sanitation statistics, economic activities (including those likely to be the source of environmental problems), the impacts of multidimensional poverty in the basin, and the presence of indigenous people; (iii) an overview of the institutional setting for water governance, including legal frameworks, institutions and policies for water management, as well as existing assets that can be mobilized to promote integrated water resources management; (iv) an overview of the hydrological relevance of the Lempa River, with key hydrological statistics and an indication of related information gaps; (v) a description of the environmental significance of the Lempa River basin including species richness, presence of endangered species, protected areas, and the extent of deforestation, amongst other issues; and (vi) an expanded discussion of the problems, their impacts/effects and their root causes.

2) The baseline scenario and associated baseline projects

The following sections provide updates about the region?s baseline scenario since PIF approval.

2.1 Regional baseline

Participatory Master Plan (2020-2030) for the Trifinio Region: Since 2019, Plan Trifinio has been executing a Master Plan with the goal of consolidating a transboundary territorial model of human development that promotes a **sustainable rural economy, social cohesion and inclusiveness, as well as institutional strengthening in the Trifinio Region**. The Master Plan builds upon previous actions guided by Plan Trifinio?s 2010-2020 Trinational Strategy while endorsing the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDG) and SICA?s Central American Rural Territorial Development Strategy (ECADERT). A socioeconomic diagnosis of the rural Trifinio has been prepared during the Plan?s first phase which will contribute partially to the TDA baseline. The Trifinio Project will enhance the Master Plan scope by providing a comprehensive IWRM and water governance approach required to improve water security and ecosystem?s resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change in the region extensive to the entire Lempa basin.

2.2 Further details on GEF projects in the region that were mentioned in the PIF approval are captured below;

Integrated Environmental Management of the R?o Motagua Watershed - GEF ID 9246 (2018-2023): The project is intended to improve IWRM in the R?o Motagua watershed, reduce land-based sources of pollution and unintentional persistent organic pollutants (UPOPs), and mitigate their environmental effects on riverine and coastal marine ecosystems. Like the Trifinio project, the Motagua project will focus on the **implementation of the TDA/SAP approach in the Trifinio region**, in this case, with a binational collaboration between Guatemala and Honduras in the R?o Motagua Watershed. More specifically, it will produce a TDA of the surface and groundwater resources of the R?o Motagua watershed, a binational SAP for its integrated management, and innovative solutions for the Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM). The project?s executing agencies are the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN-G) of Guatemala and the Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment (MI AMBIENTE) of Honduras, with an approved GEF Project Grant of $5,329,452. These institutions will be members of the Trifinio project?s Steering Committee and will play an active role in the TDA/SAP approach as well as leading water governance mechanisms and cross-sectoral policy design. Thus, sharing of findings, information, best practices from demonstration projects, lessons learnt and institutional cooperation between both projects will be promoted on these grounds.

2.3 Non-GEF projects/programmes in the region

Regional Programme for the Protection of the Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve (RBTTF) 2020-2024: In the framework of financial cooperation between the Government of Germany and the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan (CTPT) the Ministry of Cooperation of the German Government (BMZ), through KfW, have provided 11 million Euros **to support the signatory countries of the Declaration for the Trifinio Fraternidad Transboundary Biosphere Reserve** (RBTTF) to contribute to its preservation. More specifically, the objective of the cooperation is to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of natural resources and the rural development of the population living in the RBTTF and areas of influence, by promoting resilience and

adaptation measures to climate change effects that contribute to the protection and development of sustainable family agriculture and livestock practices. The expected outcomes or the project are: (i) improved management of the RBTTF; (ii) the protected areas prioritized by the project have management instruments, infrastructure and equipment for the control and surveillance and attention of visitors; and (iii) producers implement production practices that are sustainable and resilient to climate change. The agreement was signed in December 2019 and the activities will be implemented for 5 years starting in 2020. **The programme will leverage resources with the project to support the Trifinio Project?s demonstration projects**, in particular, the sustainability IWRM camps, water-use efficiency work with coffee industry, practices to avoid natural resources degradation and remedial actions of the project. Furthermore, Plan Trifinio will support activities with the objectives of strengthening the basin/region-wide multisector monitoring task force; increasing the understanding of the feasibility of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks and building ecosystem resilience; and improving the understanding of water security threats. CTPT?s role will be fundamental for the trinational coordination and planning of the project.

Sustainable Development of the Trifinio-Honduras Region Programme: On August 2013, a Technical Cooperation Agreement was signed between the Government of Honduras and the GS/OAS with the objective of establishing a regulatory framework for the execution of projects and activities promoting sustainable development within the framework of the Trifinio Plan established in 1986. The Program for Sustainable Development of the Trifinio-Honduras Region (2014-2018) aims **to contribute to the sustainable development in the Trifinio region of Honduras** by developing mechanisms and solutions to the problems of poverty and natural resource management in the Trifinio region of Honduras. The pillars of the programme are: (i) capacity building of government institutions and civil society on sustainable development cross-cutting issues; (ii) small and medium scale demonstration projects; and (ii) communication, dissemination and exchange of information. The participating institutions are the National Executive Directorate of the Trifinio for Honduras, the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan (CTPT) and GS/OAS. The programme has been extended two years (2019 and 2020) and the Government of Honduras has expressed their interest in continuing it for five more years.

Mancomunidad Lempa studies and policies: The Mancomunidad Rio Lempa, as a municipality association, continuously designs and executes projects in the region. It has not only drafted and proposed local water management ordinances and directives, but **recently executed a water quality monitoring campaign in the Lempa river headwaters** that identified contamination sources and clearly identifies the potential impact of coffee processing facilities on surface water quality. The campaign monitored 27 sites once a year from 2010 to 2018. As indicated in the baseline, it found that every tributary of the high-Lempa is partially impaired. For example, eight of the sites constantly present a pH higher than 8, which hinders biota capacity to thrive. The campaign provided valuable information by identifying what are the most contaminated streams in the region. However lacking seasonality analysis, the campaign identifies that the main contamination sources are organic and probably related to coffee production. Nevertheless, high pH levels are not directly attributable to any

source. Therefore, this campaign is an important first step in identifying the contamination sources for taking further corrective actions.

Protcaf?s Trinational project of sustainable special coffees: Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung Foundation (HRNS) is a private sector initiative that has been executing this project in coordination with CTPT with the aim of improving the quality of life of the small coffee growing families in the Trifinio region. The project supports **efficient and sustainable production systems better adapted to climate change; improves commercial capacity of coffee-growers and promotes gender equality together with youth empowerment**. The project will contribute directly to the closed-loop cycle approach in coffee production systems to be developed and systematized in the demonstration projects in the Lempa River basin.

*Rescue the Lempa (Rescatemos el Lempa**[1]**[1])* is a trinational network composed of 21 civil society organisations from the three countries that advocate for sound policies while creating public awareness around the environmental and social issues the Lempa River basin faces. Currently the network is running two campaigns: (i) regulation of single-use plastics by Honduras and El Salvador governments and ratification of Guatemala?s related Agreement 189-2019; and (ii) declaration of a state of climate emergency in the three countries. **The network and its members are key stakeholders to be engaged in this Project?s activities to strengthen public participation throughout the TDA/SAP process.**

2.4 Relevant initiatives at the national level in the participating countries

The Trifinio Project will build upon a baseline of relevant initiatives at the national level in the participating countries, including through the inclusion of their results as inputs to the TDA/SAP process. Of particular relevance are the following national initiatives and developments.

Honduras: Since 2013, OAS has been supporting the Government of Honduras in establishing a regulatory framework for the development and execution of projects and activities within the framework of the Trifinio Plan with a focus on poverty alleviation and natural resource management in the Trifinio-Honduras region. Amongst other things, an Economic Development Council has been created to help producers access national and international markets in the tourism and agribusiness sectors. A cadre of young leaders (33 women and 30 men) has been trained in water resources

management at municipal environmental units. In addition, Honduras has also recently formed Basin Councils as to support sustainable watershed management.

El Salvador: In 1945, the Government of El Salvador issued an Executive Decree for the creation of the Executive Hydroelectric Commission of the Lempa River (CEL in Spanish) which promotes generation of electric power through renewable sources. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of El Salvador (MARN-ES) and the Foundation Association for Community Cooperation and Development of El Salvador (CORDES) signed a letter of understanding in 2018 to promote hydrological monitoring and improve understanding of risks in the lower Lempa Basin. The agreement is promoting inter-ministerial coordination addressing inter alia flood management and community resilience issues.

Guatemala: In Guatemala, water management is decentralized at the municipal level which are tasked with the development of municipal water management plans. In addition, SEGEPLAN (Secretariat of Planning and Programmes) in collaboration with IDB, has developed a national strategy for the integrated management of water resources which will inform this proposed project.

3) The proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project

3.1 Alternative scenario

Despite more than 30 years of efforts by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and their Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan to promote the joint management of shared water resources and other natural assets in the Lempa River basin, water security in the basin is increasingly threatened and the degradation of its ecosystems continues at an alarming rate. Furthermore, the effects of climate variability and change in the basin are introducing additional uncertainties into efforts to achieve water, food and energy security and protect ecosystems. The Trifinio Project aims to respond to this complex set of challenges by establishing a strategic vision for coordinated actions across the Lempa River basin to protect and manage water resources and other natural assets, and by providing people and institutions in the basin with the knowledge and tools they need to translate this vision into actions on the ground.

The **objective** of the Project is to foster water security in the Lempa River basin and increase resilience among the basin?s ecosystems to climate variability and change. This will require: (1) strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), environmental governance and transboundary cooperation frameworks within national and municipal institutions underpinning regional cooperation on water resources management; (2) identifying sustainable financing mechanisms to implement priority transboundary environmental actions and interwoven socioeconomic goals; (3) building gender-sensitive capacities in communities and the private sector to implement ecosystem-based management approaches and support human health and livelihoods among rural population; and (4) raising awareness about the benefits of integrated water resources management approaches for human communities and the environment.

To achieve this alternative scenario, the project will produce a set of activities and outputs organized across four components and contributing to six associated outcomes:

Component	**Associated Outcomes**
Component 1: Improved understanding of the key transboundary water resources uses, the environmental threats faced by the Lempa River basin, and the corresponding root causes, impacts and gaps	**Outcome 1.1:** Consensus reached amongst the countries and key stakeholders on the main environmental transboundary issues, root causes, impacts and gaps
Component 2: Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Lempa River basin	**Outcome 2.1:** Existing basin-wide joint cooperation mechanism strengthened **Outcome 2.2:** An agreed way forward for the Lempa tri-national basin to support environmentally sustainable development of the Trifinio region and its water resources
Component 3: Demonstrating the feasibility and cost effectiveness of innovative IWRM solutions	**Outcome 3.1:** Increased understanding of the impacts and feasibility of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks and building ecosystem resilience

Component 4: Water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making and facilitation of information exchange within the Lempa River basin and the wider Trifinio region	**Outcome 4.1:** Lempa Basin regional, national and local stakeholders access information and actively contribute with IWRM data actions to manage water security threats. **Outcome 4.2:** Enhanced application and visibility of the project and the IWRM approach in the Trifinio region

Component 1 will focus on closing knowledge gaps and consolidating the best available science into a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the Lempa River basin through a participatory and consensus building process to identify and prioritize transboundary environmental and socioeconomic issues, their root causes, impacts and gaps. It will be supported by a series of environmental and social assessments (including considerations of migration issues and gender equality) as well as a shared aquifer diagnostic analysis (SADA) of the Esquipulas-Ocotepeque-Cital? aquifer system, a series of aquifers hydraulically connected by the Lempa River.

Component 2 will provide a platform to evaluate and strengthen the legislative, institutional and policy frameworks (at the local, national and regional levels) and reinforce capacity to support a robust joint cooperation mechanism for the Lempa River basin. It will furthermore produce a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) promoting IWRM and gender mainstreaming and a complementary investment plan to drive its implementation, these together will provide the backbone for the Lempa?s joint governance framework. This component will also include a small-scale conjunctive use aquifer pilot project that will serve as a testing ground for the development of an agreed set of rules for the management of shared water resources in the basin.

Component 3 will demonstrate the application of IWRM and ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) in four projects at the micro-basin level. These projects will tackle persistent environmental problems related to water depletion and contamination level and engage and capacitate rural organizations. Projects will promote innovative solutions to environmental problems, empower local stakeholders to implement these solutions, raise awareness amongst local communities about the benefits of IWRM and EbA approaches and mainstream gender equality. The four IWRM demonstration projects are: (a) Sustainability camps at San Francisco del Valle, targeting Indigenous Communities, women-led organizations, CSOs and local water management bodies, with support from GEF-SGP; (b) Water-use efficiency and conservation in the coffee industry, promoting the closed-loop cycle approach for sustainable production; (c) Innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms such as community-based water funds and microcredits schemes for the Lempa River basin to promote practices that avoid

natural resources degradation; (d) Remedial actions, improving water resources management at local levels including headwaters protection, ecosystem restoration, riverine protection, rain harvesting and water-wise stewardship in agricultural practices.

Component 4 will produce tools to leverage data, information and knowledge to transform behaviors in the region with respect to the management and use of water and other natural resources. A Knowledge Portal will centralize and provide open access to the most current data, information and knowledge on natural resources in the Lempa River basin, including the documentation used in the preparation of the TDA, the SADA and the results of the IWRM demonstration projects. Decision makers and resource managers will benefit from a tailor-built Decision-Making Support System for the Lempa River basin that will harness data from a variety of sources to increase understanding of the impacts of development scenarios on water resources, and to facilitate science-based decisions that promote the goals of IWRM. Furthermore, critical scientific data will be mobilized from national monitoring systems through the creation of a regional framework for hydroclimatic resources monitoring for the Trifinio region. An overview of the knowledge management and decision support tools that will be produced in Component 4 is set forth in *Figure 1.* Efforts under Component 4 will also be dedicated to effectively communicating with stakeholders on the project?s activities and achievements, and to increase visibility of the benefits of IWRM within the region. This will be achieved through communication, awareness building and educational programs, and the creation of a content-driven project website. Lessons learned from the project will be shared with the wider IW community through active engagement with GEF IW:LEARN, including through the project?s participation in IW conferences and provision of at least three GEF Experience Notes. Finally, a set of project monitoring, reporting and independent evaluation activities will promote accountability, learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned.

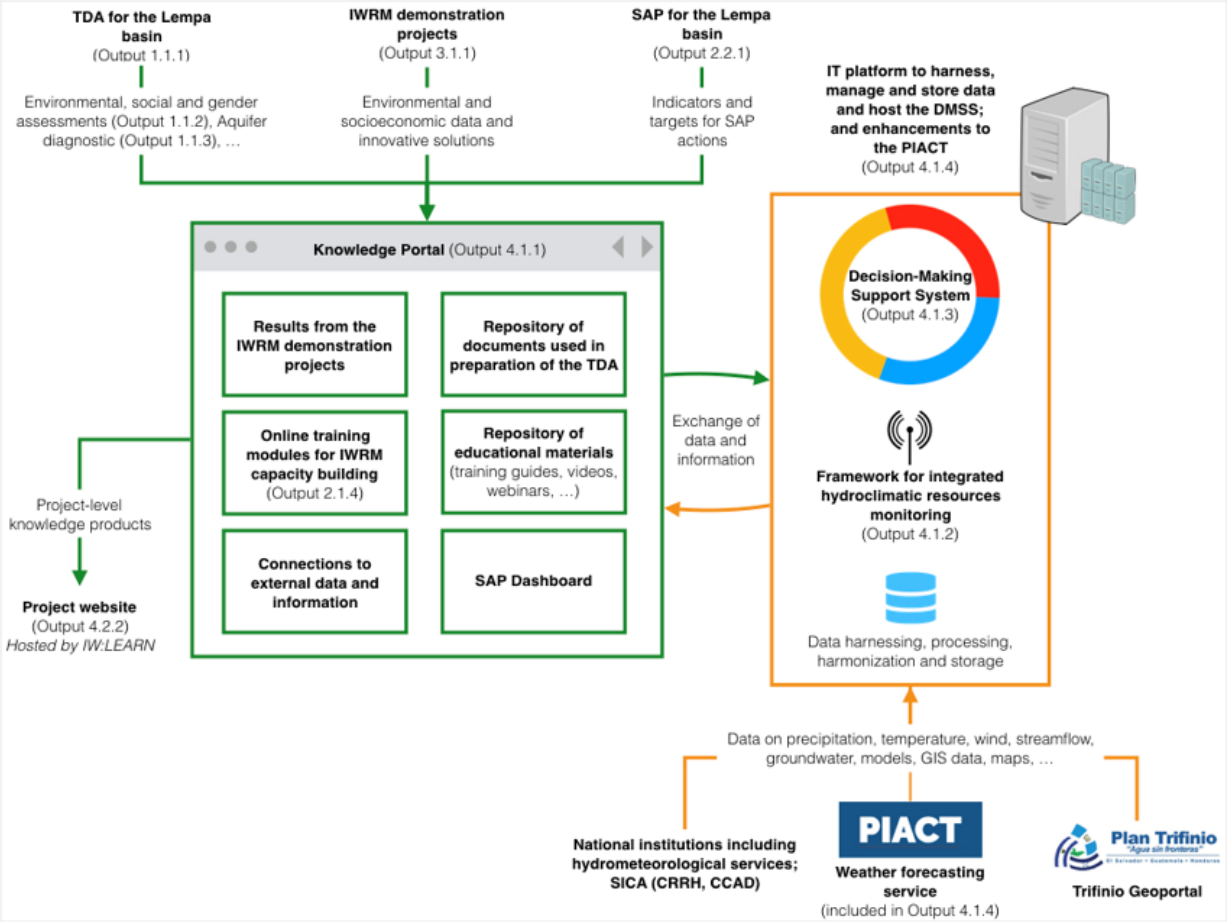


Figure 2 Overview of the project's knowledge management and decision support tools (Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.1.4 and 4.2.2)

3.2 Project Components and Outputs

The rationale of the components and outcomes presented in the PIF remains the same, however some of the outputs have been refined or reordered to provide greater clarity about their intended purpose and consistency with respect to their groupings under the four components. The main changes are set forth below:

COMPONENT 1

The description of Component 1 was modified to make reference to the Lempa River basin as the scope for the TDA (rather than the Trifinio region) and this was furthermore reflected in the descriptions of Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2. Output 1.1.3?s reference to a ?TDA for the aquifer system? was replaced by ?a shared aquifer diagnostic analysis? which is the term more commonly used in the GEF IW portfolio. In addition, former Output 1.1.4 (the Knowledge Portal) was moved to Component 4 where the project?s knowledge management and decision support tools are grouped.

PIF	**CEO Endorsement**
Component 1 Improved understanding of the key transboundary water resources uses, the environmental threats faced by the Trifinio region, and the corresponding root causes, impacts and gaps.	Component 1 Improved understanding of the key transboundary water resources uses, the environmental threats faced by the Lempa River basin, and the corresponding root causes, impacts and gaps.
Output 1.1.1 A Transboundary Diagnosis Analysis (TDA) for the Trifinio region formulated on the principles of the water/food/energy nexus with a special emphasis on the Lempa River basin.	Output 1.1.1 A Transboundary Diagnosis Analysis (TDA) for the Lempa River basin formulated on the principles of the water-food-energy nexus.
Output 1.1.2 Environmental, social (incl. migrant issues) and gender assessments for the Lempa River basin identifying key weak points for intervention, including economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services as input to the Trifinio region TDA (Outputs 1.1.1) and to inform IWRM planning (SAP).	Output 1.1.2 Environmental, social (incl. migrant issues) and gender assessments for the Lempa River basin identifying key points for intervention, and the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services.
Output 1.1.3 A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Esquipulas, Ocotepeque & Citala trinational aquifer system as input to the output 1.1.1 & 2 including prioritization of actions to support the conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater as a way to achieve environmental security.	Output 1.1.3 A Shared Aquifer Diagnosis Analysis (SADA) for the Esquipulas and Ocotepeque-Cital? transboundary aquifer system as an input to the TDA and with recommendations on actions to support the conjunctive use and management of surface water and groundwater.

Output 1.1.4 A knowledge portal with data on priority transboundary water issues, socio-economic characteristics, as well as water-energy-food nexus baseline to support the formulation of a Trifinio region-wide Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and as input to outputs 4.1.1 & 2 below.	

COMPONENT 2

The description of Component 2 was modified to more accurately reflect the geographic scope of the project activities. The description of Output 2.1.3 was also expanded to include reference to the conjunctive use aquifer pilot, which will be a testing ground for the development of the transboundary cooperation agreement. In addition, the reference to the agreement?s promotion of ?effective investments? was removed, since its primary purpose will be to promote effective water resources management. Furthermore, the descriptions of Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4 were reformulated to increase their clarity and accuracy with respect to the underlying activities. The output statement 2.1.4 was fine tuned to better capture the essence of the output.

The duration of the SAP referenced in the description of Output 2.2.1 was also corrected to better reflect the anticipated timeline for SAP endorsement and implementation (2024-2035). Finally, the description of Output 2.2.2 was reformulated to reinforce the link between the investment plan and the SAP and to expand the list of the types of potential water infrastructure projects to include traditional as well as small-scale nature-based solutions.

PIF	**CEO Endorsement**
Component 2 Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Trifinio Region.	Component 2 Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Lempa River basin.

Output 2.1.1 A Comprehensive inventory of national/regional legislative instruments and institutional frameworks and assessment of countries capacity to implement an Integrated Water Resources management approach.	Output 2.1.1 A comprehensive inventory of national/regional legislative and institutional frameworks and an assessment of countries? capacity to implement IWRM approaches.
Output 2.1.2 Operational national and regional inter-ministerial committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector monitoring task force for the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region.	Output 2.1.2 Operational national and regional inter-ministerial committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force for the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region.
Output 2.1.3 A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (Protocol/Directives) promoting effective investments in support of water resources management in the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region.	Output 2.1.3 A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (Protocol/Directives) promoting joint management of water resources in the Lempa Basin, developed through the implementation of a transboundary conjunctive use aquifer pilot project.
Output 2.1.4 At least 3 targeted capacity building training programs for relevant stakeholders at national and regional agencies as well as at the Trinational Commission for the Trifinio Plan (CTPT) to drive national and regional reforms on IWRM.	Output 2.1.4 National and regional agencies trained to drive national and regional reforms on IWRM
Output 2.2.1 Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2020-2035 *[Endorsed at the ministerial/presidential level]* including structural and non-structural measures, policy recommendations, a communication and data sharing strategy, a robust financing strategy and modus operandi for attracting private sector interests, as appropriate.	Output 2.2.1 Strategic Action Programme (SAP) 2024-2035 *[Endorsed at the ministerial/presidential level]* including structural and non-structural measures, policy recommendations, a communication and data sharing strategy, a gender mainstreaming strategy, a robust financing strategy and modus operandi for attracting private sector interests, as appropriate.
Output 2.2.2 Long-term 2020-2035 investment plans (including feasibility analysis), environmental impact assessments for water infrastructure (small-scale nature-based solutions), and sustainability strategy for the Trifinio Region inclusive of donor roundtables.	Output 2.2.2 SAP investment plan (2024-2035), including feasibility analyses and environmental impact assessments for water infrastructure (traditional as well as small-scale nature-based solutions), and sustainability strategy for the Trifinio Region inclusive of donor roundtables.

COMPONENT 3

The description of Component 3 was slightly modified to refer to ?cost effectiveness? rather than simply ?cost?. The descriptions of Output 3.1.1 and its four IWRM demonstrations were also reformulated for improved clarity and accuracy with respect to the activities that will take place on the ground. The description of Output 3.1.2 was also modified to refer to the ?SAP formulation process? rather than the ?SAP feasibility plans?. The output statement 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 were fine tuned to better capture the essence of the output.

PIF	CEO Endorsement
Component 3 Demonstrating the feasibility and cost of innovative IWRM solutions.	Component 3 Demonstrating the feasibility and cost effectiveness of innovative IWRM solutions.
Output 3.1.1 At least 4 IWRM demonstration projects in different parts of the Lempa Basin strengthening local capacity to support an ecosystem-based management approach at scale.	Output 3.1.1 Effectiveness of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks & building ecosystem resilience demonstrated, results documented and disseminated to key stakeholders for replication.
(a) Sustainability camps at San Francisco del Valle, targeting indigenous communities such as Copan Ruinas and Antigua Ocotepeque, with support from GEF-SGP.	(a) Sustainability camps at San Francisco del Valle, targeting Indigenous Communities, women-led organizations, CSOs and local water management bodies.
(b) Water-use Efficiency working with the Coffee industry promoting the closed loop cycle approach (CE) maximizing sustainable production.	(b) Water-use efficiency and conservation in the coffee industry, promoting the closed-loop cycle approach for sustainable production.
(c) Innovative and sustainable financial community-based initiatives (e.g. water funds, tariffing, seed funding and microcredits scheme, PES etc.) for the Lempa Basin to promote practices that avoid natural resources degradation as well as a compendium of best practices for upscaling.	(c) Innovative and sustainable financing mechanisms such as community-based water funds and microcredits schemes for the Lempa River basin to promote practices that avoid natural resources degradation.

(d) Remedial actions, improving water resources management at local levels ? e.g. constructed wetlands, headwaters protection and targeted watershed cleanup day, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater management.	(d) Remedial actions, improving water resources management at local levels including headwaters protection, ecosystem restoration, riverine protection, rain harvesting, IWRM kits for small farmers, wetlands, mini-reservoirs for infiltration and riverine protection, erosion and gully control and water-wise stewardship in agricultural and forestry.
Output 3.1.2 Webinars and workshops, at least 2 /year, highlighting the experiences and the lessons learned from the demonstration project, and mainstreaming them into the SAP feasibility plans.	Output 3.1.2 Local communities, CSO and other key stakeholders trained and exposed to grass root IWRM processes and opportunities.

COMPONENT 4

The description of Component 4 was modified to refer to information exchange within the Lempa River basin as well as the wider Trifinio region. The outcome statement 4.1was fine tuned to better capture the essence of the outcome at a higher impact level. Component 4 now also includes the Knowledge Portal as its Output 4.1.1 (formerly included under Component 1). The descriptions of former Outputs 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 have been improved for clarity and accuracy with respect to their underlying activities and their order adjusted to account for the new Output 4.1.1. The changes to Output 4.1.2 (formerly Output 4.1.3) for example were needed to clarify that it will build a ?regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring? rather than a ?monitoring and reporting system? since this better describes the proposed activities which are focused primarily on connecting existing monitoring and reporting tools in the basin rather than creating new ones.

The description of Output 4.2.1 was reformulated to better reflect its underlying activities which includes capacity building, communication, awareness building and educational programs. Its associated sub-outputs have been streamlined and their descriptions modified for clarity and accuracy. On that note, the sub-output ?CTPT specific communication strategy? was eliminated, since the CTPT and Plan Trifinio stakeholders will be among the targeted audiences for the new sub-output (b) of Output 4.2.1 ?Communication and awareness building campaign on IWRM benefits and project results in the Lempa River basin?. Furthermore, the description of Output 4.2.2 was reformulated to reflect its strategic objective which is to promote project results and contribute to the GEF knowledge base.

Finally, a new output (Output 4.2.3) was added to explicitly reflect the project?s performance assessment activities in the overall structure of the project.

PIF	CEO Endorsement
Component 4 Water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making and facilitation of information exchange within the Trifinio basin region.	Component 4 Water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making and facilitation of information exchange within the Lempa River basin and the wider Trifinio region.
Outcome 4.1 Improved understanding of water security threats, and access to decision support tools for making informed IWRM decisions.	Lempa Basin regional, national and local stakeholders access information and actively contribute with IWRM data actions to manage water security threats.
	Output 4.1.1 A Knowledge Portal with access to the evidence base for the TDA, the results of the IWRM demonstration projects and IWRM training resources.
Output 4.1.1 Trifinio Decision Making Support System (DMSS) which allows the user to access, articulate and integrate information/data for decision making on IWRM in the Trifinio region.	Output 4.1.3 Decision-Making Support System (DMSS) with access to data, information and analysis tools to support decision-making on IWRM in the Lempa River basin.
Output 4.1.2 Effective and operational internet-based tool harnessing data from output 1.1.1, and climate change adaptation and mitigation data (PIACT); as well as hosting the Trifinio Decision Making (from output 4.1.1.).	Output 4.1.4 IT platform to harness, manage and store data and host the DMSS; enhancements to the PIACT to strengthen climate resilience of communities; and development of a basin assessment tool to support analyses for the TDA and SAP.

Output 4.1.3 An integrated indicator-based hydro-climatic resources monitoring and reporting system (based on international standards such as IISD, IIASA, USGS, etc. and capitalizing on the TWAP/DHI Indicator Framework methodology) for the Trifinio region.	Output 4.1.2 Regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring in the Lempa River basin.
Output 4.2.1 Communication and awareness building strategies, *inclusive of;*	Output 4.2.1 Building capacity of basin stakeholders on IWRM though communication, awareness building and educational programs.
IWRM specific educational programs, at least 2, for the local communities, universities, schools, governments and other stakeholders. (Including the adaptation of the OAS water and education program.)	(a) 2 IWRM educational programs for local communities, universities, secondary schools, local governments and other stakeholders.
CTPT specific communication strategy	
Trifinio IWRM Drive multi-stakeholder campaign	(b) Engagement and communication campaign on IWRM benefits in the Lempa River basin.
Ecotourism/IWRM promotional material for the private sector (hotels)	(c) Nature-based tourism/water efficiency and conservation promotional material and training for the private sector.
Output 4.2.2 Accessible project website compliant with the IW:LEARN toolkit (inclusive of project developed data); participation at the International Waters conferences; and at least 3 experience notes and fact sheets.	Output 4.2.2 Sharing project results and contributing to the GEF knowledge base through IW:LEARN, including a project website, participation at International Waters Conferences and at least 3 Experience Notes.
	Output 4.2.3 Performance assessment to promote accountability, learning, feedback and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned.

4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The Trifinio Project aligns with the International Waters focal area and its Objective 3 ?Enhancing water security in freshwater ecosystems?. It will strengthen regional and national cooperation frameworks for freshwater management in the trinational Lempa River basin and produce a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) accompanied by a robust investment plan. The SAP will be based on a gender sensitive Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the trinational Lempa River basin underpinned by a water-food-energy nexus approach. A set of knowledge management tools will be developed to promote access to integrated data for IWRM decision making, information exchange, support science-based policies and monitor progress towards water security. IWRM demonstration projects will be systematized to develop stepwise tools and manuals, including best practices and lessons learnt, to enable their basin-wide replication along the SAP. Specific examples of the contributions of the project to IW Objective 3 (IW-3) and its Programmes 5, 6 and 7 are set forth in Table 1.

Table 1 Contributions of the project to IW Objective 3 "Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems" and its associated Programmes 5, 6 and 7

Focal area objective	Focal area programmes	Contribution of the Trifinio project
IW-3 Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems.	**Programme 5.** Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through advance information exchange and early warning.	Enhanced access to environmental and socioeconomic data and information, and strengthened capacities of countries to leverage data to make informed and joint decisions, through: ? A regional framework for transboundary monitoring of hydroclimatic resources that links and harmonizes data from national monitoring systems. ? A Knowledge Portal to centralize access to environmental and socioeconomic data and information. ? A Decision-Making Support System to harness hydroclimatic resources monitoring data and other information sources to drive models and multi-criteria decision analysis tools for water and natural resources management and policies, and to alert communities about water-related risks and disasters. ? National and regional inter-ministerial committees. including an IWRM working group, that can identify opportunities for information sharing and joint responses to water-related risks and disasters. ? Enhancements to the PIACT weather forecasting service (including an extended weather forecasting horizon and recommendations for the productive sector on how to adapt to a changing climate) to build the resilience of basin communities.

Focal area objective	Focal area programmes	Contribution of the Trifinio project
	Programme 6. Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems through enhanced regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins.	Enhanced regional and national cooperation on the management of shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins, building on the strong institutional framework of Plan Trifinio, through: ? Joint formulation of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis, a Shared Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis, a Strategic Action Programme and a companion investment plan. ? Capacity building to empower national and regional agencies to formulate and drive reforms on IWRM in the basin. ? A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement to promote joint management of water resources and to build capacities on conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources. ? Sharing project results and contributing to the GEF knowledge base through IW:LEARN.
	Programme 7. Investments in water, food, energy and environment security.	Building countries? understanding of the interactions amongst water, food, energy and water-related ecosystems, through: ? Application of the nexus approach in the TDA, in the SADA and in the evaluation of alternatives for the SAP, using a basin assessment tool that considers the complex interactions between natural and human systems. ? Capacity building on IWRM and the principles of the water-food-energy nexus approach. ? Four IWRM demonstration projects to strengthen local capacity on ecosystem-based management, to build ecosystem resilience and minimize environmental risk. These projects include sustainability camps, closed-loop coffee production, innovative community-based financing for the sustainable management of land and water resources, and remedial actions to support the recovery of degraded ecosystems.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The GEF?s incremental investment will enhance regional, national and cross-sectoral cooperation on freshwater management and governance in the basin (including investment planning for water security)

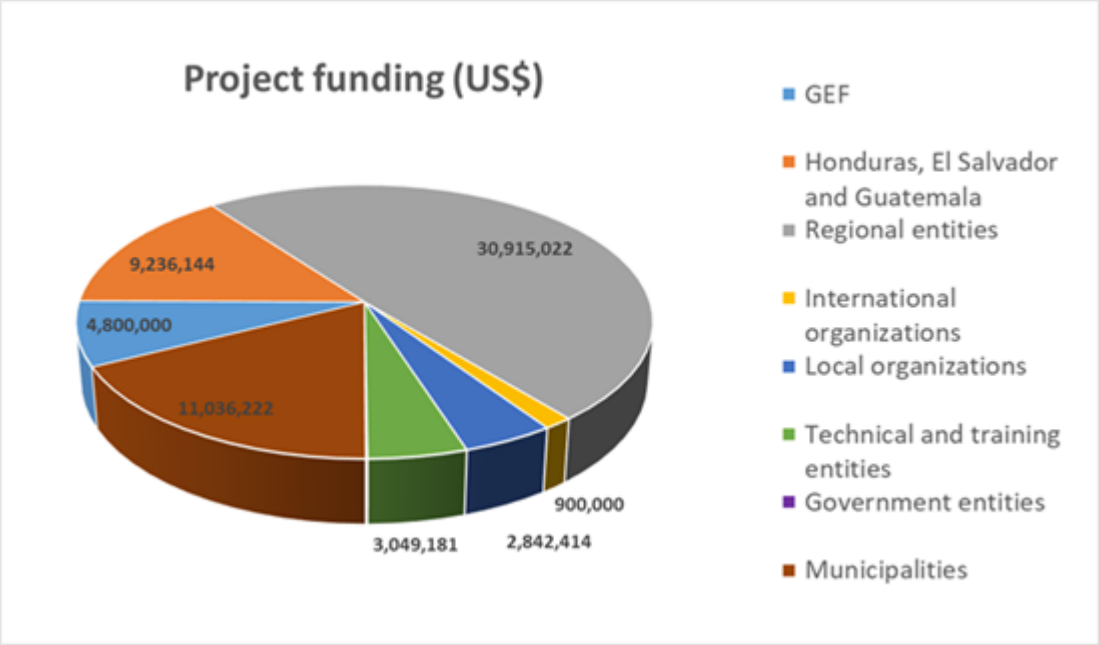
and promote IWRM as an effective tool for the coordinated development of water, land and related resources to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner, protect vital ecosystems underpinning human wellbeing and building climate resilient communities.

Water resources planning and management activities in the Lempa River basin do not currently benefit from IWRM approaches. Although the Plan Trifinio represents a robust institutional framework for cooperation, decisions on water resources management are made in a loosely coordinated, sector-focused manner by national agencies and municipalities. Thirty?one per cent of the region?s population lives in areas without water management bodies and where these do exist, they often lack the technical capacities and tools to ensure adequate water provisioning to their communities. Water security investments planning in the region lacks a territorial approach and is sector-based, with municipalities competing for international agencies? funds, operating in silos and limiting recognition of the role of women in the provisioning, management and safeguarding of water.

Under the current business-as-usual scenario, the basin states will continue to manage water resources from national and sector-based perspectives limiting opportunities for research and scientific data development that could encourage informed decisions around water management. Scarce understanding of the basin?s ecological processes and their interdependence with social, institutional and economic systems will limit the effectiveness of public authorities and communities? decisions about the use of transboundary water and land resources, making it difficult to attract financing to improve water and wastewater treatment facilities among others. Lack of protection of water-related ecosystem services, water efficiency and conservation in productive systems and remedial actions exposes communities to unsafe water with associated impacts on human health, and the anticipated effects of climate change (reduction in net rainfall and increased droughts) will continue putting pressure on the region?s water resources (especially groundwater) and its ecosystems, exacerbating both the current declining trend in water security and existing food security challenges.

The GEF grant will cover the incremental costs needed against a solid funding base of US$ 58,029,476.37 provided through a combination of grant and in-kind co-financing contributions[2][2] to specifically create an enabling environment for regional cooperation on freshwater management and governance in the basin. Policy gap assessments to strengthen water governance are expected to build the foundations for transboundary cooperation, supported by capacity building on IWRM as an important first step in filling these gaps and empowering governments to drive reforms to foster widespread adoption of IWRM approaches. Inter-ministerial committees, a working group on IWRM and community-based organizations will gain IWRM hands-on experience along with demonstration projects. These projects will improve the sustainability of economic activities and protect water resources and ecosystems through innovative solutions, while empowering local stakeholders to

implement these solutions, raise awareness amongst local communities about the benefits of IWRM and EbA approaches and mainstream gender equality[3][3]. Experiences, lessons and best practices from the projects will be distilled in toolkits and manuals and systematized to promote their replication at a basin-wide scale through the SAP. Altogether, lessons from the field, fact-finding and scientific analyses will be evaluated for scale-up potential to inform the SAP. The formulation of the SAP will be underpinned by a complementary investment plan developed to leverage the financial resources that will be necessary for its implementation, including through the preparation of investment-ready project proposals and donor roundtables.



It is anticipated that the plan will mobilize blended finance and other innovative financing mechanisms advancing sustainable and resilient water infrastructure to reduce water pollution and protect human health. Open access to information and knowledge, including to hydroclimatic resources monitoring data and improved weather forecasts, will feed modern decision-making tools to alert communities on water-related risks and provide for informed, evidence-based decisions on water planning and management at the basin level.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The Trifinio Project will contribute to the following global environmental benefits targeted by the GEF in the International Waters focal area related to transboundary concerns:

Multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters, by establishing a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to support environmentally sustainable development of the Lempa River basin and its water resources; strengthening of national and regional inter-ministerial committees that are responsible for planning the use of shared water resources in the basin; building the capacity of national and regional agencies on integrated water resources management, in view of driving policy, institutional and legislative reforms in this domain; and developing long-term investment plans for the management of water resources and other resources in the basin. The implementation of a regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring will enable countries to make effective use of shared data and information and take more informed decisions about the use of and management of shared water resources in the basin.

Reduced pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land-based activities. This will occur in the near term through demonstration projects that promote ecosystem-based management approaches, including activities to restore and maintain watershed integrity; actions to improve the sustainability of coffee production and processing; community-based initiatives to promote behaviors that prevent degradation of natural resources; and remedial actions involving headwaters protection, ecosystem restoration, riverine protection, rain harvesting and water-wise stewardship in agricultural practices. Pollution loads in the basin will be reduced over the long term by implementation of pollution prevention and treatment initiatives in the forthcoming Strategic Action Programme as well as through wide-scale application of sustainable land management practices.

Restored and sustained freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems goods and services, including globally significant biodiversity, as well as maintained capacity of natural systems to sequester carbon. These benefits will be realized through the strengthening of the IWRM framework in the basin and the resulting decreased stress on the transboundary water resources of the basin; by scaling up ecosystem-based management tested in the demonstration projects; and through wide-scale improvements to land management practices that are projected to occur from implementation of the Strategic Action Programme.

Reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks, and increased ecosystem resilience. Ecosystem resilience will be enhanced as a result of a strengthened IWRM framework in the region and the wider application of sustainable land management practices. Increased ecosystem resilience together with better access to early warning information and monitoring data will reduce the vulnerability of communities to climate variability and climate?related risks.

From a **source-to-sea perspective**, the project?s activities will generate global benefits by reducing land-based sources of pollution from the Lempa River basin that impact the Pacific Central-American Coastal Large Marine Ecosystem (shared by Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador) and by preventing or reversing land degradation within the basin that would otherwise negatively impact the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, a global biodiversity hotspot with wildlife corridors stretching from southern Mexico to eastern Panama. The ecosystems of the Lempa River basin ? including the Montecristo Massif cloud forest within the Trifinio Fraternidad transboundary biosphere reserve ? are linked to neighbouring and distant ecosystems through the flows of water, sediment, pollutants and biota that originate within the upper, middle and lower reaches of the river and that eventually flow to the Pacific Ocean. Among these flows, the pollution of surface water and groundwater from the use of fertilizers and pesticides in agriculture and from coffee processing is exerting significant pressure on the ecosystems within the basin and on its associated Large Marine Ecosystem, which has led to eutrophication and fish kills in the river and coastal area, among other impacts. The project activities will reduce the sources of this water pollution in the near term through demonstration projects that promote sustainable land and water management practices in economic sectors that are the source of this pollution, and over the long term by promoting stronger governance and management arrangements that are better suited to manage natural resources and ecosystem health and that build the resilience of these systems to the anticipated effects of climate change and variability. These anticipated short-term and long-term benefits will also positively impact the integrity of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor through more resilient ecosystems within and near the corridor and through a reversal of land degradation and loss of forest cover that would otherwise contribute to fragmentation of wildlife habitats that are key to facilitating the safe movement of animals in the corridor, including those that use the corridor as a bridge during migration. The Trifinio Region is considered as a priority area for the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (according to the Central American Commission for Environment and Development) and is one of the few areas that links the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

7.1 Innovative project activities

The Trifinio Project will promote innovative solutions and approaches throughout its four components, seeking to leverage scientific analysis, inter-sectoral and transboundary cooperation, capacity building, technical tools and knowledge sharing to transform the culture of water management in the basin, from regional and national institutions to local communities and individuals. The introduction of the IWRM approach at the basin-scale represents the overarching innovation that will be introduced to the region, and it is the common thread running through the suite of novel approaches, techniques, tools and capacity building activities within the project. The water-food-energy nexus approach will also be

applied during the TDA/SAP process to complement and build capacities in a region where planning has traditionally focused on agriculture and forest management.

The project will engage local stakeholders to execute a set of innovative IWRM solutions such as (i) sustainability camps, involving indigenous communities in hands-on learning experiences to improve their livelihoods; (ii) water?efficient and closed-loop cycle approaches to coffee production and processing; (iii) innovative financial community-based initiatives to support long-term preservation of natural resources; and (iv) and remedial actions to protect the watershed, improve water quality and promote sustainable agriculture. These tools will be tested along with other cutting-edge IWRM technologies to produce knowledge and lessons learned to be later scaled-up.

Data-driven knowledge management systems and a regional framework for hydroclimatic resources monitoring will capture and facilitate sharing of data on water and other natural resources to increase understanding of the interactions between surface and groundwater resources to inform policy makers and promote cooperation on transboundary water resources in the region. To this end, national and regional inter-ministerial committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force for the Lempa River basin and Trifinio region will be created.

A transboundary conjunctive use aquifer pilot project will be implemented as a testing ground for the development of consensual rules for the management of shared water resources in the basin and to promote the conjunctive use and management of surface water and groundwater, and will also make use of new techniques to estimate groundwater losses from aquifers on the basis of satellite imagery.

These innovations will be underpinned by a robust indicator framework based on the indicators and methodologies of the GEF?s Transboundary Waters Assessment Programme which will enable measurement of the impacts of the GEF investment and complementary initiatives in the basin over the long term.

A set of modern IWRM capacity building activities will be implemented, including a Massive Open Online Course targeted to public institutions, field-based activities for community organizations, and traditional classroom learning for secondary school students, university students and local governments.

7.2 Sustainability and potential for scaling-up

A foundational element of the project is the demonstration of cost-effective IWRM approaches as a means of building water security in the basin from a local, grassroots level, and to replicate and scale up these approaches in the basin during SAP implementation. There is also a strong potential for replication of IWRM approaches and technical tools in the other river basins of the Trifinio region that are within the jurisdiction of the Plan Trifinio, a key stakeholder of the project that will benefit from capacity building on IWRM and the use of technical tools to promote IWRM in decision-making. Furthermore, successful cross border cooperation in the Lempa River basin has the potential to inspire replication of similar mechanisms/strategies in other border areas in Central America, including the Gulf of Fonseca (El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua). Similarly, the sustainability of the solutions advanced by the project has also been mainstreamed in the project design. In parallel with the formulation of the SAP, a complementary investment plan will be developed to leverage the financial resources that will be necessary for its implementation, including through the preparation of investment-ready project proposals and donor roundtables. Furthermore, the sustainability of the project?s technical tools has been addressed through specific actions to secure commitment from project champions to take on the management and operation of the tools after the close of the project (for example, this requirement for the Decision-Making Support System appears in the results framework). In this way, the successful approaches demonstrated in the Trifinio Project will be sustained over the long term and will continue to generate positive impacts beyond the project?s lifespan in the basin, in the Trifinio region and beyond.

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[1] Information about its members and campaigns are available at http://riolempa.org/

[2] Funding partners are the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan (CTPT), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD), the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), Deltares, the National Centre for High Technology (CeNAT-CONARE) of Costa Rica, the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre (CATIE), and the Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung Foundation (HRNS), among others.

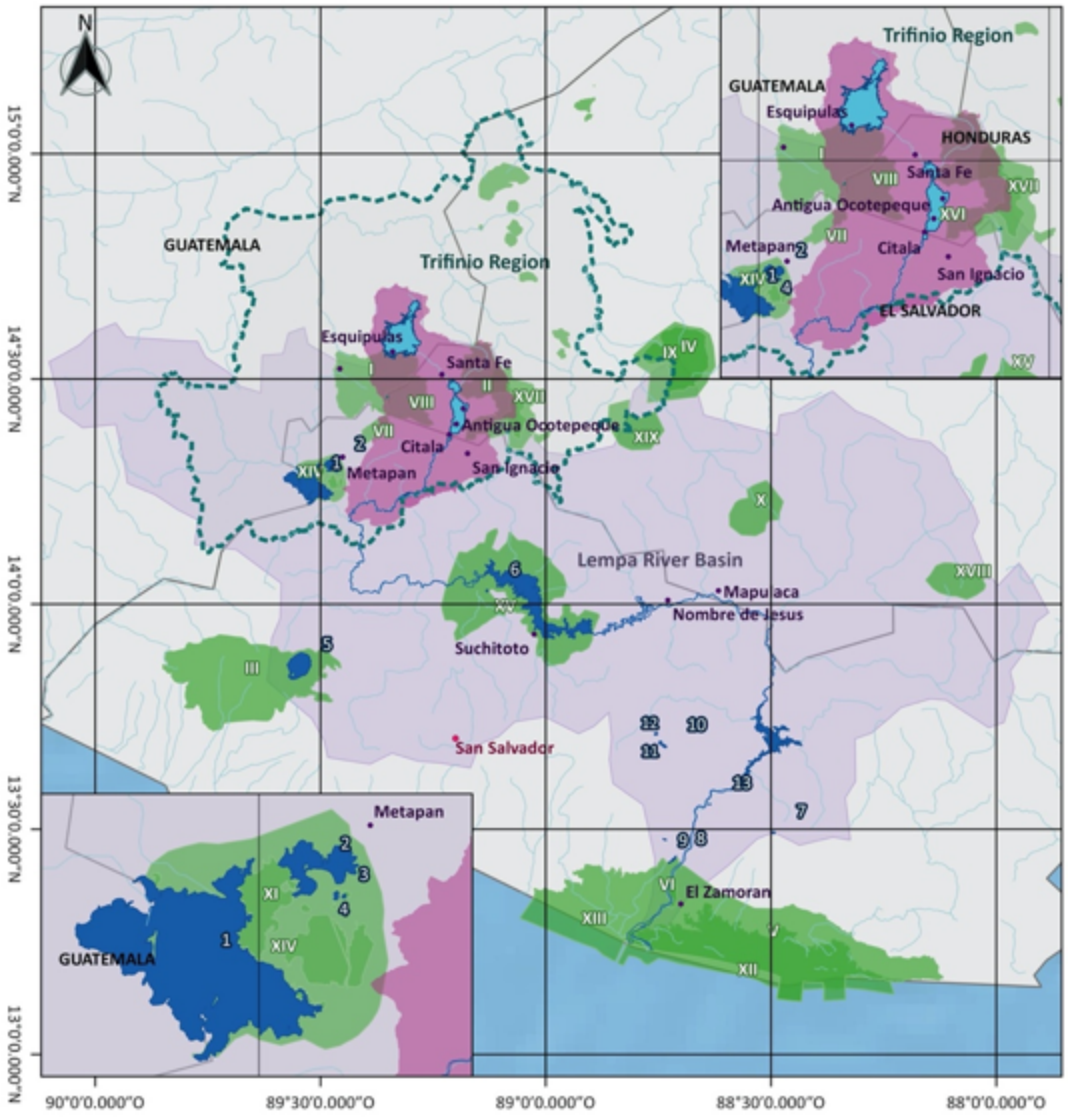
[3] Demonstration projects will include: (i) applied research and learning hubs on water security and IWRM (Sustainability Camps) aimed at improving local communities? ability to adapt to climate variability and change while promoting sustainable livelihoods; (ii) sustainable closed-loop cycle coffee production systems; (iii) community-based financial initiatives (water funds and micro-credit schemes) to support ecosystem services; and (iv) innovative EbA remedial actions.

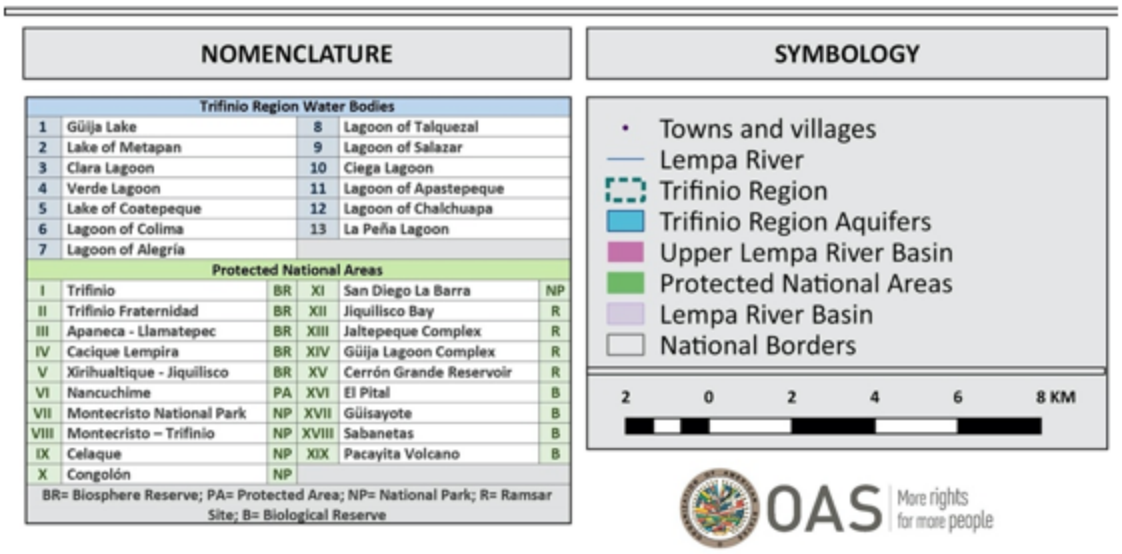
1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The project interventions will take place in the Lempa River basin (Figure 2), a trinational river basin shared by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. The Lempa River, which extends 422 km in length, is one of the longest rivers in Central America. The Lempa runs from the southeastern territory of Guatemala and southwestern part of Honduras, at an approximate elevation of 1,500 meters, through El Salvador and into the Pacific Ocean. The total area of the Lempa River basin is approximately 18,240 km2 of which 10,215 km2 (56 %) are in El Salvador; 5,472 km2 (30 %) in Honduras; and 2,553 km2 (14 %) in Guatemala. The Lempa basin covers 49% of the territory of El Salvador, 3% of Guatemala and 5% of Honduras. The basin had an estimated population of 5.55 million in 2019, of which 52.5% are women. In the basin, El Salvador concentrates the majority with 4.28 million people (77% of the total), followed by Guatemala with a population of 728,391 (13%) and Honduras with a population of 548,980 (10%). The headwaters of the Lempa River are located in the Trifinio region, a zone covering about 7,400 km2 of the area where the borders of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras meet. Approximately 85% of the Trifinio region is equally divided between Guatemala and Honduras, with the remaining 15% belonging to El Salvador (CTPT?s Master Plan Diagnosis Plan Trifinio, 2019). Complete details about the environmental dimension of the Lempa River basin are set forth in the Section 2.1 of the UNEP project document,
including information on its climate, biodiversity, water resources and environmental significance.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF TRIFINIO REGION AND LEMPA RIVER BASIN





Trifinio Region Water Bodies			
1	Güija Lake	8	Lagoon of Talquezal
2	Lake of Metapan	9	Lagoon of Salazar
3	Clara Lagoon	10	Ciega Lagoon
4	Verde Lagoon	11	Lagoon of Apastepeque
5	Lake of Coatepeque	12	Lagoon of Chalchuapa
6	Lagoon of Colima	13	La Peña Lagoon
7	Lagoon of Alegría		

Protected National Areas					
I	Trifinio	BR	XI	San Diego La Barra	NP
II	Trifinio Fraternidad	BR	XII	Jiquilisco Bay	R
III	Apaneca - Llamatepec	BR	XIII	Jaltepeque Complex	R
IV	Cacique Lempira	BR	XIV	Güija Lagoon Complex	R
V	Xirihualtique - Jiquilisco	BR	XV	Cerrón Grande Reservoir	R
VI	Nancuchime	PA	XVI	El Pital	B
VII	Montecristo National Park	NP	XVII	Güisayote	B
VIII	Montecristo – Trifinio	NP	XVIII	Sabanetas	B
IX	Celaque	NP	XIX	Pacayita Volcano	B
X	Congolón	NP			

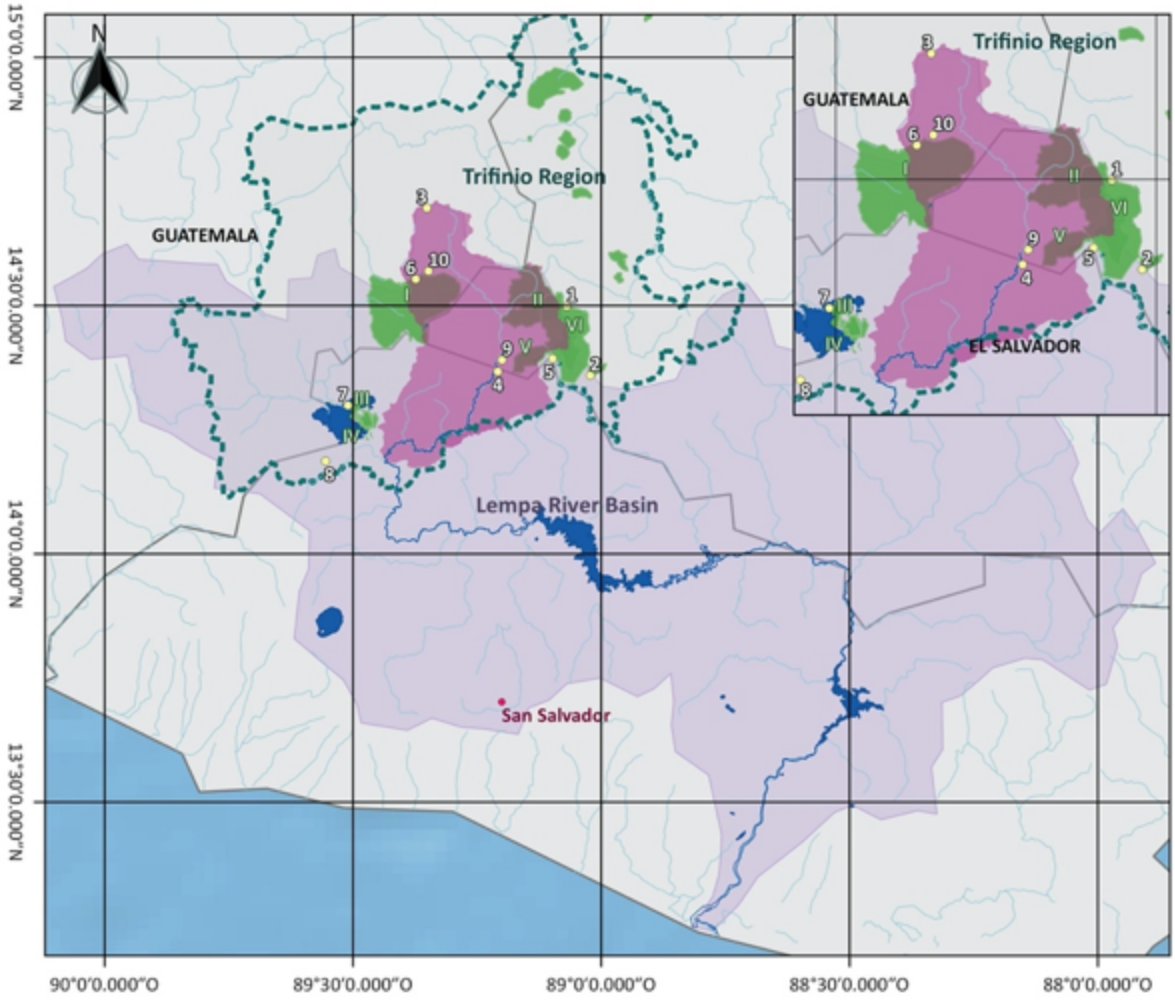
BR= Biosphere Reserve; PA= Protected Area; NP= National Park; R= Ramsar Site; B= Biological Reserve

Figure 3 The Lempa River basin, its human settlements, aquifer systems and protected areas (OAS, 2020)

Components 1, 2 and 4 of the Trifinio Project encompass the processes that will be carried out to produce the TDA and SAP, to build related capacity (including through a conjunctive use aquifer pilot project), and to promote effective knowledge management, communication and awareness raising.

Component 3 will demonstrate the application of IWRM and ecosystem-based approaches (EbA) to tackle persistent environmental problems related to water depletion and contamination in four projects at the micro-basin level that engage and capacitate rural organizations. These specific on-the-ground measures will promote stress reduction in the basin through improved water and land management practices, while also building community-based ecosystem resilience and promoting gender equity. The locations of the IWRM demonstration projects are set forth in Figure 3.

IWRM DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS IN THE LEMPA RIVER BASIN



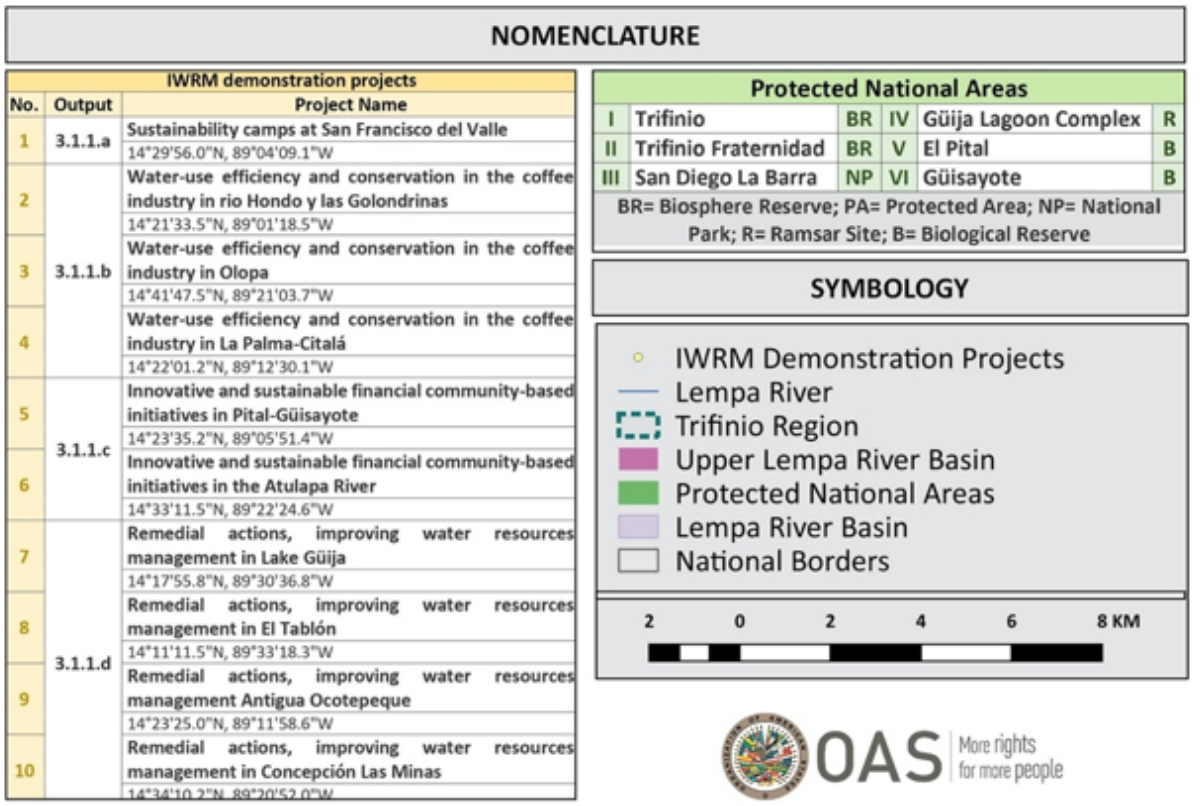


Figure 4 Locations of the four IWRM demonstration projects (OAS, 2020)

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why: No

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder participation

Main participatory mechanisms

1. The project includes a set of mechanisms to guarantee effective multi-stakeholder involvement and contribution to the project with the aim of enhancing governance, accountability, consensus building and social appropriation of the TDA/SAP process. Stakeholder participation is transversal to the knowledge management approach as it enhances capacity building and awareness on IWRM. Furthermore, it intends to facilitate informed policy dialogues that will modernise the water institutions in the Lempa by incorporating IWRM as a means to achieve water security.

2. The participation strategy will reach local communities, CSOs, Local Water Boards, organisations of Indigenous Peoples, women-led organisations, schools and universities, and the private sector within the basin; subnational and national government institutions and agencies across sectors; CCAD and CRRH regional bodies led by SICA; international organisations and the global IW:LEARN community.

3. The main participatory mechanisms include:

a. TDA/SAP process: i) through the conformation of development teams with institutional experts that will contribute technically to their development; ii) field engagement of local organisations and validation of TDA and SADA studies; iii) national and regional stakeholder consultations to build consensus on the SAP will also be undertaken.

b. Establishment of Inter-ministerial committees, an IWRM working group and Lempa monitoring task force to support IWRM institutional modernisation.

c. Development of policy dialogues between the Inter-ministerial committees, IWRM working group, monitoring task force and municipal authorities, Commonwealth Associations and CSO, private sector, Indigenous communities and women organisations to encourage key IWRM discussions among different government levels and sectors at the basin scale.

d. Development of Thematic Advisory Groups derived from the former to provide external advice to the Project Steering Committee and Project Coordination Unit on technical aspects upon request.

e. Engagement of the productive sector, local water boards, women-led organisations, Indigenous People and grass roots organisations in demonstration projects to be replicated through the SAP.

f. Capacity building activities and projects on IWRM designed to suit different stakeholders needs. These will include the sustainability camps for local stakeholders in the trinational Lempa basin; massive open online and presential local courses, webinars and workshops designed for local communities and governments as well as national and regional institutions.

g. Engagement of local water boards, farmers, agriculture and livestock producers in a conjunctive use aquifer pilot project to building their understanding and awareness about how the joint management of water resources (at the scale of the river basin or aquifer) can increase the potential set of environmental, economic and social benefits available to the basin stakeholders.

a. Organisation of **donor roundtables** to bring together potential donor partners and basin stakeholders to discuss the investment potential of the proposed alternatives and their alignment with donor priorities and existing cooperation processes in the region.

b. Implementation of a communication and engagement campaign on IWRM benefits, targeting all basin stakeholders.

c. Engagement of subnational, national and international institutions in the development of water resources monitoring programmes that will cover: i) an IWRM decision making support system; ii) a knowledge portal; iii) a regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring and; iv) the enhancement of the Interactive Tropical Climate Application Platform. Users benefitted from these tools will cover the complete range of stakeholders with improved capacity to manage water resources and, in the case of rural communities, to adapt and be more resilient to climate variability and change.

4. Table below describes the specific engagement in project activities and roles of key stakeholders during project implementation.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
Governance stakeholders	

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
BMZ	Articulation with BMZ and its commissioned specialized institutions KfW and GIZ has been facilitated by Plan Trifinio ? CTPT during PPG phase, making them the most important co-financing partners of the project. Coordination with the Programme for the Protection of the Trinational Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve has been ensured at the activity level including the TDA/SAP process, implementation of demonstration projects, capacity building and development of hydroclimatic monitoring and reporting framework. Synergies in terms of participation and engagement of local stakeholders throughout different project activities will be seek and overall an incremental logic will be observed.
UNESCO	The IHP implemented the GGRETA project together with IUCN in the Esquipulas-Ocotepeque-Cital? aquifer and are designing a new phase intended to create a Water Authority for its management. Its findings, lessons and participatory processes with local stakeholders will be useful for the conjunctive use aquifer pilot while providing inputs to shape the contents of a Transboundary Cooperation Agreement. Activities will be coordinated in the field for this purpose. Additionally, the project will employ the WWAP 2019 Toolkit on Sex Disaggregated Water Data to conduct a Gender Assessment and its results will serve to shape the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the SAP and its long-term investment plan.
CCAD	Through events such as periodic meetings of the Technical Committees, Thematic Advisory Groups, Forums of Ministers of Environment and the Workshop for the Evaluation and Implementation of the Regional Environmental Strategy Framework, CCAD will support regional coordination and planning to carry out project activities. Moreover, CCAD will be a leader of the Regional Inter-ministerial Committee and IWRM working group as main apex mechanisms of the project and will support capacity building on natural resources and watersheds management. Overall, CCAD will be a key partner in terms of policy advocacy and institutional strengthening on IWRM for the Lempa basin while sharing experiences through the wider Central American region.
CRRH	The CRRH will, together with CCAD, enhance high-level engagement of government institutions. It will lead a multisector monitoring task force through the hydrometeorological institutions of the three countries, measuring progress on sector and cross-sectoral policies and investments for the Lempa basin, employing key indicators and supporting the development and effective use of monitoring tools developed by the project. Its reports and analyses, prepared in collaboration with the IWRM working group, will support the decision processes of the inter-ministerial committees.
Plan Trifinio - CTPT	Plan Trifinio-CTPT will provide fundamental strategic and operational support in the field to OAS during the regional execution of the project as a member of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), hosting the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and facilitating trinational and national coordination and operation in the basin. It will also be a key co-financing partner through the Regional Programme for the Protection of the Trinational Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve supported by BMZ and KfW. Activities in the field will be highly complementary throughout the TDA/SAP process and specially in the development of the demonstration projects, IWRM capacity building, hydroclimatic monitoring and reporting. On the other hand, the Participatory Master Plan (2020-2030) underway will contribute with its socioeconomic approach as a baseline on which the project will be incremental due to its focus on water security and IWRM as a way to achieve it.

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
Environmental authorities	MARN-ES, MARN-G and MiAmbiente+, as environmental authorities and GEF focal points in their respective countries will be members of the Project Steering Committee, providing strategic guidance for overall execution. They will also lead, together with the CTPT, the Inter-Ministerial Committees, IWRM working groups and monitoring task force, review and approve key decisions in the TDA/SAP process and contribute to the development of the water resources monitoring programmes.
External Affairs institutions	The Ministries and Secretariat of External Affairs will be members of the Project Steering Committee. They will provide guidance on matters related to accomplishment of Trifinio international treaty and new areas of accord in terms of the joint management of water resources in the Lempa basin.
Natural Protected Areas institutions	MARN-ES, CONAP and ICF will be key partners in the coordination of activities to be developed in Natural Protected Areas or that affect them, such as demonstration projects in buffer zones of the Trifinio Fraternidad Biosphere Reserve. They will be convoked to participate in the IWRM working groups, TDA/SAP development teams and policy dialogues, IWRM capacity building, among other field activities of the project.
Health authorities	MINSAL, MSPAS, Health Secretariat and the National Water Resources Council of Honduras will be convoked to be members of the Inter-Ministerial Committees, participate in the IWRM working groups, TDA/SAP development teams and policy dialogues, among other policy advocacy and field activities of the project. Their contribution will be focused on the water security ? health link.
Water and sanitation institutions	ANDA, the Institute for Municipal Development, SANAA and CONASA will participate in the IWRM working groups, TDA/SAP development teams and policy dialogues, IWRM training and contribute to the development of water resources monitoring programmes for IWRM decision-making that the project includes.
Agriculture and livestock	SAG, MAG and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala will be convoked to be members of the Inter-Ministerial Committees, participate in the IWRM working groups, TDA/SAP development teams and policy dialogues, among other policy advocacy and field activities of the project. Their contribution will be focused on the promotion of sustainable production systems that increase resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change with a focus on water efficiency and conservation. They will also be part of IWRM training and contribute to the development of water resources monitoring programmes
Mines and Energy	CEL, MEM and Energy Secretariat will be convoked to be members of the Inter-Ministerial Committees, participate in the IWRM working groups, TDA/SAP development teams and policy dialogues. They will also be part of IWRM training and contribute to the development of water resources monitoring programmes
Hydro-meteorological services	INSIVUMEH**,** the National Centre of Atmospheric, Seismic and Oceanographic Studies of Honduras and the Environmental Observatory of MARN-ES will lead the monitoring task force and, together with the IWRM group, will contribute to policy advocacy and IWRM institutional modernisation. They will also be part of IWRM training and contribute to the development of water resources monitoring programmes, while being key users of these.

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
Municipal governments	Municipal governments in the Lempa basin will participate in the TDA/SAP process, policy dialogues and demonstration projects. They will be main beneficiaries of IWRM capacity building and local institutional modernisation processes and key users of water resources monitoring programmes developed by the project.
Technical and capacity building stakeholders	
CeNAT	CeNAT will provide capacity building and technical support for the upgrade of the Interactive Platform for the Application of Tropical Weather (PIACT).
IDB	Under the Technical Cooperation Integrated Transboundary Water Resources Management in Latin America, IDB will include an activity to support the creation of a Transboundary Water Fund mechanism for the Trifinio Region. Also, IDB will contribute with Hydro-BID and HydroBID Flood simulation tools, through processes of technology and knowledge transfer, technical support and analytic services
IAI	IAI, through its network of Institute Research Centres and its Open Data Catalogue, will support the knowledge portal and the data sharing strategy for the Strategic Action Plan (SAP) 2020-2035 of the Lempa trinational river basin. Additionally, it will support the IWRM specific educational programs for the local communities, schools, governments and other stakeholders.
Deltares	Deltares will work with all partners on developing an integrated methodology for strategic and investment planning for water security to achieve climate resilient development in the Trifinio Region.
CATIE	CATIE will support the studies on the main environmental transboundary issues, their root causes, impacts and gaps of the Lempa River basin in order to promote an environmentally sustainable development of the Trifinio region and its water resources.
UNIVA	UNIVA will support activities of the Gender Action Plan in the Lempa basin, including training women, human capacity development, empowerment and territorial competitiveness, as well as awareness of environmental care and IWRM reforms.
IUCN	IUCN implemented the GGRETA project together with UNESCO in the Esquipulas-Ocotepeque-Cital? aquifer and are designing a new phase intended to create a Water Authority for its management. Its findings, lessons and participatory processes with local stakeholders will be useful for the conjunctive use aquifer pilot while providing inputs to shape the contents of a Transboundary Cooperation Agreement. Activities will be coordinated in the field for this purpose.
Commonwealth Associations	Commonwealth associations will be local partners with proven outreach capacity with local governments and communities, that will participate in the TDA/SAP development teams, policy dialogues, IWRM working groups, thematic advisory groups and demonstration projects providing technical support. They will be actively engaged in IWRM institutional modernization and capacity building activities.

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
CUNORI	CUNORI will participate in the strengthening of the Trinational Territorial Information System -SINTET- and the Sustainability Camps demonstration project.
Brotherhood of Honduras	The Brotherhood of Honduras will support the Sustainability Camps providing technical support in sustainable energy systems, capacity building and water resources management.
ATRIDEST	Atridest will support the demonstration project of Innovative and sustainable financial community-based water funds and microcredits schemes providing technical assistance in the development of rural microcredit schemes for sustainable management of natural resources. It will also participate in policy dialogues and the TDA/SAP processes.
Resource mobilization stakeholders	
IDB	IDB will be a key project partner in the development of the SAP investment plan financial strategy and its donor roundtables, including the Water Fund mechanism.
World Bank	The World Bank will be convoked to become a partner of the SAP investment plan and financial strategy design and to participate in the donor round tables as a potential funding source.
BCIE	BCIE will be convoked to the TDA/SAP process as a SAP development team member and key partner in the SAP investment plan and financial strategy design.
Private sector stakeholders	
HRNS	Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung Foundation will participate in the closed-loop cycle approach to coffee production systems to be developed and systematized in the demonstration projects at the Lempa Basin.
Coffee Growers Associations	APOLO (Guatemala) and ACOPACA (El Salvador) will participate in the closed-loop cycle approach to coffee production systems demonstration project.
The Sugar Association of El Salvador	The Sugar Association of El Salvador will be convoked to provide inputs on their economic activity to the TDA/SAP process and policy dialogues while benefitting from capacity building and awareness activities that support its inclusion of sustainable practices in sugar cane production.
Nature-based tourism operators	Nature-based tourism operators will participate in TDA/SAP process and policy dialogues and will be trained in water efficiency and conservation in their industry.
Civil society organizations and local communities	
Rescue the Lempa trinational network	The network and its members are key stakeholders to be engaged in project activities to strengthen public participation throughout the TDA/SAP process, policy dialogues and thematic advisory groups.

Stakeholder	Engagement in implementation
Water Community based organizations	Water Boards, Community Development Associations, Water Local Boards and Community Development Councils will be key stakeholders of the project actively engaged in the TDA/SAP process, policy dialogues, capacity and awareness building activities. These organizations will be the main beneficiaries of Sustainability Camps together with the other CSO and local communities, as well as the demonstration projects of Innovative and sustainable financial community-based water funds and microcredits schemes and Remedial Actions.
Coffee Growers Cooperatives	COCREBISTOL cooperative will participate in the closed-loop cycle coffee production demonstration project.
Women-led Organizations	HOSAGUA network and other women-led organizations will contribute to the gender assessment, design of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy while being strengthened in their IWRM capacities and empowered on gender equality throughout different project activities, including courses, workshops and demonstration projects. In the latter, successful experiences will be twinned across the basin. Women-led organizations will also contribute directly to the Thematic Advisory Groups, policy dialogues, TDA/SAP process and incorporation of gender approach to the SAP and its investment plan.
Indigenous People	
Indigenous organizations	Indigenous organizations of the three countries including Maya People, Lenca, XinKa, and in El Salvador Nahu?tl-Pipil and Cacaopera will participate in the TDA/SAP process, policy dialogues and Thematic Advisory Groups. Indigenous People will be direct beneficiaries of capacity building and awareness activities as well. Maya Chor?ti?communities and organizations will be directly involved in the demonstration project of Remedial Actions in Antigua Ocotepeque (Honduras). Indigenous traditional knowledge and rural practices will also be promoted in the Sustainability Camps as a means to increase resilience and adaptation to climate change and variability. Indigenous organizations participated directly in the project design via direct consultation (communities were visited by the PPG team on several occasions) and via workshops held in Esquipulas office of the CTPT as well as on each territorial office. Communications were maintained throughout the PPG phase with community leaders for validating design of interventions, particularly for Output 3.1.1.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain) Yes

Technical and Capacity building partners. The project will promote peer-to-peer collaboration among local stakeholders. For example, women organizations supported by the project will provide gender advise to other local organizations.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

It should be noted that during the PPG phase, consultations were held with representatives of HOSAGUA ?Network of Rural Women of the Trifinio-- and women leaders from different local organizations to understand the current gender landscape in the Lempa basin. Consequently, HOSAGUA and FUNDE--National Foundation for Development-- joined the project as co-financiers. UN Women through their MELyT initiative (see below) also provided the project with an overview of gender disaggregated information related to IWRM. The information collected during PPG was assembled in a preliminary gender assessment (see prodoc section 2.4.7 Para 262-297) which served as baseline for the development of the proposed project Gender Action Plan (see Appendix 13 to the predoc) which will guide project execution ensuring gender mainstreaming in all project activities. Specifically, output 1.1.2 will prepare environmental, social (incl. migrant issues) and gender assessments for the Lempa River basin identifying key points for intervention, and the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services. Building the gender assessment, a Gender Mainstreaming Strategy will be formulated under Output 2.2.1 and will form an integral part of the SAP and its investment plan and constitute a necessary condition to achieve water security in the Lempa River basin. Moreover, all four project components include results that account for gender equality and women empowerment targets.

At present, official data about women in rural areas is scarce along the Lempa basin. The CTPT?s Master Plan Diagnosis (Plan Trifinio, 2019) provides a preliminary baseline within the Trifinio region which will be improved with the data coming from the gender assessment included as part of the TDA formulation.

50.2% of the total population of the Trifinio region are women with a majority between 16 and 25 years old. 24% are economically active in activities that include minor livestock, family crops, seeking for alternative sources of water, collecting wood, parenting and voluntary services as childcare. 52% are illiterate and 68% received prenatal care in the last 5 years (CTPT?s Master Plan Diagnosis Plan

Trifinio, 2019). Evidence shows little to no participation in community decision-making and a trend to gender stereotypes hindering participation in employment opportunities.

Access to credit is low for both men and women in rural areas. Lack of income sources represent an additional disadvantage for women. Remittances represent another major source of income in the region, although there is no clear data, evidence shows that men are in charge of managing these resources.

Migration has increased since the last couple of years leaving children and women as the main victims. Additional information on the phenomenon of migration and its impact on women is a subject to be addressed in the Social and Gender Assessments as part of component 1 of the project.

A preliminary conclusion derived from the previous data is that men are in charge of the main sources of monetary income in the region such as crop management and remittances allowing for a head start on access to finance and as a consequence higher decision-making power on several fronts. It is important to emphasize the role of women specially when they represent 48% of the heads of households (Ibid) in the region, further research and actions are included as part of the project.

The main facts to be addressed by the project around the role of women in IWRM solutions are:

? Gender stereotypes limiting women?s autonomy to participate in IWRM decision making and knowledge generation.

? Awareness about the important role that women play in IWRM

? Gender-based violence against women through coercion that prevents them from participating in alternative income activities.

Some opportunities identified to address the gender approach in the project components can be:

? Women ability to organize themselves to work toward a common goal.

? Women willingness to learn new techniques and practices.

? Women empirical knowledge of the problems and needs related to IWRM.

Some of the current initiatives developed in the Trifinio to support women are: (i) the Tri-national Network of Women Entrepreneurs of the Trifinio Region created in 2019 to provide women with tools to develop new and improve the competitiveness of their businesses; (ii) the Network of Rural Women of the Trifinio (HOSAGUA ? Spanish Acronym) established in 2017 with the aim to support women?s integral development, HOSAGUA also supports them in their interaction with the government and other external agents, and; (iii) MELyT, a project that promotes female entrepreneurship, income generation and employment for women, especially for those vulnerable or living in poverty. This program also attempts to reduce migration, generally driven by women's pressure to escape from rural poverty, hunger, climate instability and violence. The National Foundation for Development, supporter of HOSAGUA and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation and UN Women, supporters of MELyT are among the stakeholders of the project. The presence of women's organizations in the region constitutes an opportunity for the project to make integrated water resources management a cross-cutting issue across the region.

One of the most effective governance strategies in water resource management projects is the inclusion of women in the decision-making processes. As women are the main users of water because they are responsible for its collection and distribution, especially in communities with low levels of access to water resources, their participation can play a key and strategic role in the implementation of innovative solutions as active members of Water Boards, Social Community Development Associations (ADESCOS) and local participatory mechanisms (Minji, 2017). Undoubtedly, women's participation strengthens the network of institutions and individuals through which interests are articulated, rights are exercised, and differences are resolved (Zurbriggen, 2011). Their participation in the distribution of development benefits and in the public decision-making process facilitates participatory, transparent, effective and equitable governance (Kim, 2017). Projects where women actively participated during the design stage are six times more effective those driven only by men (Thompson, 2017).

Women play a fundamental role in monitoring the operation of water services. The gender assessment will examine thoroughly the opportunities to overcome barriers by promoting a leadership role of women keeping in mind that the success of gender mainstreaming in the project also depends on the participation of men in the process and the interests of both men and women must be carefully analyzed to avoid that the actions undertaken in the action plan cause conflicts in the families. Gender mainstreaming is a transversal goal of the project and its activities will be designed to ensure that the dimension of gender is duly considered in policies, legislation, capacity development and the design and implementation of Demonstration Projects. The Harvard Analytical Framework and the WWAP 2019 Toolkit on Sex Disaggregated Water Data will be used to further understand the gender division of labour, the degree of access, control and benefits that women have over natural resources.

For more information on gender, please refer to the gender action plan in appendix 13 of the Prodoc that will be used to carry out relevant activities during execution.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes
Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources; Yes

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

Does the project?s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes
4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Since the PIF formulation, solid commitments from the private sector have been secured for their participation in the project activities. These include notably: (i) the Hanns R. Neumann Stiftung Foundation (HRNS), a local entity that develops and implements projects to improve the working and living conditions of coffee-growing families in the Trifinio region through sustainable practices and the responsible use of natural resources; (ii) Coffee Growers Associations (APOLO (Guatemala) and ACOPACA (El Salvador)) of the upper Lempa are keen to develop a closed-loop cycle approach to coffee production; (iii) The Sugar Association of El Salvador gathers 7,000 sugar cane growers and six mills that produce 6,500,000 MT of sugar cane annually transformed to 760,000 MT of sugar. Almost half of the cultivated area of 80,000 hectares is located in the Lempa basin departments; and (iv) Nature-based tourism operators along the Lempa basin in buffer areas of the Trinational Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar sites and other protected areas.

Among these, coffee organizations along with finance alternatives will be brought to demonstration projects and activities in Component 3 to strengthen rural capacities to implement ecosystem-based management approaches for agricultural activities and watershed protection that underpin human health and livelihoods. The Sugar Association will be a key stakeholder during the TDA/SAP process while contributing to the policy dialogues and participating in capacity building activities to promote sustainable practices. Nature-based tourism operators will also participate in the TDA/SAP process and policy dialogues and will be trained in water efficiency and conservation.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

For the evaluation of identified risks, two criteria were considered: probability and impact. For each criterion, five levels were identified from very low (1) to very high (5) with associated descriptions (Table 2). The risk level was determined by the score obtained from the product of the probability and impact levels and its placement on the risk level matrix used in the UNEP Environmental, Social, and Environmental Safeguard (ESES) Implementation Guidelines (Table 3). The results of the risk analysis are set forth in Table 4.

Table 2 Definition of probability and impact levels for project risk analysis

Level / Criteria	Very low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	High (4)	Very high (5)
Probability	Very unlikely	Unlikely	Chances about even	Likely	Very likely
Impact	Routine procedures sufficient to deal with consequences	Could threaten results, and thus, may require monitoring	May threaten results, and thus, may require monitoring	Would threaten results, and thus may require review	Would prevent achievement of results, and would require close management

Table 3 Definition of risk level or significance (Source: UNEP ESES: Implementation Guidelines)

Impact					
5	5	10	15	20	25
4	4	8	12	16	20
3	3	6	9	12	15
2	2	4	6	8	10
1	1	2	3	4	5
	1	2	3	4	5

High
Moderate
Low
Probability

Table 4 Identification of project risk, associated scores and mitigation actions

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
External	Socio-economic	The COVID-19 pandemic will exacerbate already high levels of multidimensional poverty in the basin and may shift development priorities of participating governments. For more information on COVID-19 Risks and Opportunities, please refer to Annex I.	5	4	20 (High)	The project interventions are designed to build water security, sustainable water and land management practices and climate resilience, all of which will positively contribute (directly or indirectly) to human health and livelihoods. COVID-19 will likely impact the basin?s most vulnerable populations which in this case are poor rural inhabitants, including indigenous people. These are precisely the stakeholders that will be engaged in the project?s interventions on the ground to demonstrate sustainable water and land management approaches that can generate economic benefits to be replicated as well as part of the SAP, thereby contributing to the alleviation of poverty. The project?s awareness raising activities can be used to promote the potential for IWRM as part of the post-COVID-19 response to ?build back better?, keeping water security and related

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
External	Socio-economic	The basin?s location along a migration route and the migration flux of its inhabitants may negatively impact the project?s ability to positively impact water and land management practices among vulnerable populations over the long term	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Migration in the basin results primarily from poverty which is linked to low productivity, weak markets for agricultural products and degraded ecosystems, amongst other conditions. The project intends to address the environmental root causes of poverty (poor natural resources management and environmental degradation) as a fundamental approach to improving conditions in the basin. The project?s capacity building activities furthermore will increase the skillset (and productivity) of local populations, which can reduce the likelihood that their members may migrate away from the area. By keeping the community?s members rooted in the basin, the project will have a greater chance of positively impacting the way that communities use, manage and value natural resources.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
External	Climate Variability and Change	Uncertainty Regarding Climate Change Impacts on the Region (TDA and SAP potentially affected)	3	3	9 (Moderate)	Regional ?downscaling? research efforts of the global-scale IPCC results have provided further insight into anticipated climate change impacts on the Lempa River basin and the wider Trifinio region and related hydrological components. Such efforts will be considered within the context of the TDA and SAP, and in prioritizing the constraints to sustainable use of resources, including with respect to agricultural production and human livelihoods. On a related note, the links between climate change and variability and migration in the basin will be studied in the socioeconomic analysis undertaken for the TDA to ensure that these links are duly considered in long range development plans for the region.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
External	Political	Low-level Political Support for Promoting IWRM Approaches	2	4	8 (Moderate)	Project activities include capacity building for government agencies on IWRM that will drive future reforms, the creation of an inter-ministerial working group on IWRM, as well actions to demonstrate the environmental and social benefits of IWRM approaches along with their cost effectiveness.
External	Data	Countries not willing to share data and be subjected to the quality assurance measures that may be proposed for the Decision-Making Support System	2	3	6 (Moderate)	Owners of relevant data sets will be engaged at the earliest stages of the development of the decision support system. Countries will decide where data resides and how they are used. The project has foreseen the establishment of data sharing agreements and protocols to promote effective use of data and information in the basin.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
Internal	Socio-economic	Stakeholder outreach activities do not succeed in achieving project?s gender targets	3	2	6 Moderate	Gender considerations have been mainstreamed in design of activities and clear targets have been included in the results framework. Special efforts to implicate womens? organizations were undertaken during the project preparation phase. HOSAGUA network and other women-led organizations will contribute to the gender assessment, design of the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy while being strengthened in their IWRM capacities and empowered on gender equality throughout different project activities, including courses, workshops and demonstration projects. Women-led organizations will also contribute directly to the Thematic Advisory Groups, policy dialogues, TDA/SAP process and incorporation of gender approach to the SAP and its investment plan.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
Internal	Stakeholder engagement	Insufficient Engagement of Local Communities and the Private Sector	2[1]	2	4 (Low)	Participation of local communities and the private sector has been carefully considered in the project design process, and both stakeholder groups have been consulted during the field visits in the project preparation phase. Both groups will be engaged in the design and execution of the IWRM demonstration projects and in consultative processes for the TDA and SAP.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
External	Financing	Lack of Sustainable Financing for Future Implementation of the Strategic Action Program	2	2	4 (Low)	Specific project activities have been designed to ensure early buy-in and full participation of government entities and other key stakeholders in the preparation of the SAP; to formalize arrangements for the future implementation of the SAP; to engage and promote the participation of public-private partnerships during and after the project; and to consider the long-term financial implications of SAP implementation and prepare viable investment plans.
Internal	Communication	Lack of Effective Communication between Water-user Communities and Other Stakeholder Groups	2	2	4 (Low)	Provision of stakeholder participation opportunities coupled with strong public awareness programs throughout the project's TDA and SAP phases will help minimize this risk.

Internal / External	Type of risk	Risk	Prob	Impact	Score (Risk level: Low, Moderate, High)	Mitigation action
Internal	Coordination	Lack of coordination among projects and entities working in the region, including national, regional entities and multilateral development agencies which may result in duplication of work and jeopardize project results.	2	2	4 (Low)	One of the chief aims of the project is to strengthen the coordination and management capacity of the Trifinio Plan's Tri-national Commission for the sound management of water resources in the region. The project will also support the operationalization of inter-ministerial coordination committees, an IWRM working group and a basin-wide monitoring task force, thereby ensuring coordination amongst sectors. Finally, the GS/OAS has demonstrated a strong programme coordination capacity in the Trifinio Region.

[1] The terminal evaluation of a GEF Biodiversity intervention in the Trifinio region (GEF ID 2686) reveals some potential risks for this project, including insufficient engagement of local communities in project design and implementation, as well as the potential for lost opportunities with the private sector.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

6.1. GEF Implementing Agency and Executing Agency

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP), as the GEF Agency, will act as Implementing Agency (IA) for the project and will be responsible for overall project supervision to ensure consistency with GEF strategies and UNEP policies and procedures, providing guidance on linkages with related UNEP- and GEF-funded activities. At the Implementing Agency level, oversight and backstopping will be ensured through an appointed Task Manager within UNEP. The evaluation process will follow the M& E policy of both the GEF and the Implementing Agency. The IA will monitor implementation of the activities agreed by the countries and undertaken during the execution of the project and will provide technical and administrative oversight. UNEP retains responsibility for review and approval of the substantive and technical reports produced in accordance with the schedule of work.

The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States (GS/OAS), will serve as Executing Agency (EA) for the project, consistent with its mandate, objectives and current programme of activities. In accordance with UNEP guidelines, GS/OAS will coordinate the execution of the project providing overall technical oversight to project implementation. GS/OAS will manage the funds provided to the project by UNEP on behalf of the GEF, in a manner consistent with UNEP?s financial reporting requirements. In addition, GS/OAS will be responsible for coordinating the participation of the Lempa basin countries in support of the project.

6.2. Project Steering Committee

The main governing body of the project "Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting the formulation of a TDA/SAP for its transboundary Lempa River Basin" will be the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PSC will be composed of:

a. El Salvador, represented by the Vice-President where applicable or the country's National Director to the Plan Trifinio Including and two representatives (where applicable) from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the Ministry of External Affairs.

b. Guatemala, represented by the Vice-President where applicable or the country's National Director to the Plan Trifinio and two representatives (where applicable) from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and the Ministry of External Affairs.

c. Honduras, represented by the Designated Spokesman to the Presidency where applicable or the country's National Director to the Plan Trifinio and two representatives (where applicable) from the Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment (Mi Ambiente) and the Secretariat of External Affairs and International Cooperation.

d. The Executive Secretary of the Trinational Commission of the Plan Trifinio (CTPT).

e. UNEP, as the Implementing Agency

f. GS/OAS, as the Executing Agency.

The PSC will act as the main project authority. It will provide strategic guidelines and decision making for overall execution. The PSC will establish the execution baselines, consider and approve annual work plans and budgets, as well as annual technical and financial reports and final technical reports. It will also review and approve key decisions in the TDA/SAP process. The PSC will establish the project?s Inter-Ministerial Committees and respective IWRM and Monitoring Taskforce working groups described in Component 2. These mechanisms will also serve as Thematic Advisory Groups of the project. Government members of the PSC will coordinate with other public institutions in each country to ensure their effective participation in project activities.

The PSC will meet face-to-face once per year and virtually whenever deemed necessary. Its decisions will be based on consensus among members. The PSC may invite members of the Thematic Groups (as observers) to their meetings as well as other persons or institutions that it considers appropriate.

The Executive Secretary of the CTPT will act as technical secretariat of the PSC in charge of convening and organizing the PSC meetings at an agreed Lempa basin location, compiling the approval minutes and recommendations for matters to be approved, and the monitoring and reporting documents presented by the Project Coordination Unit (PCU).

6.3. Project Coordination Unit

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be established to conduct the day-to-day execution of the project in the field, monitoring and reporting of its activities (Figure 4). Its members will be designated by the PSC applying GS/OAS norms and procedures and observing gender and country balance at all time. The PCU will report to the PSC in close coordination with GS/OAS and CTPT. Its main functions will be the following:

a. Day-to-day coordination of project activities.

b. Project quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC).

c. Ensure the timely execution of the project components and activities.

d. Consolidate project reports, including technical, environmental and financial progress.

e. Conduct project communications and outreach to the public, including website, IT tools and media.

f. Coordinate the fulfilment of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The PCU will compile and submit periodic reports and supporting documentation to GS/OAS in line with the M&E plan.

g. Facilitate the work of the mid-term and terminal evaluation.

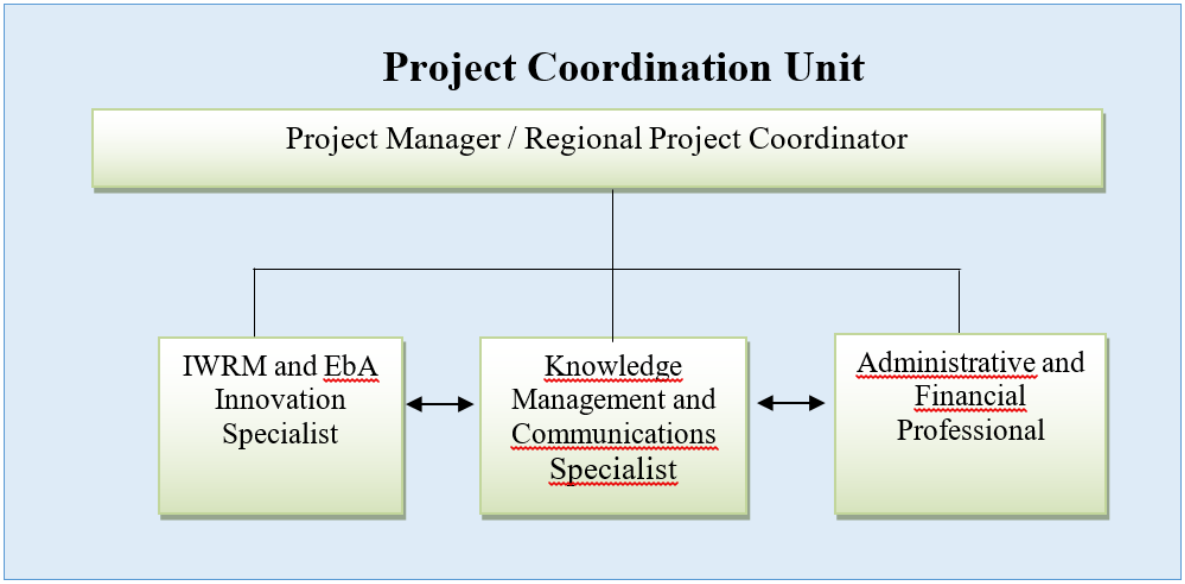


Figure 5 Project Organization Structure

Hosted at the CTPT offices at both the regional and local level, the PCU will be staffed by a Regional Project Coordinator, an IWRM and EbA Innovation Specialist, a Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist, and an Administrative and Financial Professional. Terms of reference (ToR) for these roles can be found in Appendix 08 of the UNEP project document. The Regional Project Coordinator will be responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project, including participating in field activities, supervising, reviewing inputs and providing direction to the PCU members, national counterparts, and project consultants. She/he will be in charge of preparing project reports and other outputs as indicated in the Terms of Reference for the project outputs, activities and interventions for the four technical Components. The three PCU specialists will lead project activities in their respective areas of expertise according to their ToR and will also act as national coordinators responsible for the execution of project activities in their assigned country under the supervision of the Regional Project Coordinator.

6.4. Thematic Advisory Groups

Members of the Inter-ministerial Committees and their IWRM working group and Monitoring Taskforce will be convoked by the PSC to be part of Thematic Advisory Groups (TGs). TGs will provide external advice to the PSC and PCU on technical aspects upon request. TGs will also serve as policy advocacy mechanisms and discussion forums on strategic matters considered relevant by the PSC members.

Members of the TGs will come from Government institutions of the three countries, regional institutions, civil society, private sector, women-led organizations, and communities of Indigenous People.

a. Regional representatives: SICA?s Regional Hydraulic Resources Committee (CRRH) and Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD)

b. National representatives: Ministries of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock Production, Social Development, Economy, Health, Infrastructure, Mines and Energy, and Tourism as well as Hydro-meteorological Institutions of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.

c. Subnational representatives: Municipalities, Commonwealth Associations of the Lempa basin, Trifinio Universities Network, private sector, women-led organizations, and Indigenous communities.

d. Additionally, co-financiers, multilateral and bilateral agencies may be invited to participate in the TGs.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

7.1. Relevance to global agenda and Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Sustainable Development Goals

In terms of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Trifinio Project will contribute most directly to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) on water (SDG 6), with important co-benefits for climate action (SDG 13) and gender equality (SDG 5). In the near term, it will promote transboundary cooperation and strengthen the countries? IWRM capacity and governance in the Lempa River basin (SDG Target 6.5) setting a structured, scientifically underpinned and endorsed pathway on the basis of the

TDA/SAP, as a necessary means to achieve water security in the long term. Implementation of the SAP and its investment plan (2024-2035) will gradually consolidate IWRM by protecting and restoring freshwater ecosystems (SDG Target 6.6) and meeting the global water quality challenge (SDG Target 6.3). Sustainable land and water management practices promoted via demonstration projects will also strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters, first at a local scale that will be replicated and expanded in the SAP throughout the basin (SDG Target 13.1). The project will also provide a comprehensive scientific knowledge base for the region through the TDA and its application via the development of knowledge management tools, products and services for public and civil society institutions as well as the Lempa?s inhabitants, thereby improving countries? IWRM capacity (Target 6.5) and ability to prepare for and react to water-related disasters (SDG Target 11.5). A Gender Mainstreaming Strategy will be integral to the SAP, promoting gender equality and women empowerment in water governance and decision-making (hence a contribution to Target 5.5) and in IWRM policies (supporting Target 5.c).

Table 5 Ratification Status of relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements

Country	UNFCCC	Ramsar	CBD	UNCCD	Stockholm	Basel	Minamata
El Salvador	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Guatemala	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Honduras	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Global agenda and Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala are Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), having ratified their commitment to the Paris Agreement between 2016 and 2017. Their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (iNDCs) include actions to enable policies for Agroforestry Law and Rural Development. Combat Desertification and hydropower energy (Honduras); reduction of non-revenue water losses, identification of aquifer recharge areas, bioclimatic and vernacular architecture application on water infrastructure (El Salvador) and Integrated Rural Development and crop monitoring systems (Guatemala), actions that are clearly aligned with the implementation of the project.

The project includes activities that will contribute to the achievement of NDC targets such as: i) actions to support conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater; ii) capacity of forest ecosystems to contribute to water provision and regulation; iii) water infrastructure, including small-scale nature-based solutions and medium-scale water provision and treatment infrastructure; iv) good practices in local conservation and sustainable management of micro basins; v) ecosystem-based adaptive technologies and practices, financial community-based initiatives; vi) a governance structure aligned with the governments of the countries to inform policies and support the implementation of actions for the achievement of the countries? iNDCs.

Project design acknowledges that the three countries have signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification,

the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the Vienna Convention for the protection of the Ozone Layer, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Minamata Convention on Mercury, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (only Honduras) among others, and will develop its actions having their mandates in account as its multiannual and yearly implementation plans are reviewed. Table 5 sets forth an overview of the ratification status of relevant multilateral environmental agreements for the three countries.

Both the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (2015) recognize the need for investments in water infrastructure for disaster risk reduction and the need to invest in sustainable and resilient infrastructure for water and sanitation. The project aligns with these frameworks through its proposed investments on the SAP related to small-scale water infrastructure, including nature-based solutions, together with demonstration projects to be replicated building IWRM and EbA capacities of people and institutions along the Lempa River basin.

7.2. Relevance to Regional Priorities

2020-2030 Master Participatory Plan for the Trifinio Region. Since 2019 the Trinational Commission of Plan Trifinio (CTPT) has been leading a trinational joint effort with the goal of consolidating a transboundary territorial model of human development that promotes a sustainable rural economy, social cohesion and inclusiveness, as well as institutional strengthening in the Trifinio Region. The Master Plan (Plan Trifinio, 2019) is intended to upscale and integrate previous actions guided by Plan Trifinio?s 2010-2020 Trinational Strategy while endorsing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and SICA?s Central American Rural Territorial Development Strategy (ECADERT). A socioeconomic diagnosis of the rural Trifinio has been prepared during the Plan?s first phase observing the SDG indicators? framework. Thus, a 2019 baseline is available for key social indicators related to food security, access to education, health, clean water, sanitation, dwelling and social security. A multidimensional poverty index has been calculated for the Trifinio rural zones. Also, a characterization of economic activities, income, demographic variables and migration patterns are part of the diagnosis.

The Plan broadly defines six programs to guide future interventions. These are: i) Access to Health; ii) Access to Education; iii) Social Economics; iv) Sustainable Agriculture; v) Landscape and Natural Resources Management; vi) Gender, Youth and Indigenous Empowerment and Equity. While in an early stage, Plan Trifinio is prioritizing (together with regional partners such as the Central American Economic Integration Bank - BCIE) specific interventions, starting with Sustainable Agriculture.

The project is consistent with the Master Plan?s goal and programmatic structure. More important, it adds value to its overall strategy as it contributes with an IWRM and water governance comprehensive approach required to improve water security and enhance ecosystem?s resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change in the region. Project results, while focused geographically on the Lempa, will directly enhance the Master Plan?s scope by providing a sound basis through the TDA to shape it?s

programmatic interventions. The SAP?s investment plan and financial strategy will also be synergic with the Master?s Plan aim to articulate parallel interventions that have so far proven unable to end the poverty paradigm of the Trifinio.

Regional Environmental Strategy Framework CCAD-SICA. The three countries have endorsed and made progress in the implementation of the Regional Environmental Strategy Framework 2015-2020, promoted by the Central American Commission on Environment and Development (CCAD. 2014), an organ of the Integration System of Central America (SICA). The project is consistent with the Framework and takes into account results attained so far in its strategic lines of: i) IWRM; ii) Risk Management and Climate Change and iii) Forest, Sea and Biodiversity. On the other hand, the project will further contribute to these lines by providing good practices, policy and institutional developments, knowledge management tools and services to the wider Central American region via CCAD.

7.3. Other regional and national polices and strategies relevant to IWRM in the Trifinio Region

The Goascor?n River Basin management initiative (El Salvador and Honduras). Describes a strategy based on a multi-level institutional mechanism with participation from the public. Cooperation over the use of the River Goascor?n waters, shared by El Salvador and Honduras. Both countries have set up additional initiatives, such as the Bi-national Honduras-El Salvador Border Area Development Programme (2004); created institutions, such as the Special Demarcation Commission (1986), the Bi-national Commission, and the Bi-national Goascor?n River Management Group (2006); and formulated a Comprehensive Management Plan for the Goascor?n River in year 2007 (Global Water Partnership, 2016)

Central American Framework for Fishing and Agriculture. Signed by the three countries in 2011, the treaty promotes and supports the plans and actions directed at the coordination and regional development of the fishing and aquaculture in the Central American Isthmus.

Association of Caribbean States (ACS). The three countries are signatories of the ACS aimed at preservation and conservation of the Caribbean Sea. The ACS has also been working since 2017 on a hydrographic services project to improve safety by developing nautical cartography, spatial data services and hydrographic surveys among its member countries. A multi-sectoral task force has been established by the ACS to facilitate cooperative action aimed at halting the negative impact of COVID-19 in the context of health and risk management, but also on social and economic impact of the virus on the region and how to transform this shared experience into a lesson in regional resilience.

Guatemala State policy on international watercourses. Establishes the country?s obligation to protect, recover, and conserve water resources in the national public interest, stating its right to make agreements with neighbouring countries for the protection of such waters and basins (ibid).

International Convention for the Development of Lake G?ija. Signed in 1957 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala and El Salvador and mediated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) was never ratified by the Executive Agency nor approved by Guatemala?s legislative body (ibid).

Local Transboundary ?Shared Waters? Public Policy. Proposed in 2013 by Guatemala?s Cop?n Cho?rti? Association of Communities and Honduras? Ocotepeque Tri-national Lenca River Association of Border Communities, seeks to promote water resource management based on meeting demands and achieving local objectives. Along with El Salvador?s Water Agenda this policy constitutes the main contributions to constructing a common agenda among the three States (ibid).

Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. CCAD supported by the German Cooperation GIZ launched in May 2020 the ?Application of innovative tools for the conservation and restoration of reefs of coral in Honduras? project to promote the conservation and restoration of coral reefs in Honduras, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic. The project will create structures for the management and conservation of coral reefs, and the promotion of conservation policies to develop restoration such as gardening and micro fragmentation techniques, among others and the application of protocols for monitoring coral reefs and evaluating coral nurseries.

7.4. Relevant national development strategies.

National Development Strategies. The project is consistent with the target ?comprehensive management and water security for the quality of life and inclusive and equitable economic development of the country? included in seventh objective of the Five-Year Development Plan 2014-2019 "El Salvador productive, educated and safe" which aims to ?move towards an environmentally sustainable economy and society resilient to the effects of climate change?. It is also consistent with the Water Law project draft under analysis by the Committee on Environment and Climate Change of the legislative assembly of El Salvador which includes regulations for quality and quantity of the water resource, consumption, coverage and sanctions and emphasizes the need for a watershed approach.

Although the Strategic Government Plan of Honduras 2018-2022 does not address IWRM directly, activities under the project contribute to its ?Productive Potential Development? target under its fourth strategic objective which aims at the economic, inclusive, and sustainable growth of the country. The project is also aligned with the General Water Law of Honduras (decree 181-2009) and its approach to IWRM and water governance. It also establishes synergies with the Water Authority over investments that will be included in the SAP.

The project is fully aligned with Guatemala?s National Development Plan ?K'atun our Guatemala 2032? and its target: ?Sustainable management of water resources for the achievement of social, economic and environmental objectives? developed under its fourth axis regarding the protection and strengthening of natural resources in balance with social, cultural, economic and territorial development, to meet the population?s current and future demands under sustainability and resilience conditions. The project also

aligns with the second and third strategic lines of the National Water Policy of Guatemala as it will promote the conservation and protection of water sources and intends to strengthen the basin?s hydrologic planning by improving integrated water resources management governance and advancing water resources monitoring programs for IWRM decision-making.

An overview of other pertinent national strategies, policies, structures, and reports is set forth in Annex H of the project document.[1] It must be stated though that while countries have endorsed relevant Multilateral Environmental Agreements, it is necessary to align and reform policy, legislative and institutional frameworks to ensure the enabling environment for their effective implementation. This is precisely one of the aims of the project through its water governance strategy (Component 2).

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[1] Annex H. See Section 3.6 ?Consistency with Regional and National Priorities? in the UNEP project document for ?Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region.?

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

8.1 Contribution to overall impact

The Trifinio Project?s Knowledge Management (KM) approach takes inspiration from the recommendations of the GEF (particularly the STAP), the three core components of UNEP?s KM strategy and the transformative power of ICTs highlighted by the OAS in its Declaration of Santo Domingo (Good Governance and Development in the Knowledge-based Society). From a conceptual perspective, the KM approach of the Trifinio Project will capture knowledge generated by the project?s processes and leverage information technology tools to deliver relevant knowledge products and services to the people and institutions that will cooperate to prepare an evidence-based TDA and an IWRM-focused SAP that enhances water security in the basin and mainstreams gender considerations. The KM approach is designed to promote multiscale awareness and capacity development across a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, universities, CSOs, Local Water Boards, and the private sector along the basin; subnational and national governments, and sector agencies; the Central America level regional bodies led by SICA; and the global IW:LEARN community. It will also contribute to achieving the objectives of the Plan Trifinio and the environmental priorities of the three riparian countries by fostering a broader culture of learning, cooperation and environmental sustainability in the region.

The Project?s KM approach aims to maximize the Trifinio Project?s impacts by:

? Mobilizing, storing, analysing and visualizing the best available data, information and knowledge to build a robust evidence base to inform long-term environmental planning in the basin, starting with the preparation of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis of the water systems of the Lempa River basin and an effective and investment-ready Strategic Action Programme.

? Strengthening the science-policy interface (SPI) and positively influencing decision-making in the region through capacity building on IWRM, awareness raising and stakeholder engagement.

? Facilitating knowledge- and information-sharing among citizens, governments and other stakeholders in the basin through an integrated set of knowledge management systems, products and services; and

? Reporting on project results, including lessons learned and innovative solutions, contributing to enrich the GEF knowledge base.

The Project?s Theory of Change[1] recognizes ?gender mainstreaming and knowledge management as transversal components of the process? among the key causal pathways designed to address the multidimensional nature of water security in the Lempa River basin. The KM approach will serve four main processes in the project, namely: the TDA/SAP process; joint cooperation on water resources management; building capacity and awareness on IWRM and visibility for project results; and mobilizing knowledge to support informed decisions.

The flow of knowledge through the project can be described as a knowledge management cycle, a series of four steps through which knowledge assets circulate as they contribute to knowledge- and information-sharing across the project?s components: (i) capture and asses, (ii) create, (iii) store and share, and (iv) effectively use the knowledge generated by the project. This cycle is fluid and project outputs and activities are often contributing to one or more of the four steps in the cycle. Figure 5 provides a schematic overview of the KM cycle and its four steps, with illustrative examples from the activities and outputs that will generate the project?s outcomes.

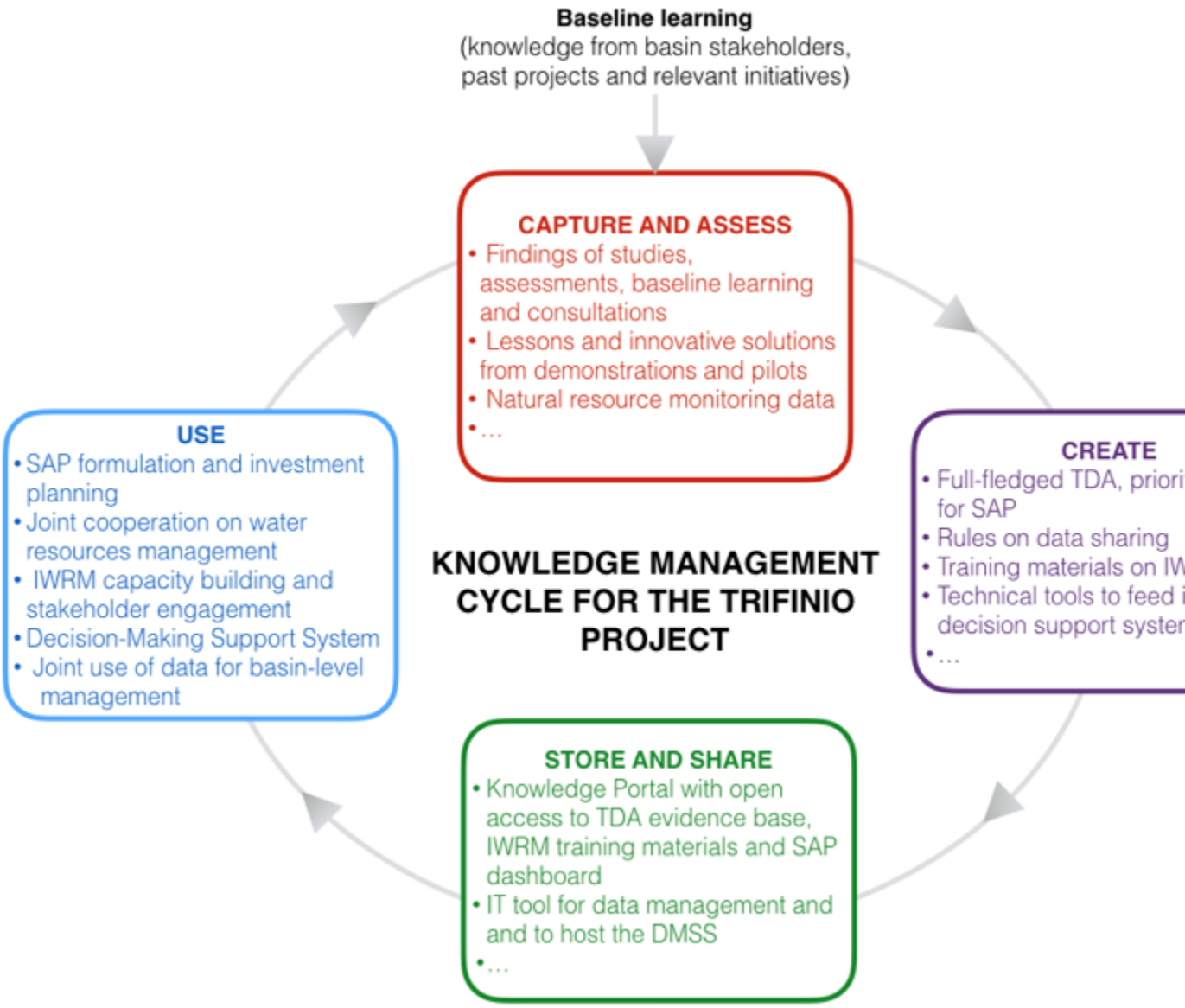


Figure 6 Knowledge Management cycle for the Trifinio Project

8.2 Key deliverables

The key deliverables of the project?s KM approach can be classified in three groups of products: KM systems driving the approach; the capacity building, communication and awareness raising activities; and contributions to the GEF?s knowledge base through IW:LEARN.

KM systems driving the Approach. The delivery of knowledge will be facilitated through the development of five knowledge management systems: (i) a Knowledge Portal; (ii) a regional framework for integrated monitoring of hydroclimatic resources (iii) a Decision-Making Support System (DMSS); (iv) an IT platform to host the DMSS and; (v) the project website. Table 6 provides an overview of the intended primary users and functionality for each KM system.

Table 6 Primary functionality of the project's five KM systems

KM system	Primary users	Functionality
Knowledge Portal	? Basin stakeholders seeking information or learning materials on IWRM approaches or the project?s IWRM demonstration projects ? Regional, national and basin stakeholders seeking documentation on the TDA or progress on the SAP	? Long-term repository of knowledge generated by the project, including the evidence base for the TDA. results of the IWRM demonstration projects. ? E-learning hub with access to IWRM training courses and related educational materials. ? Open, centralized access to the most current data, information and knowledge on natural resources in the Lempa River basin. ? SAP dashboard for the visualization of progress on the SAP targets, including gender mainstreaming strategy.
Regional Framework for Hydroclimatic Resources Monitoring	? National public authorities (Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Economy, Health, Social Development, water agencies, ?) ? Municipal governments and Commonwealth institutions ? Plan Trifinio ? Monitoring Task Force ? Inter-ministerial Committees	? A ?node of nodes? to gather and harmonize data from national and local hydroclimatic monitoring systems to enable the basin states to exchange and share data according to mutually agreed rules. ? Dynamic data connection to DMSS to support decision analyses, models and scenarios for the IWRM of the basin.

KM system	Primary users	Functionality
Decision-Making Support System (DMSS)	? National public authorities (Ministries of Environment. Agriculture, Health, Social Development, Economy, water agencies, ?) ? Municipal governments and Commonwealth Institutions ? Plan Trifinio ? CSOs, Local Water Boards and ADESCOS, universities, general public (citizens, scientists)	? Mobilization and analysis of indicator data, status and trends to inform policies and management decisions that promote the principles of IWRM and build water security. ? Decision analysis tools, models and scenarios to build understanding about the complex interactions among water bodies, land management practices and socioeconomic systems, and to foster the development of a regional (basin) perspective on shared water resources. ? Early warning tools to transmit alerts to public about water-related hazards including floods and pollution. ? Citizen science tools.
Online data platform. including PIACT	For the PIACT: ? Farmers, agriculture and livestock producers ? Tourism sector ? CSOs, Local Water Boards and ADESCOS	? Harness data from the TDA. the national hydroclimatic resources monitoring systems and other data sources. and process these data for use in the DMSS ? Host the DMSS and the PIACT (climate forecasting tool for the agricultural sector)
Project website	? All project stakeholders ? IW:LEARN community ? General public	? Details on project activities, implementation schedules, training events, news items, progress, and opportunities for stakeholder participation and accountability. Hosted by IW:LEARN. ? Mapping of the project?s knowledge assets and links to the project?s KM systems.

Capacity building, communication and awareness raising. There are two classes of IWRM capacity building activities in the project: (i) IWRM demonstration projects and; (ii) IWRM capacity building and educational programs. The IWRM demonstration projects seek to build capacity at the local level by providing participants with direct experience in the application of IWRM and ecosystem-based approaches to natural resources sustainable management and other related skills. Indigenous traditional knowledge and IWRM good practices led by Women?s Organizations will also be promoted and taught in these projects. IWRM capacity building activities are tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups on both content (science-based, governance-related, management-focused, basic concepts ?) and delivery methods (online courses, traditional presential classes, fieldwork, game-based learning for young people, ?).

Communication and awareness raising activities aim to build understanding of the basic principles and benefits of IWRM approaches. An *ad hoc* case is a set of activities directed at the tourism industry, which will produce a set of communication materials promoting IWRM approaches to water efficiency and conservation, addressing the specific needs of nature-based tourism operators and their clients in the Trifinio Fraternidad transboundary biosphere reserve, the Montecristo buffer zones and other natural areas.

Further details on the project outputs devoted to capacity building, communication and awareness raising are set forth in Table 7.

Table 7 Overview of project outputs devoted to capacity building, communication and awareness raising

Service	Output	Description	Audience
Capacity Building	2.1.4	National and regional agencies trained to drive national and regional reforms on IWRM	? National/regional public authorities including Plan Trifinio
	3.1.1	Effectiveness of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks & building ecosystem resilience demonstrated, results documented and disseminated to key stakeholders for replication.	? Productive sector (coffee producers, farmers ?). Local Water Boards and ADESCOS, Women Organizations, Indigenous People, Grass Roots Organizations
	3.1.2	Local communities, CSO and other key stakeholders trained and exposed to grass root IWRM processes and opportunities.	? Local transboundary communities and CSOs (knowledge sharing) ? Key stakeholders from governments, bilateral and multilateral institutions (mainstreaming in SAP)
	4.2.1	IWRM educational programs for local communities, universities, schools, local governments and other stakeholders	? Local communities and community-based organizations ? Students from universities and secondary schools

Service	Output	Description	Audience
Communication and Awareness Raising	4.2.1	Communication and engagement campaign on IWRM benefits	? All basin stakeholders. including Plan Trifinio
	4.2.1	Ecotourism/IWRM promotional material for the private sector (hotels)	? Service providers for tourism in the Trifinio Fraternidad transboundary biosphere reserve and Montecristo buffer zones. among other protected areas. ? Tourists
	4.2.2	Sharing project results and contributing to the GEF knowledge base through IW:LEARN	? All project stakeholders ? IW:LEARN community ? General public

IW:LEARN. The Project will enrich the GEF Partnership knowledge base with experiences from the TDA/SAP process, sharing best practices with International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW LEARN)[1]. Project Stakeholders will improve their capacities and engage in twinning workshops, regional and global dialogues with the wider GEF community.

The Project will contribute to and participate in the following activities:

? Participation in the GEF International Waters Conferences (landmark biannual events of the IW portfolio), with representation from the participating countries and members of the PCU.

? Production of Experience Notes[2] (short case studies) to showcase worthy results and particular topic of relevance.

? Production of Results Notes[3] to synthesize targeted key results of projects in terms of stress reduction, process and change in environmental status in a concise way.

? Use of IW:LEARN website toolkit to build the Project website, which will ensure coherent styling of online presence with GEF IW portfolio and sustainability (though hosting provision) after Project completion.

? Participation to IW:LEARN Twinning, learning exchanges and other knowledge events with other GEF relevant projects and programs.

? Contribution to the knowledge portal IW:LEARN.net with specific content (i.e. data visualization about the Lempa basin geospatial information, findings on the basin TDA/SAP process, among others).

? Contribution to social media, newsletters, events, etc.

? Participation in GEF Communities of Practice (CoPs), when relevant.

8.3 Timeline and budget

The timeline for specific knowledge activities will be defined during the inception phase of the Project, following three stages: Inception; Implementation and mid-term evaluation and; Wrap-up, closing and sustainability. Additional details on the specific types of activities that will be carried out in the three stages are provided in the UNEP project document[4][4].

While KM is a transversal and cross-cutting dimension of the Trifinio Project, the budget for the implementation of the KM approach can most readily be determined by summing the costs of the KM Specialist in the PCU and the those associated with the development of the project?s KM systems (Table 8). Other related costs ? such as the preparation of specific knowledge products, capacity building and communication, etc. ? are considered separate from the KM budget and are thus not included here.

The project?s KM Specialist is fully integrated in the PCU and will be responsible for the refinement and execution of the approved KM plan, and the project will also procure other expertise and skills necessary to carry out the different KM outputs, such as web developers and designers, social media specialists, and graphic designers, among others. Detailed Action Plans for communications, awareness raising, capacity building and stakeholder engagement will be prepared during the inception phase of the project, in close consultation with the PCU, and will include resource allocation for the different activities.

Table 8 Estimated budget for the KM approach

Cost type	Description	Estimated cost (US$)
Staff costs	KM Specialist (mid-level P2. 40,000 US$ per year for four years)	160,000
Tool development	Knowledge Portal	150,000

Regional Framework for Hydroclimatic Resources Monitoring	145,000
Decision-Making Support System (DMSS)	260,000
Online data platform to process and store data and host the DMSS and the PIACT	175,000
Project website, GEF Experience Notes, Participation at International Waters Conferences and other IW:LEARN-related activities (Project?s 1% contribution to IW:LEARN activities)	48,000
Total:	938,000

[1] More info at www.iwlearn.net

[2] IW:LEARN Experience Notes: https://iwlearn.net/documents/experience-notes

[3] IW:LEARN Results Notes: https://iwlearn.net/documents/results-notes

[4] Annex H. See Section 3.9 ?Knowledge Management? in the UNEP project document for ?Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region.?

[1] Annex H. See Section 3.3 ?Project components and expected results? in the UNEP project document for ?Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region.?

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

The project will follow UNEP?s standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation processes and procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the UNEP legal instruments to be signed by project partners. For the purposes of M&E activities (and the reading of this document), the Project coordinator will fulfil the M&E needs.

The project?s M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound (SMART) indicators and targets for each expected outcome as well as mid-term and end-of-project targets.

These indicators will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The full details of the M&E activities are presented in the Costed M&E Plan (Annex H).[1]

Following the inception phase, the PCU will prepare and present their M&E plan to the Project Steering Committee (SC). The SC will propose the necessary amendments to the M&E plan during project implementation. Project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) but other project partners will have responsibilities to collect specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Coordinator to inform UNEP and the GS/OAS of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation to take timely corrective measures. The Project Steering Committee will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to the PCU, UNEP and the GS/OAS to review any aspects on the Results Framework or the M&E plan. Task Managers will provide oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP, the GS/OAS and the GEF policies and procedures, the quality of draft project outputs, feedback to project partners, and peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications. Identified baseline data gaps will be addressed during the first year of project implementation.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The Project Coordinator will develop the project supervision plan and will present it during the first meeting of the SC. She/he will also be responsible for the financial and administrative oversight of reports prior to their submission and, the risk assessment and update during the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The SC will at least annually review project progress vis-?-vis the delivery of agreed project outputs. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly reviewed both by project partners and the PCU. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR to be approved by the SC prior to final submission. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

In-line with the GEF Evaluation requirements, the project will be subject to an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE). Additionally, a performance assessment will be conducted at the project?s mid-point. It will be decided whether a Mid-Term Review, commissioned and managed by the Project Manager, is sufficient or whether a Mid-Term Evaluation, managed by the Evaluation Office, is required.

The mid-point assessment will identify corrective measures and/or changes to the intended work plan of the project, focusing on the: (i) level of progress in attaining the project objectives stated in the Results Framework; (ii) level of acceptance of procedures developed under the project and; (iii) degree of effectiveness of the internal monitoring and supervision system of the GS/OAS and UNEP.

The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project?s operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalised.

The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the project manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalisation of the Recommendations Implementation Plan.

The project?s target contributions to the GEF 7 Core indicators are highlighted in Annex F. These will be updated during the mid-term evaluation and at the evaluation stage to then be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report.

An overview of the budget for the project?s M&E plan is set forth in Table 9.

Table 9 Overview of the budget for the project's M&E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation	**GEF Funding** US$	**Co-financing** US$	**Total M&E cost** US$
Mid-term Review	25,000	120,000	**145,000**

Monitoring and Evaluation	GEF Funding US$	Co-financing US$	Total M&E cost US$
Independent terminal evaluation	38,000	250,000	**288,000**
Inception workshop (de facto 1st PSC) and preparation of detailed workplan, revised budget, national actions and inception report	9,000	150,000	**159,000**
Three Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings, including a closing event	27,000	270,400	**297,400**
Effective M&E by the Project Coordination Unit including monitoring and supervision visits, study tours, seminars and trainings, preparation of half-yearly progress reports, annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR), annual project reports and a terminal report	20,400	100,000	**120,400**
M&E total	**119,400**	**890,400**	**1,009,800**

*Costs of UNEP?s contribution to M&E activities

[1] Annex H. See Appendix 06 ?Trifinio Water Security Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan? of the UNEP project document for ?Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region.?

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

The socioeconomic benefits of the project contribute to water security and are expected to be a consequence of effective governance in the territory promoted through the implementation of the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approach. The project will develop capacities in the Trinational Commission for the Trifinio Plan (CTPT), led by the Vice-Presidents of the three nations, to foster cooperation and agreement among key government and economic sectors, civil society and international organizations on a set of strategic actions and cross-sector investments to achieve sustainable development. The main expected socioeconomic benefits are:

Improved access and availability of safe and adequate water supplies, especially for rural vulnerable population in the basin. Systematized demonstration projects and a pilot for the conjunctive use and management of surface and groundwater resources in the transboundary aquifer system will consolidate best practices to be replicated and scaled-up along the region by SAP implementation. These proven practices will promote watershed management, conservation efforts, financing mechanisms and collaborative agreements to improve access to safe water for the communities. A long-term investment plan will also be developed to fund sustainable water infrastructure and small-scale nature-based solutions for rural communities. Health and nutrition indicators will be monitored to ensure the reduction of multidimensional poverty in the region.

Increased income of rural communities through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA), sustainable production and conservation financing mechanisms. Demonstration projects will identify and replicate sustainable production systems to increase climate resilience/adaptation capacity of rural communities and connect them to green market opportunities. Community-based conservation of watersheds actions will support the development of conservation financing mechanisms improving livelihoods and connectivity in areas such as the Trinational Biosphere Reserve and the Central American Dry Corridor. The water-energy nexus approach will be used to design efficient and sustainable solutions to reduce rural dependence on wood and its effects on deforestation and health.

Water and energy supply. About 600,000 people in San Salvador benefit from the Lempa River drinking water (ANDA, 2016) and the country operates four hydro-electric dams[1] along the basin producing 383MW (CEL, 2020). The implementation of the IWRM project approach is expected to improve the provision of quality water and reduce operation costs of electricity generation.

Better governance. Improved policies and regulations for IWRM at the national and municipal level will determine the enabling environment to reach the water security goal. Awareness, knowledge and capacities of civil society, government institutions and the private sector will increase as a consequence of the different communication, knowledge generation and management instruments of the project. Public participation will also be promoted through consultations, policy dialogue and feedback mechanisms at the basin level. These activities will ensure active involvement and appropriation of local governments and water management bodies, civil society organizations, the private sector, women organizations, rural and indigenous communities.

Gender equality in IWRM. The project?s gender mainstreaming strategy will serve to overcome gender gaps and barriers related to water management and governance, catalyzing good practices and leadership of women in IWRM. Gender equality in IWRM will be a key transversal outcome in the project components shaping the SAP.

[1] i) Cerr?n Grande - 130MW; ii) 5 de Noviembre - 81.4MW; iii) 15 de Septiembre - 156.6MW. and iv) Guajoyo - 15MW

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

See Appendix 12 to the Prodoc with the UNEP Environmental, Social and Economic Review - ESERN matrix.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
12 - Appendix 12 - ESERN - DEC 10	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Please see prodoc Appendix 2.

NOTE TO THE READER

? The targets have been further classified as Process (**P**), Stress Reduction (**SR**), and Environmental Status (**ES**) indicators.

? Also note that the following contributes to the **GEF core indicator 4 and 11.**

*The total of 9,000 under **Core Indicator 4** comes from the following places in the results framework; 1,200 hectares from Output 2.1.3 and a total of 7,800 hectares from Outputs 3.1.1 b [300], c [5,000] and d [2,500]).*

*The total of 159,400 beneficiaries for **Core Indicator 11** is accounted for in the following outputs in the results framework:*

? *C2: Output 2.1.4 (IWMR training): 250 people (at least 40% women) (women: 100 men: 150)*

? *C3 - 9,000 direct beneficiaries, as follows:*

- *Output 3.1.1a: 900 participants in courses, lectures and workshops (at least 40% women) (women: 360 men: 540)*
- *Output 3.1.1b: 1,000 beneficiaries (50% women) (women: 500 men: 500)*
- *Output 3.1.1c: 3,000 beneficiaries (50% women) (women: 1500 men: 1500)*
- *Output 3.1.1d: 3,500 beneficiaries (50% women) (women: 1750 men: 1750)*
- *Output 3.1.2: 600 participants (40% women) (women: 240 men: 360)*
- *C4: 150,000 beneficiaries (associated with the people living in municipalities where the DMSS is used) (50% women) (women: 75,000 men: 75,000)*
- *Output 4.2.1 (150 beneficiaries of which 40% women) (women:60 men:90)*

This amounts to 79,510 women and 79,890 men which corresponds to 50% women.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Objective: Reducing stress on the transboundary water resources in the Trifinio region by developing a Strategic Action Programme for its trinational Lempa River basin and enabling the joint management of the shared water resources, while building community-based ecosystem resilience to climate variability and change.	1. GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscape under improved management (ha). 2. GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries living in communities that are better adapted to climate variability and change, disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment. 3. Score on SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100). 4. Score on SDG Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%). 5. Score on OAS Transboundary Cooperation and Resilience Index (TCRI). 6. Percentage of	To date, the Lempa River basin has been partially managed in a cooperative manner among the three countries that share it: El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. Plan Trifinio, an institution of the Central American Integration System (SICA) created by the three countries through an international treaty, has been active for years in the Trifinio region promoting sustainable development in the upper Lempa. Its interventions have historically been piecemeal and sector-based, undertaken by multiple actors in parallel due mainly to constraints associated with IWRM capacity and water governance. Although generating meaningful outcomes at the local scale, these interventions have lacked the comprehensive approach required to enable a cross-sectoral, public	1. (Y4-Q4) 9,000 ha under improved management. (SR) 2. (Y4-Q4) 159,400 direct beneficiaries (at least 50% women) with improved access to water and land resources and better adapted to climate variability and change disaggregated by gender. (P) 3. (Y4-Q4) 10% increase in countries' scores on SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100). (SR) 4. (Y4-Q4) Increase in countries' scores for SDG Indicator 6.5.2 equivalent to the proportion of the transboundary Lempa basin area in each country. (P)	Mid Term and Final Evaluation Reports. Project reports. Government policies and strategy documents. Regional surveys and qualitative validation techniques. Websites. Peer-reviewed publications. Government reports. Public budget records. Donor roundtables memoires and commitment statements from donors.	R: Low-level political support for promoting IWRM approaches. A: Continued political commitment of CTPT member countries to implement transboundary IWRM solutions. A: CTPT commitment to policy advocacy and influence across sectors and government levels. A: Governments? and private sectors? willingness to incorporate IWRM in their agendas. A: Local community and stakeholder interest and engagement remains active.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Component 1: Improved understanding of the key transboundary water resources uses, the environmental threats faced by the Lempa River basin and the corresponding root causes, impacts and gaps.					

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 1.1 Consensus amongst the countries and key stakeholders (including the scientific community, CSO and private sector) on the prioritized transboundary issues, their root causes, impacts and gaps.	Percentage of TDA priorities included as actionable targets in the SAP approved document.	The Governance of Groundwater Resources in Transboundary Aquifers - GGRETA- (UNESCO, 2015), Mancomunidad Rio Lempa (2019) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA, 2009) studies provide important sources of technical and scientific data and information that represent the foundation of the baseline information on hydrology, land-use, demographics and water quality dimensions of the basin. Yet this information is not sufficient to enable a comprehensive understanding of the basin?s hydrological system. At the same time, the Estado Regi?n Trifinio study (CTPT, 2010) provides information regarding the distribution of water resources and demands in the region. However, it is outdated and has a low resolution with information gaps in aspects related to surface hydrology (water	(Y4-Q1) 80 % of TDA priorities included as actionable targets in SAP document. (P)	List of actions addressing TDA priorities included in the SAP document.	A: Continued commitment of government institutions, CSO and private sector to endorse evidence-based diagnoses and effective engagement in consensus building participatory processes.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 1.1.1. A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the Lempa River basin formulated on the principles of the water-food-energy nexus.	1. Number of validation workshops of TDA key findings completed with the three national governments; subnational governments; scientific community; Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and private sector. 2. A TDA defining the priority transboundary issues, their root causes, impacts and gaps approved by the Project Steering Committee	As mentioned above, the information contained in the IAEA, GGRETA, CTPT, and Mancomunidad Rio Lempa studies, as well as publicly available hydroclimatic information, enable only a partial understanding of the basin's hydrological system. A TDA is required in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of transboundary issues, supporting informed decision making, sustainable development and integrated water resources management in the Lempa River basin. The water-energy nexus approach has historically been applied in the region for building and managing dams in the Lempa and its tributaries. However, this approach has not included food production, nor has it consistently considered the role of forests in water provision	1. (Y2-Q3) At least 6 validation workshops with attendance of representatives of the 3 countries and 60% of stakeholders for each country. (P) 2. (Y2-Q3) TDA document prepared, reviewed, and agreed for publication by the three countries. (ES, P)	TDA validation workshop minutes capturing consensus. Document establishing the recognition of the TDA. TDA document published in Spanish and English. TDA document published on project website. National and CTPT reports. Minutes and attendance records from validation workshops.	A: Continued commitment from government institutions, CSO and private sector to endorse evidence-based diagnoses and effective engagement in consensus building participatory processes. A: Studies are completed on time. R: Uncertainty regarding climate change impacts on the region (TDA and SAP potentially affected).

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 1.1.2. Environmental, social (incl. migrant issues) and gender assessments for the Lempa River basin identifying key points for intervention, and the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services.	1. Environmental assessment accounting for the contribution of forest ecosystems to water provision and regulation, wetland connectivity, ecosystem impacts from dams and threats to fish species completed and incorporated to the TDA. 2. Key actions to strengthen the capacity of prioritized forest ecosystems to contribute to water provision and regulation completed and submitted for inclusion to the SAP. 3. Social assessment for the Lempa basin completed and incorporated to the TDA, including IWRM policy recommendations aimed at addressing the causes of the water related environmental problems with the highest influence over rural multidimensional poverty.	The *Trifinio Fraternidad* Biosphere Reserve in the upper Lempa is a hydrologically rich area with a protected status intended, *inter alia*, to support forest ecosystem services of water provision and regulation. Yet, it is not clear how different types of forests provide these services or how their level of fragmentation and depletion affects their provisioning capacity. Improving understanding about these cause-effect relationships is a necessary step to identify and prioritize areas with high water provisioning value for protection and sustainable management to reduce seasonal variability of water provisioning and to improve water quality in the basin.	1. (Y2-Q1) Environmental assessment accounting for the contribution of forest ecosystems to water provision and regulation, wetland connectivity, ecosystem impacts from dams and threats to fish, completed and incorporated to the TDA. (ES) 2. (Y2-Q1) At least 2 key actions to strengthen the capacity of prioritized forest ecosystems to contribute to water provision and regulation completed and (Y2-Q4) submitted for inclusion to the SAP. (P) 3. (Y2-Q1) Social assessment completed and incorporated to TDA. (ES, P)	Key thematic reports available on project website. Minutes and attendance records from workshops.	A: Full participation of national and local stakeholders in the assessments. A: National governments' acceptance of economic valuation of ecosystem services A: Stakeholder recognise that gender inequality is a barrier that hinders water security.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 1.1.3 A Shared Aquifer Diagnosis Analysis (SADA) for the Esquipulas and Ocotepeque-Cital? transboundary aquifer system as an input to the TDA and with recommendations on actions to support the conjunctive use and management of surface water and groundwater.	1. Shared Aquifer Diagnostic Analysis completed and incorporated to the TDA. 2. Prioritized actions supporting the conjunctive use and management of the aquifer system completed and submitted to the SAP development process.	As with the Lempa River basin, the understanding of the hydrological behaviour of the Esquipulas-Ocotepeque-Cital? trinational aquifer system is based on information generated from international cooperation projects and scientific agencies of national governments in the basin. For example, the IAEA study (2009) provides the baseline for understanding the behaviour of groundwater flow and aquifer boundaries. The GGRETA studies (2015) provide a more in-depth analysis of the groundwater flow and provides insights on shared and transboundary water management problems. El Salvador, through the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN), provides information on river level, flow and weather information for the region. The National	1. (Y2-Q1) SADA completed and incorporated to TDA. (ES, P) 2. (Y2-Q1) Prioritization of actions supporting the conjunctive use and management of the system completed. (P) (Y3-Q1) Prioritization of actions submitted to the SAP development process. (P)	Core and complementary studies, including groundwater levels and aquifer delineation. Published SADA available on project website.	A: Effective participation of national and local stakeholders in the SADA process. A: Continued commitment of governments to endorse evidence-based diagnoses.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Component 2: Enhancing integrated water resources management governance in the Lempa Basin.					

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 2.1. Existing basin-wide joint cooperation mechanism strengthened.	1. Number of legislative proposals included in the SAP and number of local legislative proposals to close gaps on water governance including gender considerations presented to Congress and local councils in each country. 2. Number of municipalities that adopt local cross-sectoral policies within the Lempa River basin. 3. Number of national cross-sectoral policies that foster coherence between water security and sector specific development objectives presented by the CTPT and Inter-ministerial Committees to the executive power in each country.	Plan Trifinio is an institution based on an international treaty signed by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras and approved by their respective national congresses. Its highest authoritative body is the Trinational Commission of the Trifinio Plan (CTPT) established in 1997, led by the Vice Presidents of Guatemala and El Salvador, as well as a designated spokesman to the presidency of Honduras. This structure gives it an adequate political status to influence policy making at the national and local levels. However, IWRM and effective policy advocacy capacities need to be strengthened within the Plan Trifinio so it can lead the transformational change required to attain water security in the Lempa River basin. Its jurisdiction is restricted to the upper basin, so complementary institutional	1. (Y3-Q1) 3 Proposals presented to national congresses.(Y 3-Q1) 10 local councils receive proposals. (P) (Y4-Q2) 20 local councils receive proposals. (P) 2. (Y3-Q3) 6 municipalities adopt local cross-sectoral policies. (Y4-Q3) 6 municipalities adopt local cross-sectoral policies. (P) 3. (Y3-Q4) 3 national proposals presented to the executive powers. (P)	Documents of legislative proposals presented for approval. Policy and strategy documents presented for approval. Official IWRM policy documents. Transboundary Cooperation Agreement Official Protocol, Directives and meeting minutes. Project reports.	A: CTPT commitment to policy advocacy and incidence across sectors and government levels. A: National and subnational governments' willingness to incorporate IWRM in their agendas. A: Legislative institutions' willingness to include IWRM legal proposals in their agendas.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 2.1.1 A comprehensive inventory of national/regional legislative instruments and institutional frameworks and an assessment of countries' capacity to implement IWRM approaches	1. An inventory of regional and national water legislative instruments and institutional frameworks of the Lempa basin region completed, including gap analyses. 2. Number of local and national legislative proposals to close governance gaps including gender considerations prepared. 3. Number of national assessments of IWRM capacity [reports] completed [and made available]. 4. Number of IWRM national capacity strengthening proposals to be included in the SAP.	Plan Trifinio (PT) has compiled national inventories and legal analyses on environmental and land registry legislation that need to be updated since they were conducted a decade ago. These also need to be completed for the lower Lempa basin. No comprehensive gap analysis is available. However, it is acknowledged by the local governments and PT that there is a lack of adequate regulations for water use and treatment regulations and related enforcement actions, as well as a need for stronger regulations dealing with the use of agrochemicals. The need for better drinking water quality monitoring and standards is also highlighted. Inventories on water management institutional frameworks are partial and, apart from IWRM scores for SDG 6, there are no thorough national capacity	1. (Y2-Q1) Regional inventory of water legislative instruments and institutional frameworks including a gap analysis completed. (P) (Y2-Q1) 3 National inventories of water legislative instruments and institutional frameworks including gap analyses completed. (P) 2. (Y2-Q4) 6 Legislative proposals prepared (3 local and 3 national). (P) 3. (Y2-Q1) 3 National IWRM capacity assessments completed. (P) 4. (Y2-Q1) 3 National IWRM national capacity strengthening proposals to be included in the SAP. (P)	Expert and project reports.	A: Full participation of national and local stakeholders in order to collect information for the inventories and assessments. A: Effective engagement of local water governance institutions and CSO in capacity assessment and enhancement processes.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 2.1.2 Operational national and regional inter-ministerial committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force for the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region	1. Level of operation of the Inter-ministerial Committees, the IWRM working group, and the hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force. 2. Number of national and local cross-sectoral policy proposals endorsed by the Inter-ministerial Committees. 3. Percentage of women-held positions in the Inter-ministerial Committees? IWRM working group and taskforce.	Currently, there are no national Inter-ministerial Committees on IWRM. Therefore, the proposed operational national Inter-ministerial Committees, including a working group on IWRM, and a basin/region-wide multisector hydroclimatic resources monitoring task force for the Lempa Basin and Trifinio region will be novel mechanisms for the region. They will strengthen water governance and PT?s capacity to cooperate and engage with different sectors to promote sound investments in the region as required by an IWRM approach. At the regional level, the Central American Integration System (SICA) holds different sector Secretariats and specialized institutions including SE-CCAD (Environment and Development Commission) and CCRH	1. (Y2-Q1 on) National/Regional inter-ministerial committees meet at least semi-annually. (Y2-Q2) IWRM working group and monitoring task force meets at least biannually. (P) 2. (Y3-Q3) At least 3 national proposals of cross-sectoral policies endorsed by the Inter-ministerial Committees. (P) 3. (Y2-Q1 on) 40% of women held positions in Inter-ministerial Committees? IWRM working group and taskforce. (P)	Inter-ministerial Committees reports and official documents. Multi-sector monitoring task force reports and official communications. Minutes of meetings and membership registers for Inter-ministerial Committees.	A: Continued political commitment of Ministries and sector institutions in each country to support the IWRM approach. A: Proactive policy advocacy of the CTPT. A: Gender equality awareness of national governments observed in the establishment of committees. A: Inter-ministerial Committees are made operational within the project?s lifespan.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 2.1.3 A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (Protocol/Directives) promoting joint management of water resources in the Lempa basin, developed through the implementation of a transboundary conjunctive use aquifer pilot project.	1. Transboundary aquifer conjunctive use pilot fully operational and lessons learned incorporated to the TCA protocol and directives. 2. Area under improved management (ha). 3. Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (Protocol / Directives including effective information sharing) mainstreamed into the SAP and investment plan.	Considering Plan Trifinio?s jurisdiction is restricted to the upper Lempa basin, there is a need to develop mutually-agreed complementary institutional arrangements that will guide IWRM implementation within the entire basin as part of the SAP. A Transboundary Cooperation Agreement (TCA) will contribute to this process by facilitating Plan Trifinio's replication of good practices and lessons learned and by fostering cooperation mechanisms and institutional strengthening in the middle and lower basins. The TCA will incorporate main findings from the SADA tested and validated through a conjunctive use pilot in the transboundary Ocotepeque-Cital? aquifer in the upper Lempa basin. The pilot will identify mutually beneficial directives and protocols based on consensual agreement	1. (Y3-Q2) Transboundary aquifer conjunctive use pilot fully operational and lessons learned incorporated to the TCA. (P) (Y3-Q3) Protocol and directives on IWRM endorsed. (P) 2. (Y3-Q2) 1,200 hectares under improved management, including through improved joint monitoring and management of surface water and groundwater resources (contributes to GEF core indicator 4). (SR) 3. (Y3-Q3) TCA protocols / directives on IWRM included in the SAP (ES, P) (Y3-Q3) TCA recommendations on investment priorities included in the SAP and investment plan. (P)	Official TCA published, with its Protocol and Directives. Meeting minutes documenting decisions related to structure and content of the TCA.	Continued political commitment to engage in high level transboundary cooperation on IWRM.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 2.1.4 - **National and regional agencies trained to drive national and regional reforms on IWRM**	1. Number of capacity building programmes on IWRM reforms for national and regional agencies and the Plan Trifinio's managerial and technical staff designed, pilot tested and made available for replication. 2. Number of people trained (by gender, institution and staff level). 3. Percentage of attendees certified in the capacity building programmes (by gender, institution and staff level).	National and regional public agencies as well as the Plan Trifinio staff require a capacity building programme to empower them to drive reforms on IWRM. The programme will be an innovative massive open online course (MOOC) providing an introduction to the basic scientific principles of IWRM and examples of the basin-wide benefits that can be generated from their application, an overview of the water-food-energy nexus approach, and the enabling environment of policies, legal frameworks and institutional arrangements for IWRM. Findings of TDA studies and reports will be discussed in this context, promoting creative thinking on IWRM policy reform priorities among participants. Finally, the course will be incorporated to the Knowledge Portal for future rounds and improvement during and after	1. (Y2-Q2) 2 capacity building programmes on IWRM. (Y2-Q3) 1 capacity building programme on IWRM. (P) 2. 250 people attend each programme (of which at least 40% women. disaggregated by institution and staff level) (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P) 3. 60% of people certified for each programme (by gender, institution and staff level). (P)	National, Plan Trifinio and expert reports. Programme records (attendance, participant scores, certifications granted).	A: Full participation of stakeholders and Plan Trifinio actors in the training programmes. A: Continued commitment of political and stakeholders to support IWRM reforms.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 2.2: An agreed way forward for the Lempa tri-national basin to support environmentally sustainable development of the Trifinio region and its water resources.	1. Number of countries endorsing the SAP (2024-2035) for the Lempa River basin at the highest level. 2. Percentage of SAP implementation budget tentatively secured through letters of interest from donor roundtables.	To date, transboundary cooperation among El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras has focused primarily on the upper Lempa basin. The upper basin is located within the Trifinio region and benefits from Plan Trifinio?s coordinated programme of tri-national actions promoting sustainable development with a focus on local scale production systems. However, its interventions have historically been piecemeal and sector-based, undertaken by multiple actors in parallel due mainly to constraints associated with IWRM capacity and water governance. These interventions have lacked the comprehensive approach required to enable a cross-sectoral, public and private joint management of water and other natural resources. The middle and	1. (Y4-Q1) SAP endorsed at the ministerial and presidential level by all three countries. (P) 2. (Y4-Q3) At least 10% of SAP implementation budget tentatively secured through letters of interest from donor roundtables. (P)	Endorsed SAP. Plan Trifinio regional and national reports. Finalized financial strategy and investment plan for the SAP. Reports of the donor roundtables. Documentation of letters of interest.	A: Continued political commitment to engage in high level transboundary cooperation for the SAP and on IWRM, evidenced through endorsement of the SAP at the ministerial/presidential level. A: The SAP?s financing strategy and investment plan succeed in attracting potential donors and co-financing partners.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output: 2.2.1: Strategic Action Programme (SAP) 2024-2035 [Endorsed at the ministerial/presidential level] including structural and non-structural measures, policy recommendations, a communication and data sharing strategy, a robust financing strategy and modus operandi for attracting private sector interests, as appropriate.	1. Number of national consultations on goals, objectives and actions for the SAP. 2. Number of regional consultations for countries to mutually agree on the goals, objectives and actions for the SAP.	Planning for sustainable development and natural resources management in the basin occurs within a patchwork of institutional frameworks at different scales. This includes tri-national actions of Plan Trifinio, interventions of national and local government institutions, initiatives of civil society organizations and multilateral and bilateral cooperation projects. These have been mostly parallel sector-based interventions at scale, thus not sufficient to transform water and land management practices in the basin to reduce poverty and protect vital ecosystem services. The preparation of a SAP with a strong IWRM focus for the Lempa River basin holds the potential to initiate this transformation by providing a platform for cooperation at the basin level which does not currently exist. The SAP process	1. (Y3-Q1) 6 National SAP stakeholder consultations organized (two in each country). (P) 2. (Y3-Q2) 2 Regional SAP workshops bringing together the three countries. (P)	Full-fledged SAP document and SAP Summary for Policy Makers in Spanish and English. Project reports. Plan Trifinio regional and national reports. Project website.	A: Continued political commitment of national governments and agencies to support the SAP for the Lempa River basin. R: Uncertainty regarding climate change impacts on the region (TDA and SAP potentially affected).

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 2.2.2: SAP investment plan (2024-2035), including feasibility analyses and environmental impact assessments for water infrastructure (traditional as well as small-scale nature-based solutions), and sustainability strategy for the Trifinio region inclusive of donor roundtables.	1. A long-term investment plan for the SAP with its sustainability strategy formulated, including prioritized lines of action for water infrastructure, including small-scale nature-based solutions and medium-scale water provision and treatment infrastructure for the Lempa River basin. 2. Number of feasibility studies completed and made available 3. Number of donor roundtables undertaken to mobilize resources to fund the investment plan?s prioritized lines of action for years 2024-2027.	To date, long range development plans in the Lempa River basin have not succeeded in revealing the full set of potential benefits that a basin-wide strategy for sustainable management of water, land and related resources could generate. Consequently, stakeholders in the basin have not been able to attract the necessary investments to capitalize on these opportunities. For this reason, no long-term investment plan for the sustainable development of the Lempa River basin and its natural resources has been established. Investments in water infrastructure ? particularly to improve water quality and preserve ecosystem services ? will be crucial for such a plan. The results of the TWAP River Basin Assessment indicate that the Lempa River basin experiences high risks for water	1. (Y3-Q4) SAP investment plan finalized and approved. (P) 2. (Y3-Q3) 12 feasibility studies and environmental and social assessments completed for appropriate number of water infrastructure projects and nature-based solutions pre-identified for possible inclusion in the SAP. (P) 3. (Y4-Q2) First donor roundtable. (Y4-Q4) Second donor roundtable. (P)	Project reports. Plan Trifinio regional and national reports Project website.	A: Continued political commitment to support investments in the Lempa basin. A: Multilateral and bilateral agencies support IWRM prioritized investments. R: Lack of sustainable financing for future implementation of the Strategic Action Programme.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Component 3: Demonstrating the feasibility and cost of innovative IWRM solutions.					

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 3.1. Increased understanding of the impacts & feasibility of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks & building ecosystem resilience.	1. Number of demonstration projects implemented, and their lessons learned included in the SAP Action Plan ready for replication and upscaling 2. Area of landscape under improved management (has) as a result of Demonstration projects 3. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnic group as a result of demonstration projects	Previous programmes implemented by PT together with GIZ and KfW (inter alia. Water and Forests, Water and Basins) as well as different Commonwealths, CSO and grass roots organizations have built local capacities in sustainable management and biodiversity conservation. Social capital is another asset as a result of these processes. However, these experiences require enhancing their knowledge and adopting an IWRM approach to implement: i) innovative remedial actions following ecosystem based adaptative practices and nature-based solutions; ii) financial community-based initiatives to foster ecosystem services; iii) sustainable closed-loop cycle coffee production systems. Also, the region lacks a learning and applied research hub on water security and IWRM management	1. (Y3-Q4) 4 demonstration projects implemented. (P) (Y4-Q1) 4 projects included in the SAP Action Plan ready for replication and upscaling. (P) 2. (Y3-Q3) 7,800 hectares under improved management (contributes to GEF core indicator 4) (SR) 3. (Y3-Q3) 9,000 direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender and ethnic group (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P)	National, CTPT and municipality reports. Project reports	A: Continued political, private sector and local commitment to understand IWRM benefits and consolidate partnerships to undertake the demonstration projects R: Insufficient engagement of local communities and the private sector

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
3.1.1 Effectiveness of IWRM approaches in minimizing environmental risks & building ecosystem resilience demonstrated, results documented and disseminated to key stakeholders for replication. - ***a. Sustainability camps at San Francisco del Valle, targeting Indigenous Communities, women-led organizations, CSOs and local water management bodies.***	1. Number of lectures on sustainable production and regenerative agriculture. Number of IWRM and Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) one-week courses covered in the sustainability camps. (courses and lectures will include gender considerations, women leadership in IWRM, and traditional Indigenous knowledge) 2. Number of training workshops on sustainable production and IWRM practices held at the sustainability camps. 3. Number of people trained at the sustainability camps (by gender and ethnic group). 4. Percentage of participants certified in workshops (by gender and staff level).	San Francisco del Valle hosts an Experimental Centre which has recently undergone a major overhaul led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Grazing of Honduras and its Agricultural Science and Technology Department (DICTA). The European Union through the Eurosan project, the Government of Taiwan and San Francisco?s municipal government have financed the refurbishment of administrative and field facilities and its operation, focused up to date on commercial agriculture. However, in order to develop Sustainability Camps, San Francisco?s Experimental Centre must undergo a series of changes and innovations. To start, it needs to adopt sustainable energy, closed-loop cycle, water efficient technologies and facilities that will be showcased and taught. Ecosystem-based Adaptation	1. (Y3-Q2) 4 IWRM and EbA courses (2/ year). (Y3-Q2) 12 lectures on sustainable production, regenerative agriculture, women leadership, and traditional Indigenous knowledge (6/year). (P) 2. (Y2-Q3) 2 workshops on sustainable production and IWRM practices held (1/ year). (P) 3. 200 Participants in courses 600 Participants in lectures 100 Participants in workshops (Of which at least 40% women and 5% Indigenous People) (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P) 4. 60% of participants certified per	Course/lecture materials. Project reports. Project website and Knowledge Portal. Monitoring field visits of the M&E Project Unit. Attendance and certification records. Systematization documents published. Manuals published.	A: Communities fully engaged in the implementation of the demonstration projects. A: Communities express need for workshops at sustainability camps. A: Private sector and governments support demonstration projects.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
b. Water-use efficiency and conservation in the coffee industry, promoting the closed-loop cycle approach for sustainable production.	1. Coffee production systems implementing a closed loop cycle approach (# of hectares under improved management and # of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender). 2. Volume of water not contaminated due to close loop cycle practices (m^3). 3. Reduced consumption of water due to close loop cycle practices (m^3/ton of coffee cherries processed). 4. Closed-loop monitoring system and verification system tested and ready for up scaling.	PT has been promoting in recent years the adoption of responsible coffee production with support of GIZ, KfW, and coffee organizations such as Hanns Neumann Stiftung as well as local Coffee Growers Cooperatives. Ongoing programmes such as ProtCaf?s are leading local efforts in the Trifinio region focused on small producers to which they provide technical and commercial assistance. On this ground, a closed loop cycle approach will contribute directly to advance in the sustainability pathway of coffee production. Selected cooperatives of small producers that gather basic good practices are ideal to incorporate innovative closed loop practices that use water efficiently, do not pollute water courses with organic or chemical by-products, contribute to regenerate and conserve soils	1. (Y3-Q1) 300 ha under improved management (contributes to GEF core indicator 4). (SR) 1,000 beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (at least 50% women) (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P) 2. (Y3-Q1) 30% daily BOD5 load reduction per kg of coffee processed in participating coffee facilities. (SR) 3. (Y2-Q4) 40% reduction in water consumption per tonne of coffee (cherries) processed (with respect to the baseline) in participating coffee facilities where honey processing will be installed (# m^3/ton of coffee cherries processed). (SR) 4. (Y4-Q1) Traceability and ?closed-loop quality?	Project reports. Project website and Knowledge Portal. Field measurements and monitoring visits of the M&E Project Unit. Systematization documents published. Replication manuals published. Existing system integrated into the DMSS.	A: Communities fully engaged in the implementation of the demonstration projects. A: Private sector and local governments support demonstration projects. A: Local organizations are able to adopt new digital technology.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
c. Innovative and sustainable financial community-based water funds and microcredits schemes for the Lempa River basin to promote practices that avoid natural resources degradation.	1. Number of financial community-based initiatives to protect ecosystem services at a micro-basin level implemented. 2. Beneficiaries of community-based initiatives (by gender). 3. Area under improved management (ha).	Local conservation and sustainable management of key micro-basins to protect their ecosystem services were specially promoted by GIZ Water and Forests Programme. Some of these initiatives, led by Local Water Boards, Social Community Development Associations and local communities (users) included basic financial community-based mechanisms that are worth addressing due to their social acceptance and appropriation as is the case of the Fondo Verde in Esquipulas, Guatemala. Even though fragile on technical grounds, lacking a formal structure and adequate monitoring capacity, these experiences represent a foundation to leverage global benefits with a GEF IW increment. Among other aspects to be reinforced are: i) the financial, legal and institutional sustainability of	1. (Y3-Q1) 1 water fund designed and (Y3-Q4) created and included in the SAP investment plan. (P) (Y3-Q1) 1 ecosystem services microcredit scheme fully operational (Y3-Q4) included in the SAP investment plan. (P) 2. (Y3-Q1) 3,000 beneficiaries (50% of women) of initiatives disaggregated by gender (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P) 3. (Y3-Q1) 5,000 hectares under improved management (contributes to GEF core indicator 4). (SR)	Project reports. Project website and Knowledge Portal. Field measurements and monitoring visits of the M&E Project Unit. Systematization documents published. Replication manuals published.	A: Communities fully engaged in the implementation of the demonstration projects. A: Stakeholders accept incentives-based financial mechanisms or payment for ecosystem services. A: Private sector and local governments support demonstration projects.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
d. Remedial actions, improving water resources management at local levels including headwaters protection, ecosystem restoration, riverine protection, rain harvesting and water-wise stewardship in agricultural practices.	1. Area covered by improved water resource management remedial action packages (ha). 2. Beneficiaries of remedial actions (by gender, ethnic group).	PT through the GIZ Programme has promoted remedial actions at the local level specifically designed to reduce erosion. However, remedial actions aimed at improving water resources management are still incipient and need to be widely implemented across the basin through the SAP. For this purpose, nature-based packages intended to reduce contamination, stabilize riverbanks, restore key riparian ecosystems, treat water and promote its efficient use altogether protecting water provision and regulation, will be developed. Among these, restoration for headwaters protection, , infiltration trenches, riverine protection, drinking water intake protection and drinking water treatment, fog catchers for fire control, rain harvesting and flood control infiltration will be undertaken. Selected	1. (Y3-Q1) 2,500 ha under improved management through applied remedial actions (contributes to GEF core indicator 4).. (SR) 2. (Y3-Q1) 3,500 beneficiaries (by gender [50 % of women], ethnic group) (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P)	Project reports. Project website and Knowledge Portal. Field measurements and monitoring visits of the M&E Project Unit. Systematization documents published. Replication manuals published.	A: Communities fully engaged in the implementation of the demonstration projects. A: Private sector and local governments support demonstration projects.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 3.1.2: **Local communities, CSO and other key stakeholders trained and exposed to grass root IWRM processes and opportunities.**	1. Number of Demonstration projects webinars and workshops carried out. 2. Number of people that attend webinars and workshops (disaggregated by gender and ethnic group).	Lessons from previous Plan Trifinio and Commonwealth projects evidence that good practices have tended to stay at the local level by the direct beneficiaries within a specific micro-basin without even being known by their neighbours, a situation exacerbated across national borders. In order to overcome this limitation and promote cooperation and knowledge sharing among local communities, demonstration projects will include webinars and workshops to highlight the experiences and lessons acquired during their implementation. Local transboundary communities and CSO will participate and be invited to evidence the feasibility of grass root processes and opportunities that the TDA-SAP will bring for replicating successful experiences. Key stakeholders from governments, bilateral and	1. (Y2-Q3) 2 webinars and 2 workshops. (Y3-Q3) 2 webinars and 2 workshops. (Y4-Q3) 2 webinars and 2 workshops. (P) 2. (Y2-Q3) 200 participants (Y3-Q3) 200 participants (Y4-Q3) 200 participants (Of which at least 40% women and 5% Indigenous People) (contributes to GEF core indicator 11). (P)	Project reports. Project website and Knowledge Portal. Attendance records.	A: Communities and key stakeholders express interest in webinars and workshops.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Component 4: Water resources monitoring programmes for IWRM decision-making, and facilitation of information exchange within the Lempa Basin.					

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 4.1. **Lempa Basin regional, national and local stakeholders access information and actively contribute with IWRM data actions to manage water security threats.**	1. Institutional commitment and financial resources secured to ensure the continued maintenance and use of the Knowledge portal. 2. Percentage of local water investment decisions made employing the Decision-Making Support System (DMSS) in the Lempa basin. 3. Percentage of Lempa basin municipalities and commonwealth institutions using the DMSS to formulate management responses for floods and droughts, taking into account climate change scenarios. 4. Percentage of Lempa basin municipalities? IWRM policy decisions taken using the DMSS 5. Percentage of farmers in the Trifinio region subscribing to the PIACT weather forecasting service	There are no comprehensive technical instruments in place at present to provide centralised, open access to current data, information and capacity building tools on IWRM and natural resources management in the Lempa River basin. Likewise, no decision support systems are jointly used by public authorities in the region to support policy design and management decisions. Commonwealth institutions and the majority of the 212 Lempa small municipalities (collectively with more than 800,000 inhabitants) acknowledge the need for these kinds of systematic tools to overcome ad-hoc costly efforts and to consolidate and provide access to information for planning and policy purposes. Information captured in the TDA, including the SADA and a set of key thematic assessments, will feed into and underpin a Knowledge	1. (Y4-Q2) Stated commitment and budget provisions confirmed by CTPT for the Knowledge Portal's sustainability beyond project completion. (P) 2. (Y4-Q4) 10% of local water investment decisions made employing the DMSS. (P) 3. (Y4-Q1) 30% of municipalities (63/212) and all commonwealth institutions of the Lempa Basin use the DMSS. (Y4-Q4) 50%. (P) 4. (Y4-Q2) 20% of the IWRM policy municipal decisions are taken using the system. (Y4-Q4) 30%. (P) 5. (Y4-Q4) 10% of the farmers in the region subscribe to PIACT and receive detailed weather information by the end of the project.	CTPT statement and budget provisions for Knowledge Portal. Project reports. Internet-based tool traffic and info download counters. Municipal IWRM policy and budget documents. PIACT server logs documenting number of users requesting weather forecasts and related information.	A: Continued commitment and demand of stakeholders to actively use the decision support tools and systems to inform IWRM decision-making.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.1.1 A Knowledge Portal with access to the evidence base for the TDA, the results of the IWRM demonstration projects and IWRM training resources.	1. Knowledge Portal [including *access to TDA data, SADA, assessments, geographical data and information from the regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring*] designed, available online and accessible from the project website. 2. Number of annual visits to the Knowledge Portal.	At present, there is no technical instrument that provides comprehensive, centralised, open access to the knowledge assets associated with natural resources in the basin. Trifinio?s Geoportal provides geographical information on some dimensions of the basin's natural resources, but not does not sufficiently address many spatial aspects, such as soil distributions, land registries, river degree and flow, geological maps, among others. The *Centro Universitario de Oriente* (CUNORI) of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala manages SINTET, a trinational information portal that compiles information from the Geoportal and the SIMSAN (Trifinio food security monitoring system) and hosts a digital library. This library provides access to	1. (Y3-Q2) 95% a month uptime. (Y3-Q2) 100% of the collected information by the regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring and 100% of the maps prepared by the project are accessible through the Knowledge Portal. (Y3-Q2) 100% of the studies with a didactic summary and interactive tools, courses, MOOCs and results of the IWRM demonstration projects (with tool kits and manuals) are accessible through the Knowledge Portal. (P) 2. (Y4-Q4) 10,000 annual visits to the Knowledge Portal. (P)	Knowledge Portal development reports. Website monitoring service.	A: National experts participate fully in the development of the Knowledge Portal. A: The Knowledge Portal is managed by an institution that can provide long term operation and maintenance. A: Internet service operates adequately. A: Governments agree to provide open access to TDA baseline information.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.1.2 Regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring in the Lempa River basin	1. Regional framework for integrated hydroclimatic resources monitoring developed and operational. 2. Percentage of indicators with updated information from the countries? systems. 3. Percentage of indicators with updated information from the aquifer pilot?s monitoring systems. 4. Percentage of TDA-SADA baseline indicators updated annually.	There are no technical instruments to consolidate the existing hydroclimatic resources monitoring data collected by public authorities, research institutions or other organisations in the basin. Consequently, it is not possible to make evidence-based decisions on water resources management at the basin level, which represents a significant barrier to the implementation of IWRM approaches. Each country manages its own set of meteorological and hydrological services, however the data and information they generate is not sufficient to monitor the basin as a whole.	1. (Y2-Q4) Regional framework developed and operational. (ES) 2. (Y3-Q4 on) 90% of indicators considered have information not older than a year. (ES) 3. (Y3-Q4 on) 90% of the aquifer pilot?s indicators have information not older than a year. (ES) 4. (Y3-Q3 on) 90% of the TDA-SADA indicators have information not older than a year. (ES)	Website monitoring service. Reports from the CTPT. Periodic M&E field visits.	R: There is inadequate sharing of hydroclimatic monitoring data and information among national governments. A: Countries? monitoring stations, wells and gauges are maintained properly.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.1.3 Decision-Making Support System (DMSS) with access to data, information and analysis tools to support decision-making on IWRM in the Lempa River basin.	1. Protocols on data harmonisation and sharing are developed. 2. DMSS is developed and operational. 3. Status of sustainability plan for DMSS. 4. Number of training workshops for the main users of the DMSS.	At present, most decisions about the use of water resources in the transboundary Lempa basin are made at the national or local level in the basin states, based on political and social interest and pressure. Furthermore, there is not an effective management instrument that centralizes access to relevant data from the three countries, meaning that these decisions are taken without a clear understanding of the full set of environmental, social and economic consequences at the basin level. Together, these conditions represent major barriers to achieving the overarching goals of IWRM and consequently, water security in the basin. The DMSS for the Lempa River basin will empower decision makers in the basin to make more informed decisions about the use of water resources. It will operate as a	1. (Y3-Q2) Protocols on data harmonization and sharing developed and agreed with countries. (P, ES) 2. (Y3-Q3) DMSS operational and hosted/maintained by Plan Trifinio. (P, ES) 3. (Y3-Q3) Sustainability ensured through commitment secured from Plan Trifinio to maintain the DMSS for at least four years after the close of the project. (P) 4. (Y4-Q2) 3 Training workshops (one in each country) for the main users of the DMSS. (P)	DMSS development reports. Website monitoring service.	R: Countries not willing to share data and comply with the quality assurance measures that may be proposed for the DMSS. A: Internet service at municipalities is adequate to operate the internet tool.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.1.4 IT platform to harness, manage and store data and host the DMSS; enhancements to the PIACT to strengthen climate resilience of communities; and development of a basin assessment tool to support analyses for the TDA and SAP -	1. Geographic scope and density of PIACT?s network is increased and its forecasting horizon extended to at least three months. 2. New PIACT module to provide climate smart recommendations for farmers based on weather projections and accurate climate data is implemented and operational (% of weeks with information sent to users). 3. Number of informational meetings organised to inform relevant basin stakeholders about the PIACT. 4. Basin modelling and simulation tool developed and operational for use in the development of the TDA and the SAP. 5. IT platform to harness, manage and store data and to host the DMSS.	The PIACT provides mainly short-range weather predictions using a limited number of weather monitoring stations in the basin. CUNORI and Plan Trifinio in Guatemala support the Agroclimatic Committee which provides technical advice to farmers? associations based on weather forecasts. El Salvador?s weather service provides real-time information on weather and river monitoring in the region, however, those of Guatemala and Honduras do not. There is currently no common tool used by public authorities to model the behaviour of natural resources in the basin and the natural and human processes that affect them. The lack of such a tool prevents authorities from making full and effective use of available environmental and socioeconomic data for management decisions.	1. PIACT?s geographic scope is extended to the entire Lempa River basin, its forecasting horizon is extended to at least three months and it is connected to 80% of all compatible weather monitoring stations in the basin. (P) 2. (Y3-Q2) Climate smart recommendations for farmers are developed and being delivered through the PIACT. (Y4-Q1) 95% level of service. (P) 3. (Y3-Q4) 9 informational meetings (3 per country) organised to inform relevant basin stakeholders about the PIACT. (P) 4. (Y1-Q3) Basin assessment tool developed and operational. (P, ES)	PIACT server logs documenting number of users requesting weather forecasts and related information.	R: Lack of interest and therefore registration in the PIACT. R: Information is not understood or considered useful by farmers.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Outcome 4.2 Enhanced application and visibility of the project and the IWRM approach in the Lempa Basin.	1. Local and regional stakeholders? level of understanding about water security and the IWRM approach, as captured by a survey score (by type of stakeholder, gender, ethnic group). 2. Number of award applications prepared to potentially draw regional and global attention to project results and innovative approaches.	Currently, there is low level of awareness among water users and other stakeholders in the Lempa Basin (and the Trifinio region) about the benefits of IWRM approaches. This is a symptom of the wider challenge associated with the low degree of implementation of IWRM in the three countries (evidenced in their self-reported assessments for SDG indicator 6.5.1). At the same time, relatively few interventions in the basin are currently tackling water challenges through the application of integrated water management approaches at the basin level (notable exceptions are the Plan Trifinio programmes focusing on the interface between forest management and water resources management). Consequently, there are limited opportunities for communities, governments, the private sector and other stakeholders to	1. Y3-Q2: 40% of satisfactory understanding based on survey score. Y4-Q4: 50% of satisfactory understanding based on survey score. (P) 2. Y4-Q4: At least one award application prepared (e.g., World Water Week prizes, knowledge management award schemes, awards of the International Water Association, international development awards, ?). (P)	Survey on understanding of water security and IWRM approach and actions implemented by the project. Completed award application package(s).	A: Stakeholders commit to promote the IWRM approach in the Lempa River basin.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.2.1 Building capacity of basin stakeholders on IWRM though communication, awareness building and educational programs. **a. IWRM educational programmes, at least 2, for local communities, universities, secondary schools, local governments and other stakeholders.** **b. Engagement and communication campaign on IWRM benefits in the Lempa River basin.** **c. Nature-based tourism/water efficiency and conservation promotional material and training for the private sector.**	1. Number of IWRM local educational programmes developed, validated and made available for replication 2. Number of participants in IWRM local educational programmes (by gender, ethnic group and stakeholder type). 3. Percentage of participants certified in the local IWRM educational programmes (by gender, ethnic group and stakeholder type). 4. Communication and awareness building campaign on IWRM and project results prepared. 5. Ecotourism/IWRM promotional guides published. 6. Training workshops for private sector hotels on water conservation and efficiency practices undertaken.	Tools for teaching young people about the value of water resources and their stewardship are not currently mainstreamed in the curricula of the basin?s schools or universities. Neither are the principles and tools to implement IWRM effectively covered in training programmes targeting local governments and civil society organizations. The OAS has developed a set of relevant educational tools through its Water and Education Programme that will be adapted for this purpose for the general public along the Lempa Basin. In this way, the project will deliver three types of IWRM training programmes tailored to the different needs of stakeholders in the basin: one for the national and regional agencies focused on IWRM reforms (Output 2.1.4); sustainability camps focused on rural producers and	1. Y3-Q1: 3 educational programmes delivered to priority stakeholder groups. (P) 2. Y3-Q1: 150 participants in IWRM educational programmes of which at least 40% women and 5% Indigenous People. (P) 3. Y3-Q1: 60% of participants certified as having a basic level of understanding of the value of IWRM approaches. (P) 4. Y2-Q2: Communication and awareness building campaign on IWRM benefits and project results designed. Y4-Q2: Communication and awareness building campaign on IWRM benefits and project results fully executed. (P) 5. Y3-Q1: IWRM promotional guides published and delivered to basin?s	Project reports. CTPT reports. Attendance records and results of stakeholder capacity assessments. Ecotourism publications.	A: Experts, communities and private sector fully engaged in building awareness on IWRM for the Lempa basin. A: Stakeholders demand for educational activities and communication activities.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.2.2: Sharing project results and contributing to the GEF knowledge base through IW:LEARN, including a project website, participation at International Waters Conferences and at least 3 Experience Notes.	1. Project website making effective use of IW:LEARN website toolkit. 2. Participation of project staff and country representatives at International Waters Conferences. 3. GEF IW Experience Notes or Results Notes published.	At present there is limited interaction between the stakeholders of the Lempa Basin (including the Plan Trifinio) and the IW:LEARN community. There is a need to take steps to establish the foundations for effective knowledge exchange to ensure that the results generated from the project are transmitted to the appropriate local, national, regional and global audience.	1. Y1-Q3: Project website online and regularly updated. (P) 2. Y2-Q4: Participation at IWC 11 (at least two project staff and three representatives from the basin states [one each from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala]). Y4-Q4: Participation at IWC 12 (at least two project staff and three representatives from the basin states [one each from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala]). (P) 3. Y4-Q3: 3 Experience or Results Notes prepared (in Spanish and English). (P)	CTPT and project reports. Conference proceedings and publication of Experience Notes. Project website.	A: Interest of local stakeholders on the project website for the Lempa basin. A: International Water Conferences interest in the project.

Outcome/Output	Indicators	Baseline	Key Project Targets	Sources of Verification	Risks (R) and Assumptions (A)
Output 4.2.3 Performance assessment to promote accountability, learning, feedback and knowledge sharing on results and lessons learned	1. PSC approval of inception report. 2. Timely submission of annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR). 3. Annual Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings convened. 4. Mid-Term Review completed. 5. PSC approval of terminal report.	The measurable impacts of previous interventions in the Lempa River basin addressing water and land management are difficult to assess on the basis of available reports. Furthermore, limitations on natural resources monitoring in the basin represent a barrier to evaluating the results of future interventions, including the benefits of IWRM implementation. The project?s monitoring and evaluation activities will ensure a rigorous and regular examination of the intervention to promote on-time delivery of expected results and inform adaptive management decisions, while also capitalizing on the new monitoring and knowledge management tools foreseen in Component 4.	1. Y1-Q1: Inception report approved by PSC. (P) 2. Y4-Q4: Four (4) annual Project Implementation Reviews (PIR) prepared. (P) 3. Y4-Q4: Four (4) Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings convened. (P) 4. Y3-Q1: Mid-Term Review completed. (P) 5. Y4-Q4: Project terminal report approved by PSC. (P)	Progress reports Results of evaluations	A: Execution partners contribute to collection of data and information on indicators in the results framework.

[1] T.B.D. = Numerical value to be determined during year one (Y1) by Project Coordination Unit. This applies to all baseline values or targets without a stated numerical value in the Results Framework.
[2] Demonstration Project?s targets will be revised during project inception as part of their update and detailed formulation.
[3] It is expected that the website works 95% of the time due to updates and maintenance.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

See CEO doc Annex B

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
1. STAP Overall Assessment	The tri-national Trifinio Plan has been in existence for over three decades. ? It is not adequately explained how the proposed project will affect change that is distinct from prior efforts in quality, scale or sustainability. ? There is no explicit theory of change provided, and it is not sufficiently clear how the national and regional-level objectives integrate with the objective of ?building community-based ecosystem resilience to climate change.? The PIF claims the Trinational Commission ?entirely lacks the institutional, financial, and technical capacity along with an integrated management framework to drive reforms in a holistic manner.? ? Cost reasoning rests on the likelihood of achieving a transformation, distinct from prior investments, so this needs to be more fully assessed. ? Transboundary governance benefits are plausible but need to be complemented with indicators to assess the magnitude of associated environmental benefits. ? Description of stakeholder roles is inadequate, including the opportunity for indigenous communities not only to benefit from services such as education programs but to substantively influence project design. ? Inadequate indication so far as to how lessons from earlier efforts have been integrated into the project design.	

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
2. Outputs: A description of the products and services which are expected to result from the project. ? Is the sum of the outputs likely to contribute to the outcomes?	Organization is clear. *Unclear how the ?innovative solutions? (Outcome 3) were selected or whether they are the most relevant.*	Demonstration projects have been designed as innovative solutions that apply IWRM and Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA) to tackle persistent environmental problems related to water depletion and contamination in the rural Lempa basin, which are considered major causes of water insecurity affecting the vulnerable population. Projects will promote innovative solutions to environmental problems, empower local stakeholders to implement these solutions, raise awareness amongst local communities about the benefits of IWRM and EbA approaches and mainstream gender equality. Stakeholders in the three countries will be engaged through participatory workshops, peer-to-peer knowledge exchanges, twinnings and horizontal cooperation among organisations, including Indigenous communities. Among the range of thematic areas presented at PIF stage the following were selected: (i) applied research and learning hubs on water security and IWRM management (Sustainability Camps) aimed at improving local communities? ability to adapt to climate variability and change while promoting sustainable livelihoods; (ii) sustainable closed-loop cycle coffee production systems; (iii) community-based financial initiatives (water funds and micro-credit schemes) to protect and maintain ecosystem services; and (iv) innovative remedial actions employing ecosystem-based adaptative technologies and practices. The prioritization of activities and locations for the four demonstration projects was undertaken in cooperation with Plan Trifinio?s technical staff and validated with field visits to ensure commitment from local beneficiaries during the project preparation phase, and was based on the following criteria: ? positive impact potential on water ecosystem services ? scalability and replicability ? contribution to community-based ecosystem resilience and adaptation to climate change ? poverty reduction ? gender equity ? communities? social cohesion, support for proposed activities and motivation for involvement

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
3. Project description: the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects ? Is the baseline identified clearly?	The baseline includes many different projects and actions. The PIF mentions 17 on-going and completed projects since 1992. The Trifinio Plan has been in existence for over three decades. The PIF notes that past project terminal evaluations encourage identification of financial options, and that local stakeholders be involved. They also mention a lack of strategic vision from the states to formulate policies or a shared management process. ? *Yet it is not adequately explained how the proposed project will affect change that is distinct from prior efforts in quality, scale or sustainability*.	The Lempa River basin is one of three primary river basins associated with the Trifinio region. Previous interventions in the region have been piecemeal and sector-based, undertaken by multiple actors in parallel and without a recognition of the need to use the river basin as the appropriate unit for integrated management of water and other natural resources. The proposed project represents a departure from ?business as usual? in the region, with its strong focus on IWRM and basin-level management, and its engagement of key stakeholders from government, civil society and the private sector in a variety of governance and capacity building activities at multiple scales (local, national, transnational, etc.). Furthermore, the preparation of a science-based TDA and a SAP that promotes IWRM as a holistic solution to challenges in the Lempa River basin together hold the potential to set the region on a new course for sustainability and provide a platform for active cooperation at the basin level which does not currently exist.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
4. Project description The proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project. ? What is the Theory of Change?	? *No explicit theory of change provided*. The project aims to enhance tri-national cooperation for the management of water resources; strengthen national and regional institutions, increase their capacity to manage water security and ecosystem challenges and create awareness. ? *It is not sufficiently clear how the national and regional-level objectives integrate with the objective of ?building community based ecosystem resilience to climate change.?*	Building community-based ecosystem resilience to climate change will be accomplished along two primary lines of action in the project. First, local communities and the private sector will be empowered through IWRM capacity building and demonstration projects to improve their stewardship of water and land resources. They will gradually build an understanding of how their actions can influence the achievement of the environmental and socioeconomic goals shared among the basin stakeholders. Second, the actions devoted to the TDA and SAP will result in an enhanced legal and policy framework for environmental governance, in which local communities ? now capacitated and engaged in the process ? can contribute. Moreover, improvements to the basin?s monitoring of water resources and weather conditions and new decision support systems will promote a culture of wise resource management and an ability to better predict and prepare for the conditions that are anticipated to occur according to climate change scenarios for the basin.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
5. Project description incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEF trust fund, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing ? GEF trust fund: will the proposed incremental activities lead to the delivery of global environmental benefits?	? The PIF claims the Trinational Commission ?entirely lacks the institutional, financial, and technical capacity along with an integrated management framework to drive reforms in a holistic manner.? *Cost reasoning rests on the likelihood of achieving a transformation, distinct from prior investments, so this needs to be more fully assessed.*	The underlying approach for the project represents a departure from prior investments, in that it embraces a concerted, cross-sectoral IWRM approach to water resources management involving local, national and regional governing bodies, as well as stakeholders from civil society and the private sector. This new approach will reveal the full set of potential benefits that a basin-wide strategy for sustainable management of water, land and related resources can generate, and is anticipated to attract the necessary investments to capitalize on these opportunities in the context of the SAP investment plan. The GEF increment will enable this transformation by (1) creating an enabling environment for regional cooperation on freshwater management and governance in the basin; (2) building capacity on IWRM among local communities, the private sector and governments; (3) convening the states for common fact-finding and scientific analyses to increase understanding of the complex interactions among natural systems and human activities and build consensus on the main transboundary problems affecting surface water and groundwater systems in the basin; (4) fostering the formulation of effective solutions to these problems that promote gender equality and that are backed up by a solid investment plan; and (5) supporting the development of technical tools that will improve the monitoring of the basin?s water resources and leverage data and information for decision support tools that will promote better environmental governance. Together, these actions will contribute to achieving the global environmental benefits associated with the intervention.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
6. Project description Global environmental benefits (GEF trust fund) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) ? Are the benefits truly global environmental benefits, and are they measurable?	Transboundary governance benefits are plausible but *need to be complemented with indicators to assess the magnitude of associated environmental benefits. Community-level climate resilience concerns integrated*	The project will contribute to the achievement of the following global environmental benefits within the GEF?s IW focal area: ? Multi-state cooperation to reduce threats to international waters. ? Reduced pollution load in international waters from nutrient enrichment and other land-based activities. ? Restored and sustained freshwater, coastal, and marine ecosystems goods and services. ? Reduced vulnerability to climate variability and climate-related risks. and increased ecosystem resilience. The project is primarily foundational in that its actions will improve the transboundary governance and management framework for water and land resources, and also build the necessary capacities of stakeholders in the basin. It?s truly global environmental benefits will manifest themselves during the implementation of the SAP through the wide-spread application of IWRM, therefore the results framework is focused on the measurable governance, capacity and initial environmental benefits will be produced within the duration of the present intervention. For example, environmental benefits associated with the IWRM demonstration projects include a total of 7,800 hectares under improved management from the application of IWRM approaches. Individual demonstration projects such as the one addressing the coffee industry will aim (for each kg of coffee produced) to reduce water consumption by 40% and BOD5 loads by 30% in their associated watercourses. At the same time, the project?s decision support tools will yield measurable benefits with respect to climate resilience. For example, it is anticipated that local communities will be better prepared to deal with the impacts of climate change due to 30% of municipalities (63/212) and all commonwealth institutions of the Lempa Basin using the Decision-Making Support System to inform decisions on water resources management and to disseminate relevant hydroclimatic information to people in the basin. For further details on all of the indicators and targets, please refer to Annex A of the CEO endorsement request.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
7. Project description innovative, sustainability and potential for scaling-up ? Is the project innovative, for example, in its design, method of financing, technology, business model, policy, monitoring and evaluation, or learning?	Good integration of water security threats framework. Emphasis on financial sustainability, closed-loop sustainable agriculture, and novel approaches to sharing good practices among indigenous communities may be innovative, *depending on details of design*.	The main objective of demonstration projects (Component 3) is to provide local communities the opportunity to take part in ?learning by doing experiences? from the field that validate EbA and IWRM innovative solutions, minimising environmental risks and building community-based ecosystem resilience with the aim of replicating them to the wider Lempa basin through the SAP. As mentioned above (#2), prioritisation criteria have been applied as part of field activities to design projects with the greatest positive environmental impacts, contribution to water security, replicability potential, contribution to community-based ecosystem resilience and adaptation to climate change, as well as to gender equity. A detailed design of each of the 4 projects has been undertaken and validated in the field, ensuring commitment and viability of local participating beneficiaries and partners along with their willingness to participate in the systematisation of experiences that will be upscaled in the SAP (See Appendix 4). Project design includes a thorough definition of location, participating organisations and communities, activities, budget, co-financing, expected results and targets, M&E and a knowledge management strategy (systematisation) to replicate successful experiences as part of the SAP investment plan. All projects apply a gender approach aimed at directly empowering women in IWRM with participation of women-led organisations in field activities. Indigenous People and organisations from the Maya, Xinka, Lenca, Cacaopera and Nahu?tl-Pipil cultures in the three countries will be directly involved in the Sustainability Camps (Demo 1) and the Maya Cho?rti? People from Antigua Ocotepeque in the Remedial Actions project (Demo 4). Traditional knowledge will also be promoted in all of the projects based on progress at the Sustainability Camps, emphasizing native seed preservation and food security orchards that complement project activities. A major feature of Demonstration Projects is that participating communities will be active promoters of their learning experiences through

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
8. Stakeholders. Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase: Indigenous people and local communities; Civil society organizations; Private sector entities. If none of the above, please explain why. In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement. ? Have all the key relevant stakeholders been identified to cover the complexity of the problem, and project implementation barriers?	? Stakeholder identification is very *preliminary*. ? NGO co-financing is a positive sign.	The detailed preparation phase implied intensive field work to identify and ensure effective engagement of key local, national and regional stakeholders. The process confirmed wide acceptance and acknowledgement of the need to improve water security and enhance ecosystem?s resilience and adaptation to climate variability and change in the Lempa basin across public, private and civil society stakeholders from the three countries. As a result co-financing commitments from PIF stage increased by almost 50% (US$56.88 million) including international institutions, multilateral, national and subnational governments, private sector and local CSO including grass-roots level organisations from the Lempa (see Project Document sections 1 and 7.2 for co-financing). Stakeholder mapping and analysis (section 2.4) was employed to design a stakeholder participation strategy (section 5) identifying their engagement during implementation and classifying them according to their potential roles in the project (governance, technical and capacity building, resource mobilisation, private sector, CSOs and local communities, Indigenous organisations and communities). A Gender Action Plan has also been designed to ensure the application of a transversal gender approach across project components with set results and targets.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
9. Stakeholders What are the stakeholders? roles, and how will their combined roles contribute to robust project design, to achieving global environmental outcomes, and to lessons learned and knowledge**?**	? Description of roles is *inadequate*, including the opportunity for indigenous communities not only to benefit from services such as education programs but to substantively influence project design. ? The prior terminal evaluation mentioned in the PIF highlights the importance of involving local communities and points this out as a shortcoming, *so lessons and plans for redressing these past failures need to be well specified during project preparation*.	As mentioned above (please see # 7 and 8) a stakeholder participation strategy has been designed together with a Gender Action Plan, which define stakeholders? roles and ensure their involvement across project components. Local communities, including Indigenous People that inhabit the Lempa basin, will be actively involved in consultation and validation processes of the TDA/SAP. Component 2 defines policy advocacy mechanisms such as the policy dialogues (see section 5.1 Project Document) in which local communities and CSOs will participate and contribute to shape the institutions and strategies that improve governance for water security. Component 3 main assumption relies on social appropriation and community empowerment as a key success factors for replication across the basin during the SAP. Component 4 develops monitoring and decision-support tools for IWRM with explicit account of their usefulness and applicability by local communities and institutions. Overall, lessons from past experiences have been fully taken into account in project design to overcome supply-driven inappropriate solutions that are not fully grasped by local beneficiaries. At another level, cross-sector engagement has been addressed through the design of inter-ministerial committees and their respective working groups. This will ensure commitment of national government institutions to increase water governance based on IWRM policy and legal developments while also contributing to the TDA/SAP process. Donors and cooperation agencies in the region have been identified to coordinate efforts in the field and participate in the TDA/SAP articulating investments in the SAP investment plan to overcome the traditional silos? approach.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
10. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment Have gender differentiated risks and opportunities been identified, and were preliminary response measures described that would address these differences?	? Inadequate ? Gender differentiated *risks are not mentioned* and generalizations appear unhelpful, such as the assertion that women are not knowledgeable ?in economic matters.? Further information on risks should be provided.	A gender preliminary assessment has been conducted as part of detailed project design (see section 2.4.7 Project Document). The assessment has identified gender-differentiated risks, barriers and opportunities to overcome gaps and empower women following a gender approach. This way it underpins a Gender Action Plan that has been designed to make gender mainstreaming a transversal goal of the project, ensuring the dimension of gender is duly considered in all project components (see section 5.2 and Appendix 13for a detailed description of the Gender Action Plan). Gender sensitive results and targets have been included in the Results Framework underpinned by activities and direct participation of women-led organisations in the TDA/SAP, governance and demonstration projects ?components. As part of the Gender Action Plan a gender assessment (TDA thematic report) will generate gender-differentiated information to understand the role played by women in understanding the key transboundary water resource uses, in enhancing the integrated water resource management governance, in the implementation of innovative IWRM solutions, in the development of water resource monitoring programmes for IWRM decision making, among others. The gender assessment will be the basis for a gender main streaming strategy to be defined during implementation describing the long term actions and activities to address risks, opportunities, empower women and overcome gaps, according to GEF's gender policy and SICA's gender equality and equity policy. The gender mainstreaming strategy will also define gender results and targets beyond project completion as they will be incorporated to the SAP and its investment plan and applied during its ten-year implementation.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
11. Gender Equality and Women?s Empowerment Do gender considerations hinder full participation of an important stakeholder group (or groups)? If so, how will these obstacles be addressed?	? (not described)	As mentioned above (#10) the preliminary gender assessment has identified gaps, barriers, risks that hinder gender equality as well as opportunities to promote it, including women empowerment. The Gender Action Plan has been designed as a transversal element of the project to address these obstacles.
12. Risks Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design ? Are the identified risks valid and comprehensive? Are the risks specifically for things outside the project?s control?	A variety of risks have been identified; however, the list is inadequate. ? For example, the climate risk mentioned relates to floods. But climate may also influence the suitability of coffee or other crops grown in the region. This is not mentioned. This should be further assessed in the TDA. ? Another risk that could be mentioned is lack of political support or engagement. This was mentioned as a barrier and it is not clear how it will be addressed. ? Other risks such as *migration* induced by persistent poverty and environmental change should be considered.	The risks associated with climate variability and change, political support and migration are all fully reflected in section 5 of the CEO endorsement request, which now features a more comprehensive set of risks with respect to the Project Identification Form. Climate change will be duly considered in the development of the TDA and the SAP, including with respect to the selection of climate-appropriate cultivars for the basin. Political support for the project will be built through ensuring the active participation of governments in activities including capacity building on IWRM that will drive future reforms, fostering their participation in an inter-ministerial working group on IWRM, and involving them as full partners in the development of decision support tools that will serve the basin and the wider Trifinio region. The interlinked issues of migration and poverty and their potential impacts on project implementation have furthermore been fully examined in the project baseline, and the project?s activities will address their environmental root causes (poor natural resources management and environmental degradation) as a fundamental approach to improving conditions in the basin.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
13. Coordination Are the project proponents tapping into relevant knowledge and learning generated by other projects, including GEF projects?	? *Inadequate indication so far* as to how lessons from earlier efforts have been integrated into the project design. ? Details about other projects are included and feedback and evaluation information provided. *Mechanisms for how to feed lessons learned into this project are not clearly articulated*.	As part of detailed project design a situation analysis has been undertaken to *inter alia* integrate lessons learned from previous and ongoing interventions in the Lempa basin and tap into relevant knowledge to achieve expected results (see section 2.3 of the Project Document). Among assimilated lessons that have shaped the project design, the following may be highlighted: (i) Plan Trifinio has been active for years promoting sustainable development in the region endorsed by the three national governments, subnational governments, private sector and civil society. This makes it a strategic leader to promote the TDA/SAP approach across the Lempa basin. (ii) Past interventions (including those undertaken by Plan Trifinio) in the Lempa basin have contributed to build social and human capital at a local scale, improving the status of environmental protection of key areas. Yet, they have also been piecemeal and sector-based, undertaken by multiple actors in parallel due mainly to constraints associated with IWRM capacity and water governance. (iii) Interventions have lacked the comprehensive approach required to enable a cross-sectoral, public and private joint management across the entire Lempa basin. Consequently, the transformations of water and land management practices necessary to overcome poverty and protect vital ecosystem services have not been achieved. (iv) The region still lacks an IWRM and water governance approach intended to improve water security and enhance ecosystem resilience to climate variability and change, as proposed by the project. (v) The historic volatility of funding flows associated to specific projects corresponding to donors? priorities that end up in silos-type interventions needs to be overcome.

Section/question	STAP?s comment	Response
14. Knowledge management. Outline the ?Knowledge Management Approach? for the project, and how it will contribute to the project?s overall impact, including plans to learn from relevant projects, initiatives and evaluations. ? What overall approach will be taken, and what knowledge management indicators and metrics will be used?	Objective 4 relates to knowledge management. ? Emphasis *appears to be on awareness raising and meteorological information sharing (via the PIACT app*). ? Project preparation should *elaborate on plans to test and learn about strategies for addressing the* ***core transboundary*** *governance challenges.*	A comprehensive KM approach has been developed for the CEO endorsement request, and the project?s results framework duly reflects KM indicators and targets for the relevant outcomes and outputs. From a conceptual perspective, the KM approach of the Trifinio Project will capture knowledge generated by the project?s processes and leverage information technology tools to deliver relevant knowledge products and services to the people and institutions that will cooperate to prepare an evidence-based TDA and an IWRM-focused SAP that enhances water security in the basin and mainstreams gender considerations. The KM approach is designed to promote multiscale awareness and capacity development across a wide range of stakeholders, including local communities, universities, CSOs, Local Water Boards, and the private sector along the basin; subnational and national governments, and sector agencies; the Central America level regional bodies led by SICA; and the global IW:LEARN community. While many of the KM-related activities focus on raising awareness on IWRM, a particular focus of the KM approach is the development of KM systems that can help countries to overcome transboundary cooperation challenges that stem from ineffective exchange and use of data and information. These systems include (i) a Knowledge Portal; (ii) a regional framework for integrated monitoring of hydroclimatic resources (iii) a Decision-Making Support System (DMSS); (iv) an IT platform to host the DMSS and the PIACT application.

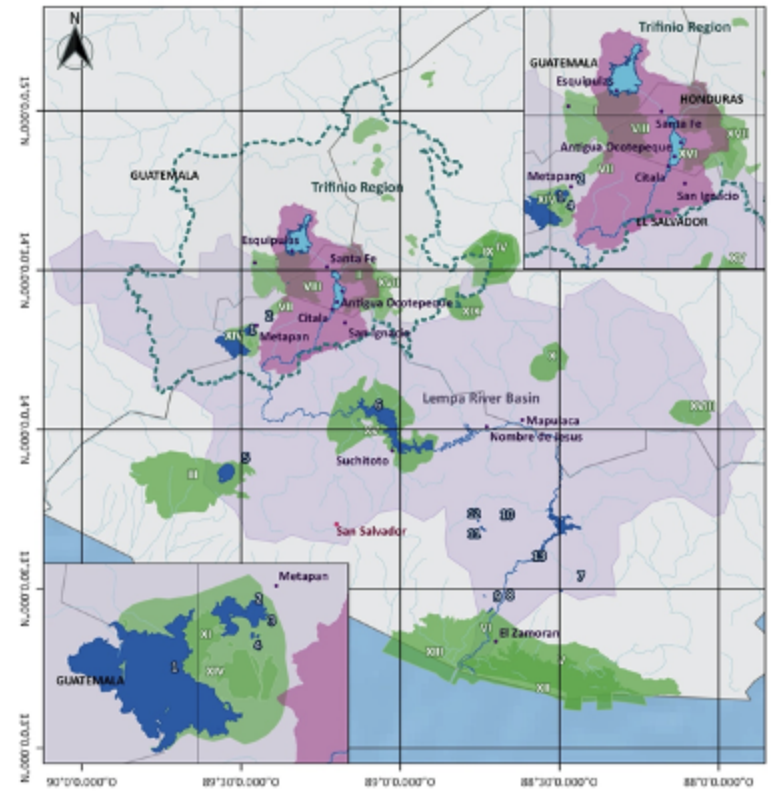
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: 150,000			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	***GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)***		
	Budgeted Amount	***Amount Spent To date***	***Amount Committed***
Consultants	96,000.00	122,600.00	0.00
Travel on official business	30,000.00	15,980.00	0.00
Meetings and conferences	24,000.00	11,420.00	0.00
Total	**150,000.00**	**150,00.00**	0.00

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF TRIFINIO REGION AND LEMPA RIVER BASIN



NOMENCLATURE

Trifinio Region Water Bodies			
1	Güija Lake	8	Lagoon of Talquezal
2	Lake of Metapan	9	Lagoon of Salazar
3	Clara Lagoon	10	Ciega Lagoon
4	Verde Lagoon	11	Lagoon of Apastepeque
5	Lake of Costepeque	12	Lagoon of Chalchuapa
6	Lagoon of Colima	13	La Peña Lagoon
7	Lagoon of Alegría		

Protected National Areas				
I	Trifinio	BR	XI	San Diego La Barra	NP
II	Trifinio Fraternidad	BR	XII	Jiquilisco Bay	R
III	Apaneca - Llamatepec	BR	XIII	Jaltepeque Complex	R
IV	Cacique Lempira	BR	XIV	Güija Lagoon Complex	R
V	Xirhualtique - Jiquilisco	BR	XV	Cerrón Grande Reservoir	R
VI	Nancuchiname	PA	XVI	El Pital	B
VII	Montecristo National Park	NP	XVII	Güisayote	B
VIII	Montecristo – Trifinio	NP	XVIII	Sabanetas	B
IX	Celaque	NP	XIX	Pacayita Volcano	B
X	Congolón	NP			

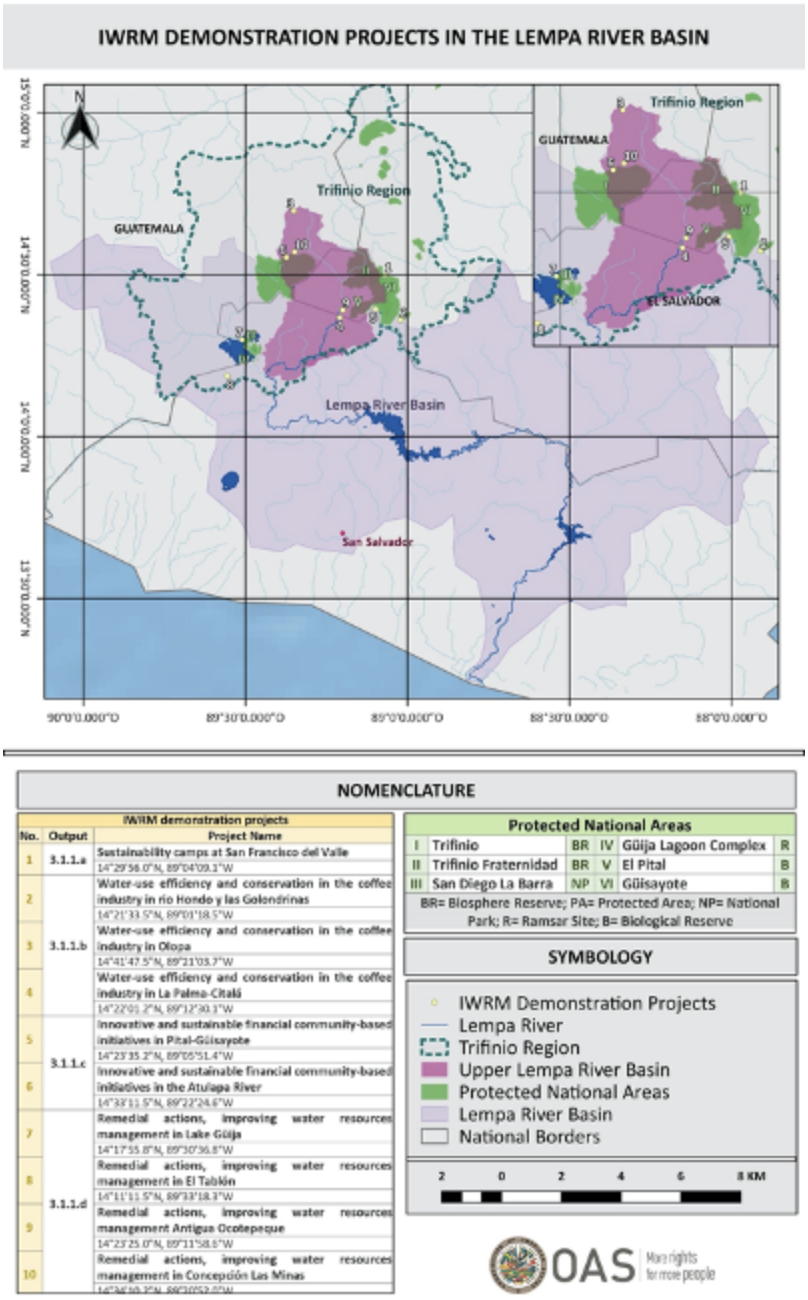
BR: Biosphere Reserve; PA: Protected Area; NP: National Park; R: Ramsar Site; B: Biological Reserve

SYMBOLOGY

- Towns and villages
- Lempa River
- Trifinio Region
- Trifinio Region Aquifers
- Upper Lempa River Basin
- Protected National Areas
- Lempa River Basin
- National Borders

2 0 2 4 6 8 KM

OAS More rights for more people



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Please see in the road map section **Appendix 1** of the Project document for detailed budget information per year with unit costs and breakdown per output. The below information presents the overall detailed budget per category per component. Note that during inception, the remaining executing partners will be selected through a competitive biding process following OAS's procurement policies.

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GEF ACTIVITY BASED BUDGET AND UNEP BUDGET BY EXPENDITURE CODE (GEF FINANCE ONLY)

Project No:

Project Name Fostering Water Security in the Trifinio Region: Promoting the formulation of a TDA/SAP for its transboundary Lempa River Basin.

Executing Agency: OAS

Source of funding (noting whether cash or in-kind):

		BUDGET ALLOCATION BY PROJECT COMPONENT + PM						
		1	2	3	4	PM	M&E	Total
	UNEP BUDGET LINE/OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$
10	**Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)**							
	Professional Staff	70,750	131,250	83,500	134,800	128,100		**548,400**
	Regional Project coordinator	*31,829*	*53,829*	*11,829*	*21,629*	*83,786*		*202,900*
	Knowledge Management and Communications Specialist	*11,625*	*27,750*	*26,875*	*56,000*	*0*		*122,250*
	IWRM and EbA Innovation Specialist	*13,125*	*35,500*	*30,625*	*43,000*	*0*		*122,250*
	Admin and Finance	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*101,000*		*101,000*
	General Staff	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Consultants & Experts	96,050	228,400	265,700	118,700	0		**708,850**
	Evalutor (Mid-term)						19,000	**19,000**
	Evaluator (Terminal)						32,000	**32,000**
	Other	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Component Total	**166,800**	**359,650**	**349,200**	**253,500**	**128,100**	**51,000**	**1,308,250**
120	**Contract services**							
	Translation services	4,500	4,500	0	0	0		**9,000**
	Engineering services	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Data and processing services	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Printing and design services	4,500	13,500	14,000	8,000	0		**40,000**
	Other Contractual services	0	5,000	0	0	0		**5,000**
	Component Total	**9,000**	**23,000**	**14,000**	**8,000**	**0**	**0**	**54,000**
125	**Operating and other costs**							
	Communications	3,000	9,500	17,000	0	2,000		**31,500**
	Data processing and automation	0	0	0	9,909	2,000		**11,909**
	Maintenance of Furniture & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Rental & Maintenance of Premises	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Rental of Furniture & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Transport Costs	2,500	7,750	7,750	6,500	1,500		**26,000**
	Utilities	0	0	0	0	1,785		**1,785**
	IP Administrative costs	0	0	0	0	0		**0**
	Component Total	**5,500**	**17,250**	**24,750**	**16,409**	**7,285**	**0**	**71,194**
130	**Supplies, Commodities & Materials**							
	Operational Equipment Supplies	0	1,500	0	0	3,900		**5,400**
	Stationery & Office	0	0	0	0	14,600		**14,600**
	Sewage water treatment and sludge use	0	0	7,000	0	0		**7,000**
	Improved latrines systems	0	0	1,500	0	0		**1,500**
	Rainwater capture and treatment	0	0	1,500	0	0		**1,500**
	Organic and integrated pest management farming practices	0	0	4,000	0	0		**4,000**
	Closed-loop cycle production systems	0	0	4,000	0	0		**4,000**
	Ecosystem-based adaptive practices applied to cultivation and grazing	0	0	4,000	0	0		**4,000**
	Food security organic orchards	0	0	5,000	0	0		**5,000**
	Seed banks and conservation	0	0	4,000	0	0		**4,000**
	Safewaste management (compost and waste separation)	0	0	1,000	0	0		**1,000**
	Eco-stove materials	0	0	19,000	0	0		**19,000**
	soil management (terraces, infiltration trenches, stubble incorp, etc.)	0	0	10,000	0	0		**10,000**
	fire management materials for Biological Reserve	0	0	9,500	0	0		**9,500**
	native species and edible forest or shade grown coffee for reforestation	0	0	44,000	0	0		**44,000**
	Erosion and small gully control	0	0	20,000	0	0		**20,000**
	mini-reservoirs for water collection & infiltration	0	0	10,000	0	0		**10,000**
	Soil management and pasture improvement	0	0	22,600	0	0		**22,600**
	Agroforestry systems with native fruit trees	0	0	14,000	0	0		**14,000**
	Nursery for riberine protection and infiltration plants	0	0	12,000	0	0		**12,000**

	Riverine protecion of headwarters Gabion and native trees system	0	0	12,000	0	0	12,000
	pre-treatment wet lands for improved water drinking system	0	0	9,600	0	0	9,600
	Reforestation of headwaters	0	0	10,100	0	0	10,100
	Small wetlands for nutrient control	0	0	25,000	0	0	25,000
	Other	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
	Component Total	**0**	**1,500**	**249,800**	**0**	**20,500**	**0** **271,800**
135	**Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture**						
	Premises including improvements	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
	Vehicles & Other Transport Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Communications Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Office Automation Equipment (Computers etc)	10,800	1,800	34,000	6,000	6,000	58,600
	Office Furniture & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fotometric stations	0	9,100	0	0	0	9,100
	Traditional Guages	0	800	0	0	0	800
	Acoustic Doppler current profiler	0	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
	Rainfall and Evapotransporation monitoring stations	0	4,400	0	0	0	4,400
	Tools and materials	0	800	0	0	0	800
	Wells manual monitoring equipment	0	720	0	0	0	720
	Wells remote monitoring equipment (Ultrasonic sensor, etc)	0	6,000	0	0	0	6,000
	Surface water usage monitoring equipment	0	3,000	0	0	0	3,000
	Surface water pumps remote monitoring equipment	0	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
	Potabilization	0	0	4,000	0	0	4,000
	Water pumping and storage	0	0	1,800	0	0	1,800
	Greywater separation and reuse	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
	Solar system	0	0	15,000	0	0	15,000
	Low-flow irrigation systems.	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
	Biogas	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
	Biodigesters for river polluting sources	0	0	8,800	0	0	8,800
	Drinking water bottling system	0	0	45,000	0	0	45,000
	Pump-free chlorination systems	0	0	3,900	0	0	3,900
	Sedimentation and slow sand filters	0	0	9,000	0	0	9,000
	IWRM kits - EAWAG Compendium	0	0	24,000	0	0	24,000
	Software for hosting environment data processing	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
	Component Total	**10,800**	**29,020**	**152,500**	**11,000**	**6,000**	**0** **209,320**
140	**Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners**			0			
	Agreement for Water Balance for the Lempa Basin	55,250	0	0	0	0	55,250
	Agreement for Inventory of pollution sources	28,600	0	0	0	0	28,600
	Agreement for Water Future Scenarios	64,800	0	0	0	0	64,800
	Agreement for Complementary studies (to be determined by TDA Team)	94,900	0	0	0	0	94,900
	Agreement for Social Assessment Consultancy Services Firm	37,050	0	0	0	0	37,050
	Agreement for Gender Assessment Consultancy Services Firm	45,500	0	0	0	0	45,500
	Agreement for Aquifer division	68,800	0	0	0	0	68,800
	Agreement for Groundwater Level	42,250	0	0	0	0	42,250
	Agreement for legal, institutional and IWRM analysis (one per country)	0	200,850	0	0	0	200,850
	Agreement for Hydrological Monitoring Services firm	0	49,400	0	0	0	49,400
	Agreement for rehabilitation and construction of wells	0	69,000	0	0	0	69,000
	Agreement for Media production of MOOC modules	0	48,750	0	0	0	48,750
	Agreement for Specialized firm on environmental economics	0	50,700	0	0	0	50,700
	Agreement for feasibility studies and E&S assessments	0	90,350	0	0	0	90,350
	Agreement for promotional material for SAP positioning	0	31,200	0	0	0	31,200
	Agreement for systematization of 4 Demonstration Projects	0	0	62,400	0	0	62,400
	Agreement for Closed-loop cycle traceability and verification system	0	0	49,600	0	0	49,600
	Agreement for Local organizations to deliver knowledge exchange	0	0	25,500	0	0	25,500
	Agreement for APOLO, COCREBISTOL and ACOPACA	0	0	150,000	0	0	150,000
	Agreement for Micro-credit scheme organization	0	0	26,000	0	0	26,000
	Agreement for Maya Chorti water management board	0	0	32,000	0	0	32,000
	Agreement for audiovisual material of Demonstration projects	0	0	28,000	0	0	28,000
	Agreement for design, develop & support the KP	0	0	0	59,800	0	59,800
	Agreement for Development of Hydroclimatic App	0	0	0	46,800	0	46,800
	Agreement for IT service provider to develop the Trifinio DMSS	0	0	0	95,550	0	95,550
	Agreement for hydroclamatic data processing	0	0	0	53,600	0	53,600
	Agreement for open-source modelling and simulation tool	0	0	0	64,000	0	64,000

	Agreement for Filmmaking for public awareness	0	0	0	14,000	0		**14,000**
	Agreement for communications campaign	0	0	0	81,250	0		**81,250**
	Agreement for website development	0	0	0	163,036	0		**163,036**
	Component Total	**437,150**	**540,250**	**373,500**	**578,036**	**0**	**0**	**1,928,936**
145	**Grants Out**			0				
	Grants to the 3 countries for performance payment on IWRM practices	0	0	60,000	0	0		**60,000**
	Competitive grants for applied research projects (local students)	0	0	30,000	0	0		**30,000**
	Component Total	**0**	**0**	**90,000**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**90,000**
150	**Implementing Partners Programme Support Costs**			0				
	Implementing Partners Programme Support Costs	0	0	0	0			**0**
	Component Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**
160	**Travel**			0				
	Staff Travel on Official Business	10,218	48,980	0	24,700	10,000	10,400	**104,298**
	Travel of Consultants & Experts	17,505	42,550	85,720	28,160	0	12,000	**185,935**
	Travel of Consultants & Experts	*17,505*	*42,550*	*85,720*	*28,160*	*0*	*0*	*173,935*
	Travel of mid-term evaluator						*6,000*	*6,000*
	Travel of terminal evaluator						*6,000*	*6,000*
	Travel of Meeting Participants	58,938	114,670	9,000	16,770	0	26,000	**225,378**
	Travel of participants to diff meetings	*58,938*	*114,670*	*9,000*	*16,770*	*0*	*0*	*199,378*
	Travel for inception workshop						*6,500*	*6,500*
	Travel for annual meetings (2)						*13,000*	*13,000*
	Travel for PSC closing event						*6,500*	*6,500*
	Study tours / Seminars / Training	0	0	70,350	92,985	0	10,000	**173,335**
	Meeting costs	12,855	97,950	41,900	14,850	0	10,000	**177,555**
	Component Total	**99,515**	**304,150**	**206,970**	**177,465**	**10,000**	**68,400**	**866,500**
	PROJECT COMPONENTS TOTAL	**728,765**	**1,274,820**	**1,460,720**	**1,044,410**	**171,885**	**119,400**	**4,800,000**

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).