GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Project Information

Project Title Strengthening integrated transboundary management of the Incomati and Maputo river basins	
Region Regional	GEF Project ID 11180
Country(ies) Regional Eswatini Mozambique South Africa	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID 6703
Project Executing Entity(s) Global Water Partnership in Africa Incomati and Maputo Watercourse Commission Secretariat	Project Executing Type CSO Others
GEF Focal Area (s) International Waters	Submission Date 6/28/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 72
GEF Project Grant: (a) 7,105,936.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 675,064.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 7,781,000.00	Total Co-financing 64,036,313.00
PPG Amount: (e) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 19,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 8,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Climate Change Adaptation Sector	

Taxonomy

Sustainable Development Goals, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Renewable Energy, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate finance, Mainstreaming adaptation, Climate information, Disaster risk management, Private sector, Least Developed Countries, Sea-level rise, Community-based adaptation, Climate resilience, National Adaptation Programme of Action, Innovation, Adaptation Tech Transfer, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Livelihoods, Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Integrated Programs, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Private Sector, Large corporations, SMEs, Communications, Public Campaigns, Education, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Beneficiaries, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Participation, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Local Communities, Enabling Activities, Learning, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Capacity Development, International Waters, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Coastal, Large Marine Ecosystems, Biomes, Mangrove, Pollution, Persistent toxic substances, Plastics, Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater, Nutrient pollution from Wastewater, Acquaculture, Marine Protected Area, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan Preparation, Freshwater, Aquifer, Lake Basin, River Basin, Fisheries, Land Degradation, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Productivity, Land Cover and Land cover change, Food Security, Sustainable Land Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Forest, Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach, Ecosystem Approach, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Livelihoods, Drought Mitigation, Income Generating Activities, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Pasture Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Forest, Drylands, Forest and Landscape Restoration, REDD - REDD+, Biodiversity, Mangroves, Wetlands, Lakes, Grasslands, Rivers, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Tourism, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Finance, Conservation Trust Funds, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Productive Seascapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas, Species, Wildlife for Sustainable Development, Livestock Wild Relatives, Invasive Alien Species, Chemicals and Waste, Waste Management, eWaste, Hazardous Waste Management, Industrial Waste, Persistent Organic Pollutants, Uninentional Persistent Organic Pollutants, Pesticides, Green Chemistry, Sound Management of chemicals and waste, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Access and control over natural resources, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Sustainable Commodity Production, Integrated Landscapes, Landscape Restoration, Deforestation-free Sourcing, Smallholder Farming, Sustainable Cities, Municipal waste management, Energy efficiency, Food Security in Sub-Sahara Africa, Agroecosystems, Resilience to climate and shocks, Food Value Chains, Sustainable Production Systems, Integrated Land and Water Management, Gender Dimensions, Land and Soil Health, Commodity Supply Chains, Smallholder Farmers, High Conservation Value Forests, Deforestion-free Sourcing

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The proposed project will ensure that there is coordinated planning and management of terrestrial ecosystems with coastal and marine ecosystems. Through building a scientific understanding of the system from source to sea, promoting a holistic planning approach that is based on an understanding of the impact of land-based activities on the ecosystem and demonstrating approaches that will address environmental problems in the two transboundary river basins and the Lubombo TFCA, the project will enhance water security, food security, energy security and environmental security. It will also contribute to reducing the impacts on the land-based activities on the Maputo Bay which is a critical ecosystem. Collaboration between the Incomati and Maputo River Basin

Commission, Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area, Nairobi Convention Secretariat and relevant ministries and departments in the three participating countries will be strengthened to ensure interventions on water resources management are well linked with priorities for biodiversity conservation in the area to contribute to improved management of coastal areas and reduce pollution of marine ecosystems from land sources. Without the project the business-as-usual approach of uncoordinated planning and management of terrestrial ecosystems and coastal and marine ecosystems will perpetuate environmental insecurity, leading to loss of livelihoods that depend heavily on natural resources. It will also have a huge impact on wildlife in the region as loss of biodiversity due to land degradation, nutrient enrichment and over exploitation of natural resources. This will lead to losses in the tourism sector and reversing the impact on conservation. The project will strengthen INMACOM, the "youngest" SADC river basin commission and improve cooperative management of the Incomati and Maputo River basins by the riparian states (Eswatini, Mozambique and South Africa); restore 12,867 hectares of land and ecosystems; and support sustainable ecosystem management practices on 35,992 hectares of land. The targeted direct beneficiaries of this project are 19,060 in total (9,964 women and 9,096 men) as a conservative number and only accounting for beneficiaries directly involved in trainings and demonstration pilots.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

To promote integrated source-to-sea management of the Incomati and Maputo River Basins, Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area and coastal zones to ensure environmental security and inclusive livelihoods.

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
349,325.00	2,798,789.00

Outcome:

1.1: Institutional, technical, and operational capacity of INMACOM strengthened for better

collaboration with TFCAs and coastal management institutions

Output:

1.1.1: Institutional, technical and operational capacity needs assessment carried out and short-, mid-, and long-term capacity development plan developed to enhance cooperation and coordination in promoting a source-to-sea approach

1.1.2: Linkages facilitated by SADC – to strengthen cooperation and coordination of joint activities between the INMACOM, TFCAs and coastal management institutions.

1.1.3: INMACOM comprehensive organizational procedures strengthened in order to strengthen accountability of the Secretariat
1.1.4: Technical task teams (under the INMACOM Technical Steering Committee) on Groundwater, Flood & Drought Task-Team operations strengthened

Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)

145,125.00	2,979,316.00

Outcome:

1.2 - Effective mechanisms for transboundary cooperation, data and information exchange between INMACOM, TFCAs, coastal management institutions and between Member States in place

Output:

1.2.1: Procedures for data and information exchange between INMACOM and TFCA and between Member States adopted and applied
1.2.2: Establish working arrangements with relevant coastal management institutions at national and regional level e.g. the Nairobi Convention

Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
205,325.00	1,341,500.00

Outcome:

1.3 - Efficient source-to-sea coordination structures operational in the basins

Output:

1.3.1: National Intersectoral Committees and a cross-sectoral transboundary coordination forum for source-to-sea management established, including INMACOM, TFCA, coastal management institutions and other key role-players

1.3.2: Awareness of source-to-sea management approach strengthened among key role-players and approach applied in practice through integration into decision making processes

1.3.3: SADC secretariat support for horizontal integration – coordination of RBOs, TFCA and coastal management institutions enhanced.

Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
126,725.00	270,224.00

Outcome:

1.4 - Gender equality enhanced through creation of an enabling policy and organisational framework.

Output:

1.4.1: Gender equality strengthened in INMACOM through development and implementation of a gender policy and strategy

1.4.2: Gender equality strengthened in the established National Inter-sectoral Committees and transboundary source-to-sea coordination committee

Component 2: Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,154,425.00	6,256,828.00

Outcome:

2.1 - Scientific baseline for source-to-sea based management of the basins established to enable science-based planning, development, and management of the IncoMaputo River Basins

Output:

2.1.1: Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out

2.1.2: Information from existing hydrogeological assessments collated and gaps identified

2.1.3: Environmental flows for priority catchments determined

Component 2: Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
898,113.00	5,011,328.00

Outcome:

2.2 - Basin-wide information and knowledge management tools developed to improve the science – policy interface

Output:

2.2.1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Incomati-Maputo Basins and Lubombo TFCA carried out, including application of the source-to-sea concept

2.2.2: IncoMaputo Environmental Monitoring Framework developed

2.2.3: Existing Water Information System (WIS) and Decision Support System (DSS) within INMACOM Secretariat strengthened with new information

2.2.4: Livelihood risk management plan aimed at enhancing resilience developed and operationalized

2.2.5: Development of a strategy to address sand mining activities.

Component 3: Support basin-wide and coastal zone strategic planning and investment mobilization

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
753,281.00	5,865,631.00

Outcome:

3.1. National and transboundary priorities integrated into Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and National Action Plans endorsed by Member States

Output:

3.1.1: SAP for the transboundary basin and coastal zone developed through an inclusive participatory approach and endorsed by the three governments.

3.1.2: Three National Action Plans (NAPs) linking country priorities to regional priorities approved at national level.
3.1.3: Investment Plan for implementing the SAP and the NAPs developed and adopted by the three governments.
3.1.4: A donor-round table to mobilize resources for the SAPs and NAPs facilitated.

Component 4: Creating sustainable livelihoods through enhancing water, food, energy and environmental security

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,742,512.00	35,960,631.00

Outcome:

4.1. Livelihoods demonstration projects addressing various environmental issues and ensuring sustainability through livelihood enhancement for lessons learnt, upscaling and replication

Output:

4.1.1: Conservation and rehabilitation activities undertaken in the transboundary river basin e.g., promotion of sustainable land management practices

4.1.2: Conservation based livelihood and business opportunities that ensure gender equality and social inclusion explored in conjunction with TFCA and implemented in pilot sites

4.1.3: Uptake of environmentally friendly technologies taking into account gender considerations supported and applied in pilot sites

Component 5. Knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
189,700.00	166,316.00

Outcome:

5.1: Effective knowledge generation and sharing mechanism established and actively used

Output:

5.1.1: INMACOM actively participated in knowledge/experience sharing at regional SADC (e.g., biennial SADC RBO workshop) and international level
5.1.2 - At least 1 exchange visit with other RBOs and/ or relevant regional institutions carried out to share source-to-sea management experiences
5.1.3: Regular peer-to peer learning and experience exchanges between local stakeholder communities ensuring inclusivity (especially those involved in demonstration projects) facilitated
5.1.4: Communication Strategy and Plan developed to facilitate targeted communications to stakeholders driving outreach, awareness raising and dissemination of outputs/results

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
203,027.00	150,000.00

Outcome:

All aspects of M&E completed

Output:

Mid-term review; Terminal review; Evaluation of core indicators

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach	349,325.00	2,798,789.00
Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach	145,125.00	2,979,316.00
Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach	205,325.00	1,341,500.00
Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach	126,725.00	270,224.00
Component 2: Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management	1,154,425.00	6,256,828.00
Component 2: Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management	898,113.00	5,011,328.00
Component 3: Support basin-wide and coastal zone strategic planning and investment mobilization	753,281.00	5,865,631.00
Component 4: Creating sustainable livelihoods through enhancing water, food, energy and environmental security	2,742,512.00	35,960,631.00
Component 5. Knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination	189,700.00	166,316.00
M&E	203,027.00	150,000.00
Subtotal	**6,767,558.00**	**60,800,563.00**
Project Management Cost	338,378.00	3,235,750.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**7,105,936.00**	**64,036,313.00**

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project area covers the two adjoining transboundary river basins of the Incomati and the Maputo, shared between Eswatini, Mozambique, and South Africa, as well as the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), predominantly located in these

two river basins (see map in Annex E). The 450km long Incomati River has a catchment area of 46,800 km^2. It takes its source in the mountains and plateau of South Africa's Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces at an altitude of about 2000m before flowing through Eswatini and finally discharging into the northern part of the Maputo Bay in Mozambique. The Basin is home to 37 proclaimed nature and game reserves. The Maputo River Basin extends over about 30,000 km^2 with its headwaters in South Africa, and the main tributaries flowing through the southern half of Eswatini and further south through South Africa, before joining the mainstream on the South Africa / Mozambique border and continuing to the estuary in Maputo Bay. The Maputo Bay is 70,000 ha in extent and incorporates estuarine, mangrove and marine ecosystems. The two basins have a combined population of around 3.4 million inhabitants (2 million in Incomati and 1.4 million in Maputo) whose livelihoods depend heavily on natural resources and subsistence agriculture (mainly in Mozambique) with 76% of the population living in rural areas. Commercial forestry, tourism, mining and manufacturing industries are growth areas in the basin.

The climate in both basins and the TFCA varies from hot and humid in the Mozambique coastal plain to cool and dry in the upper reaches in South Africa. The flow regimes are characterized by high flows during the wet season, (November - March) and relatively low flows in the dry season, (April - October. There are frequent extreme floods and droughts in the basin, particularly in Mozambique. Cyclones occur relatively frequently, causing loss of life and major damage to infrastructure, especially in the lower parts of the basins.

The IPCC report shows that there is an observed decrease in mean precipitation and observed and projected increase in heavy precipitation and flooding in the basins' area. The report also notes observed and projected increase in aridity, agricultural and ecological droughts; observed and projected increase in meteorological droughts; projected increase in fire weather conditions; increases in mean wind speed; increase of average tropical cyclone wind speeds and associated heavy precipitation and of the proportion of category 4-5 tropical cyclones. In 2018-2019 the southwest Indian Ocean tropical cyclone season was exceptional with an estimated 1380 deaths and USD 2.3 billion damages. It is projected that these hazards will increase, exposing vulnerabilities affecting human lives, agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, and other aspects of life.

Agriculture is the predominant economic activity in both basins and includes large-scale commercial operations for both irrigated and rain-fed agriculture, as well as subsistence level farming. Two agricultural activities dominate the basin, both in terms of land and water use and economy, rain-fed commercial tree plantations and irrigated sugarcane cultivation. Sugarcane production in the Incomati basin captures as much as 67% of all water used for irrigation and provides direct employment to more than 30,000 people. Cotton is also grown in the basin in Nokaneng, Nkomazi and Makhatini in the Incomati Catchment.

Other important economic activities (and hence water users) include stock-farming, mining, and industrial activities such as wood pulp milling and textile manufacturing. In Eswatini, the textile industry is the second largest employer after the sugar industry employing more than 25,000 people of whom 80% are women. It uses significant quantities of water and produces waste estimated at 950 tonnes/year. In Maputo Bay shrimp fishing is an important economic activity reliant on the good water quality of the Incomati and Maputo rivers.

The Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA), established in 2000, extends over a total area of 11,169 km^2. In 2002, the three countries established the Lubombo TFCA Commission to strengthen the joint management of the area. Lubombo boasts the first marine TFCA in Africa, the Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCA, where Mozambique's Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve turtle monitoring program links up with the one across the border in South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park (largest estuarine system in Africa). It includes many other areas of particular conservation importance including the Great Escarpment, the Kruger National Park, the Sabi Sand, Manyeleti, Songimvelo and Malolotja Game Reserves, and the Special Bobele Reserve in Mozambique. The Ndumo-Tembe-Futi TFCA which is part of the Lubombo TFCA was established to create a corridor that links elephants in South Africa to those in the Maputo Special Reserve. The Kruger National Park plays an important role in the catchment management fora set up by the Inkomati Catchment Management Agency (ICMA) in South Africa, which concern the provision of environmental minimum flows, to maintain ecosystem services and biodiversity in the park[7]9 . It includes important rivers such as the relatively unaltered Sabie River and the much-altered Komati and Crocodile sub-catchments. Flows in the Futi river, important for migration of elephants between Kruger and Maputo National Parks have been reducing over time.

Although not yet well implemented, there is a long history of cooperative water resources management between the three basin States. The first cooperative platform was established in 1983 with establishment of a Tripartite Permanent Technical Committee (TPTC) to oversee the two river basins. The process of cooperation eventually led to the signing of the Interim IncoMaputo Agreement (IIMA) in August 2002. In 2016, the TPTC endorsed the Kingdom of Eswatini as the permanent host of the Incomati and Maputo Watercourse Commission (INMACOM) Secretariat. The agreements for the formalization and hosting of the INMACOM were signed in November 2021. An interim Executive Secretary has been appointed by means of secondment from the Government of Eswatini, but the establishment of the Secretariat remains in its infancy and considerable strengthening is required for INMACOM to deliver on its mandate. The Lubombo TFCA is guided by an agreement that all three Member States have signed and committed to. Policy guidance for the TFCA is provided by a Ministerial Committee which also monitors the progress in the implementation of the agreement. A

Senior Officials' Technical Committee consisting of representatives from relevant ministries develops action plans for the development and management of the TFCA and translates decisions of the Ministerial Committee into operation guidelines.

The project area faces a number of environmental issues and related socioeconomic challenges and drivers of degradation. They can be grouped under 4 main headings:

- **Reduced and altered flow regime, and associated problems**

  The hydrological regime has been altered and there are frequent and severe water shortages. This reduction impacts on water quality and has resulted in saltwater intrusion into the estuaries and groundwater. It also has drastic effects on the Incomati Estuary and Maputo Bay ecosystems and hence on biodiversity (including fisheries).

  The immediate causes include the construction of dams and reservoirs, increased demand of river water to meet the needs for agriculture, urban and industrial developments, major water transfers out of the basin and land-use changes (for forestry and agriculture, urbanization) with resultant reduction in infiltration and groundwater recharge.

- **Unsustainable use of natural resources and land degradation.**

  More specifically, this includes deforestation in upper parts of the basins, high water demand for commercial forestry, deforestation in the middle and lower parts, changes in river morphology, reduced bank stabilization, alien vegetation encroachment, increased riverbank erosion and impacts on biodiversity, loss of/ degradation of critical ecological zones and reduced fish resources.

  The immediate causes include encroachment on forest for commercial crops, high water demand for commercial forestry, uncontrolled fuelwood harvesting for household use and sale, sand mining across the basin (small, medium and large-scale, illegal and legal), timber harvesting, poaching and encroachment for cultivation of commercial crops such as sugar cane and rice in critical ecological zones, and overfishing for subsistence and commercial purposes in the lower reaches of the Phongolo River and the Maputo River.

- **Deteriorating water quality**

  High sediment load and turbidity, a rise in total dissolved solids, electrical conductivity and sodium and chloride concentration in the downstream direction in all river systems, high bacterial loads, increasing pH levels across river systems, e Eutrophication and spread of dead zones in coastal and marine waters.

  Immediate causes include poor land use practices, deforestation, dredging operations, sand extraction and river channel erosion. There are h High nutrient loads from poorly managed agricultural runoff in the Komati catchment, Usuthu catchment and Phongolo which combined with inadequate wastewater treatment, industrial and mining effluent.

- **Climate change, especially increase in extreme weather events**

  There has been a marked increase in the number and severity of extreme weather events These include droughts and floods - primarily experienced in the downstream areas of the two basins (Mozambique) causing major destruction of infrastructure and cost human lives. Specifically, there has been an increased incidence of extreme floods on the lower Incomati River impacting on sugarcane farmers in the area. While difficult to differentiate the role of climate change from anthropogenic causes, climate change is a major role player.

These issues and the associated cycle of socioeconomic impacts and drivers of degradation will continue without the required action. Indeed, given growing population pressures and demand for water and other natural resources, the situation will continue to deteriorate.

In order to address these challenges, the proposed project has to the **objective to promote integrated source-to-sea management of the Incomati and Maputo River Basins, Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area and coastal zones to ensure environmental security and inclusive livelihoods objective from the results framework.**

Achieving this objective will be through the involvement of the stakeholders introduced above in activities that address the root causes which can be summarized as follows:

- *The reduced (and altered flow regime)* is driven by a **rapid expansion in irrigated agriculture, urbanization, industrialization** and **climate change**. It is also a result of a **rapidly increasing**

population, **highly dependent on natural resources** and **inadequate land use planning, management** and/or **enforcement.**

- *The unsustainable use of natural resources and land degradation* is driven a **rapidly increasing population, highly dependent on natural resources** and **poor/inadequate land use planning, management and/or enforcement.** While land degradation can be addressed to a large extent through addressing some of the immediate causes, it is clear that there are root causes lying behind the increasing pressure on natural resources in part of the basins. A combination of **poor farming practices**, **lack of i) access to credit, ii) markets, iii) opportunities for commercialization, iv) adding of value through agro-processing**, together with v) a **lack of alternative (off-farm) livelihoods** are some of the root causes that need to be addressed in a holistic manner. Integrated community-based interventions, effectively "bottom-up" solutions, can best be achieved through small-scale, but holistic, pilot demonstration projects which yield both environmental and livelihood benefits, and which can easily be scaled up.

- *Deteriorating water quality is driven by* **poor farming practices** *and* **inadequate management of municipal and industrial wastewater**

- *Climate* **change** Climate change is threatening water security in the project area by triggering, accelerating and/or intensifying changes to the hydrology. These changes occur primarily at the ecosystem level but in turn they will alter the availability (both quantity and quality) of water for ecosystems, thereby adding additional stress to ecosystem services already affected by anthropogenic pressures.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The theory of change starts from an analysis of key barriers to promoting and implementing integrated source-to-sea management off the river system to reach the proposed project outcomes, which in turn will contribute to long-term impacts of environmental security and inclusive and sustainable livelihoods beyond the direct influence of the project. The theory of change for the project is summarized in Figure 1. For meaningful change to take place, there are eight headline barriers to sustainable development that have to be removed. They are:

- Barrier 1: Limited technical, institutional and operational capacity of INMACOM. Addressing the immediate and root causes behind the various environmental issues requires and integrated, and well-coordinated approach across 3 countries. INMACOM has been identified as the transboundary organisation that will play this role, working closely with countries. In order to fulfil this role institutional strengthening is required.
- Barrier 2: Data and information gaps due to lack of continued basin monitoring; Addressing the immediate and root causes behind the various environmental issues requires a knowledge-based approach. Currently, there are major gaps in the available data making such an approach challenging. Filling the data gaps and improving the knowledge base is critical.
- Barrier 3: Inadequate transboundary data and information exchange; As per barrier 2, having adequate transboundary data and the exchange of these data between parties is critical for a knowledge-based approach.
- Barrier 4: Lack of coordination between relevant management authorities; taking the source-to-sea approach into consideration, it is important that all the relevant management authorities are working well together. These included those at the national levels, INMACOM, the TFCA and coastal management institutions.
- Barrier 5: Critical scientific knowledge gaps. Understanding how best to address the identified root causes requires a sound scientific knowledge of the causes and solutions. There are currently gaps which have to be filled in order to do this.
- Barrier 6: Absence of key transboundary management instruments; In support of removing barrier 4, there is a need to put in place coordination and cooperation arrangement between the involved institutions
- Barrier 7: Lack of basin-wide development and investment plan; having identified the knowledge-based solutions for addressing the root and immediate causes, there will be a need for well-coordinated and integrated action at the national and

transboundary levels. This will be in the form of a basin wide development and investment plan, underpinned by the SAP and NAPS.

- Barrier 8: Lack of investment into novel sustainable development and management practices. It is acknowledged that the existing solutions are notworking effectively enough. There is therefore a need to investigate and make use of novel and sustainable development and management practices.

To achieve a situation of environmental security and sustainable inclusive livelihoods across the two basins and Lubombo TFCA, the following actions are required and proposed:

- Strengthening the regional governance (Component 1) through building the institutional capacity of the INMACOM, enhancing coordination and cooperation with TFCAs and coastal management institutions and enhancing capacity to address gender inequality, will be critical in the removal of Barrier 1 (on limited capacity) and Barrier 4 (lack of coordination with other key institutions).
- Building a scientific knowledge base (Component 2) is critical in the removal of Barrier 5 (on knowledge gaps). A solid knowledge base will support decision-making in developing robust plans which will guide management and development of the basins and development of key transboundary management instruments addressing Barrier 6 (absence of key transboundary instruments).
- Carrying out inclusive basin-wide and coastal management strategic planning (Component 3) and developing an investment strategy will remove Barrier 7 (lack of basin-wide and coastal plan). A strategic plan that promotes a source-to-sea approach will ensure that investments are made to ensure environmental security removing Barrier 8 (lack of investments).
- Implementing community-based gender-sensitive livelihood projects that address the key drivers of water, food, energy and environmental insecurity (Component 4) will contribute to removal of Barrier 8. These actions under Component 4, represent how the technical and managerial solutions to addressing the root and immediate causes of the environmental issues are implemented on the ground, albeit it at a small-scale. With scaling up and the support of an improved knowledge base and a basinwide coordinated approach, this will be taken to implementation at the basinwide level.
- Implementation of an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) across all of the pilot projects sites will ensure that the applicable social and environmental policies and requirements will be met through screening, assessment, approval, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of social and environmental risks and impacts associated with the project activities. These risks can then be addressed within the detailed pilot project design and implementation methodology.

- Through enhancing knowledge generation and communication (Component 5) the barrier on limited stakeholder participation will be removed – as awareness and outreach activities will be central in engaging widely. Building a substantial and solid knowledge base, critical in contributing to the removal of Barrier #2.

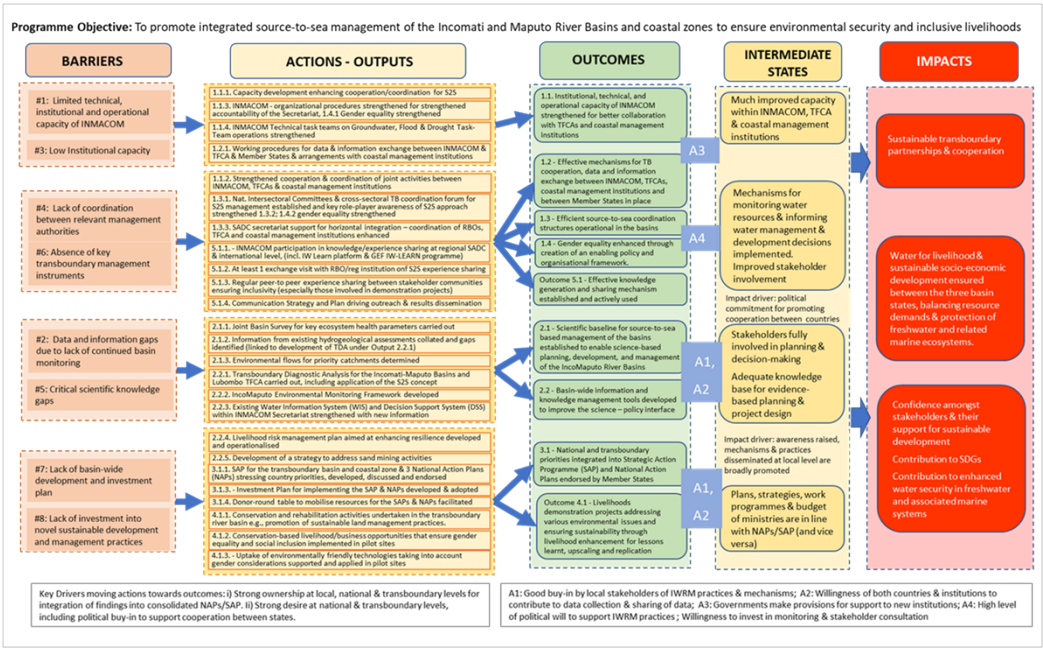


Figure 1: Summary of the theory of Change

As a result of these actions, in combination with actions and activities outside of the projects direct influence, the following intermediate states are anticipated:

- **Much improved capacity within INMACOM, TFCA & coastal management institutions;**
- **INMACOM, TFCA and coastal institutions decisions based on mechanisms for monitoring water resources & and improved knowledge base. Improved stakeholder involvement;**
- **Inclusive and participatory approach to implementation of S2S approach including sustainable livelihoods and environmental security with active participation of women, youth and private sector.**
- **Assumptions are that there will be a high level of political commitment, including payment of contributions to INMACOM and support for the Lubombo TFCA.**

Finally, by the end of the project, with the removal of the barriers achieved, the following impacts are anticipated

- **Sustainable transboundary partnerships and cooperation**
- **Water for livelihood and sustainable socio-economic development ensured between the three basin states, balancing resource demands and protection of freshwater and related marine ecosystems.**
- Confidence amongst stakeholders and their support for sustainable development
- Contribution to SDGs 1, 2, 6 ,7, 8, 13, 15, as well as to enhanced water security in freshwater and associated marine ecosystems.
- Contribution to enhanced water security in freshwater and associated marine systems.

Project Components

There are 5 projects components. These are summarised in the table below, but a fuller description can be found in the ProDOC.

Table X. Summary of project Components, outcomes, output and associated activities

Component / Outcomes	Outputs	Activities
Component 1: Strengthening regional governance frameworks or transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach		
Outcome 1.1: Institutional, technical, and operational capacity of INMACOM strengthened for better collaboration with TFCAs and coastal management institutions	1.1.1: Institutional, technical and operational capacity needs assessment carried out and short-, mid-, and long-term capacity development plan developed to enhance cooperation and coordination in promoting a source-to-sea approach	• Mapping of stakeholders – ensuring gender equality and social inclusion • Institutional, technical, and operational capacity needs assessment for each stakeholder group • Draw up capacity development plan aimed at addressing the needs of each stakeholder group.
	1.1.2: Linkages facilitated by SADC – to strengthen cooperation and coordination of joint activities between the INMACOM, TFCAs and coastal management institutions.	• Map out mandates of each of the institutions and identify opportunities for cooperation and needs for improved coordination. • Draw up proposal for strengthened cooperation and improved coordination with concrete measures for information sharing, joint activities and modalities for cooperation on a continuous basis. • Work with IUCN to support engagement with the Lumbobo TFCA and the SADC TFCA Network – to ensure joint planning and implementation
	Output 1.1.3: INMACOM comprehensive organizational procedures strengthened in order to	• Reinforce operational and financial management structures (Accounting Systems, Procurement Systems, Financial Management Systems, Human Resources Policies and Manuals etc) ensuring systems are gender sensitive

	strengthen accountability of the Secretariat.	• Establish and/or reinforce a suite of virtual tools and digital solutions that allow the INMACOM Secretariat to be fully capable of remote working relationship with Commissioners and focal ministries in all three countries.
	Output 1.1.4: Technical task teams (under the INMACOM Technical Steering Committee) on Groundwater, Flood & Drought Task-Team operations strengthened.	• Assessment of roles and responsibilities of the task team and capacities required to fulfil these roles • Review of task team structures and memberships – to take into consideration gender concerns and involvement of the TFCA • Gap analysis to identify i) structural strengthening needs and ii) capacity building needs • Provision of capacity-building to task teams ensuring gender responsiveness
Outcome 1.2: Effective mechanisms for transboundary cooperation, data and information exchange between INMACOM, TFCAs, coastal management institutions and between Member States in place	1.2.1: Procedures for data and information exchange between INMACOM and TFCA and between Member States adopted and applied.	• Compile a technical briefing note on the data sharing requirements, especially related to drought and flood management, but also on water quality. • Review and learn from other RBO processes (LIMCOM, ZAMCOM, BUPUSACOM – who have developed data sharing protocols) • Review and learn from other TFCAs – working with the SADC TFCA Network and SADC TFCA Facility (hosted by IUCN) • Hold regional stakeholder meetings to discuss data sharing requirements and modalities and agree on a way forward. • Compile formal data-sharing agreement. • Data sharing agreement is endorsed by INMACOM, TFCA, other institutions and member states.
	1.2.2: Establish working arrangements with relevant coastal management institutions at national and regional level e.g. the Nairobi Convention	• Work with SADC and IUCN to organise a regional platform (through dialogues) bringing together INMACOM, the Lubombo TCFA (and other TFCAs), governments, civil society, and the private sector and coastal and marine management institutions to discuss and agree on a roadmap for cooperation. • Learning from experiences from other RBOs and TFCAs (e.g. OKACOM and KAZA) draw a cooperative action plan within the context of the project and the Nairobi Convention, aimed at ensuring the role of Coastal and marine management institutions
Outcome 1.3: Efficient source-to-sea coordination structures operational in the basins	Output 1.3.1: National Intersectoral Committees and a cross-sectoral transboundary coordination forum for source-to-sea management established, including INMACOM, TFCA, coastal management institutions and other key role-players	• Work with national institutions (e.g., catchment management agencies – ARA Sul, KOBWA, IUCMA and JRBA) to enhance national intersectoral committees involving representatives of agriculture (rainfed and irrigated), forestry, environment and tourism, mining (including sand mining) and industry, and fisheries INMACOM, TFCA, coastal management institutions and other key role-players. • Learning from the National Stakeholder Committees developed by ZAMCOM; develop a strategy and terms of reference for an inclusive cross-sectoral transboundary forum with representation of INMACOM, Lubombo TFCA, coastal management institutions and other key role-players. • Facilitate regular and ad hoc meetings of the national intersectoral committees and the cross-sectoral transboundary forum.
	Output 1.3.2: Awareness of source-to-sea management approach strengthened among key role-players and approach applied in practice through integration into decision making processes	• Conduct sessions with key stakeholders (aimed at key role players and high-level decision makers, based on communication materials building on the IncoMaputo context stressing the need and associated benefits of the approach. • Hold regional dialogues for key role players and decision-makers presenting practical tools supporting integration of source-to-sea management approach into the cross-sectoral/thematic planning and management of the basins' water resources
Outcome 1.4: Gender equality enhanced through creation of an enabling policy and organisational	Output 1.4.1: Gender equality strengthened in INMACOM through development and implementation of a gender policy and strategy	• Engage with the SADC Gender Focal Points for the Water Sector and the National Gender Machinery who have been supporting the gender response in the regional water programme in support of the development of an INMACOM gender policy and strategy. • Work with the SADC Gender Focal Points for the Water Sector and the National Gender Machinery in implementing the INMACOM gender policy and strategy.

framework	Output 1.4.2: Gender equality strengthened in the established National Inter-sectoral Committees and transboundary source-to-sea coordination committee	• Set out a clear plan for the integration of the INMACOM gender policy and strategy into the modus operandii of the national inter-sectoral Committees and transboundary source-to-sea coordination committee. • Implement the plan so that gender considerations become part of standard operational procedures for the national inter-sectoral Committees and transboundary source-to-sea coordination committee.
Component 2: - Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management		
Outcome 2.1: Scientific baseline for source-to-sea based management of the basins established to enable science-based planning, development, and management of the IncoMaputo River Basins	2.1.1: Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out inlcuding women and women-led organisations..	• Identification and characterization of all six key flows from a baseline assessment, mainly regarding the importance of connecting segments of the continuum regarding water use and environmental needs and acceptability. Assess data gaps for future monitoring. • Delineation of reference watersheds and/or river segments where health is not endangered by human activities and dams • Identification of representative biotas, habitats and relevant species to assess ecosystem health in the IncoMaputo River Basins, including in estuaries and definition of surveys to measure current key ecosystem health parameter values. • Selection of priority flows considering current threats, potential instruments to efficiently mitigate harmful impacts. • Explore the use of eDNA techniques to enhance traditional survey methods and ensure complementarity. • Definition and implementation of survey campaigns, including data analysis and presentations. • Develop a strategy/plan (including working with academia, private sector and other RBOs in the region) to ensure the sustainability of JBS – linked with research and tourism activities.
	2.1.2: Information from existing hydrogeological assessments collated and gaps identified	• Working closely with the SADC Groundwater Management Institute (SADC GMI) and also through linking up with the activities of the Pan-African Groundwater Programme (APAGroP) of AMCOW. The information gathered should also contribute to an assessment of the potential of managed aquifer recharge (MAR) to contribute to the availability of water during periods of drought. • Map out the key information, highlighting areas where information is lacking • Summarise basin wide assessment and identify gaps to be filled as part of the TDA • Establish partnership (to integrate isotope tracers with groundwater models) with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to address issues of sustainable groundwater use and contamination concerns.
	2.1.3: Environmental flows for priority catchments determined.	• Critical appraisal of current knowledge on Eflows and EWR, and description of the reference state of the ecosystems to be used as a fixed benchmark from which change and impacts can be measured. • Focused assessment on the present state of the estuaries using an estuarine health index - abiotic and biotic characteristics. • Quantitative assessment of all abiotic, biotic, and socio-economic impacts of all future abstraction scenarios. • Determination of priority catchments and / or river segments for Eflows considering density and/or level of environmental assets and fragility – building on existing knowledge and experiences • Setting of flow requirements and thresholds of potential concern on abiotic and biotic indicators, linking EWR determination process to their estuary systems and also directly linked to a larger process which examines both the Maputo Bay as a whole system. • Definition of Eflows and EWR must be coherent with water requirements over the river basins: values will be compared both with natural and current flows, as well as with water demand for livelihood and socio-economic activities
Outcome 2.2: Basin-wide information and	2.2.1: Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the	• Carry out baseline assessment of the biophysical environment and socioeconomic activities ensuring gender concerns are considered.

knowledge management tools developed to improve the science – policy interface and knowledge management tools developed to improve the science – policy interface	Incomati-Maputo Basins and Lubombo TFCA carried out, including application of the source-to-sea concept.	• Engagement with the West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) – to strengthen integration of coastal and marine and ecosystem issues linked with the source-to-sea approach. • Identify and map out environmental issues and their drivers across the basins and the TFCA. • Analysis of drivers • Carry out causal chain analysis and identify immediate and root causes from source to sea • Based on the information gathered (through existing information, thematic studies) during the TDA and other existing sources the IncoMaputo Basin Atlas will also be developed to raised awareness • Private sector will be involved in the TDA process in developing data, providing expertise, models, studies, etc. Also to identify priority transboundary environmental problems in their areas of operations while their concerns are to be incorporated in the formulation for the action plans to remedy the problems.
	2.2.2: Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized	• Adhere to UNDP social and environmental standards (SES) • Subject all on-the-ground activities to screening, using the SESP (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure) • Clear all proposed activities with the Project Safeguards expert • Ensure M&E of the activities that proactively promote women's empowerment and human rights • Ensure an approach to governance that integrates and includes all the relevant stakeholders, including vulnerable groups or groups at risk of marginalization • Capacity building for implementing environmental and social safeguards and/or integrating them into national policies and plans
	2.2.3: Gender-responsive IncoMaputo Environmental Monitoring Framework developed.	• Determination of possible parameters e.g. hydrology, hydrodynamics sedimentology, hydromorphology, water quality (including salt intrusion in the estuary and bacteriology), biodiversity and ecosystem quality indices (microalgae, invertebrates, macroflora, aquatic invertebrates). Fauna should also be considered (fish, birds, eventually batrachians). • Development of a monitoring strategy - in line with the selected method to assess environmental flows and also ensure minimum requirements for a source-to-sea management, which needs to be holistic, collaborative, participatory and prioritizing, but also context dependent, adaptive and result oriented. This strategy will be presented to stakeholders to select a preferred initial option. • Definition of monitoring networks and campaigns: after selecting the preferred strategy options, monitoring networks and campaigns will be designed from a minimum to an optimum version, deeply accounting for the existing, current capacities in the riparian countries, sustainability of in-site measurements. • On-site and remote sensing data quality control: the minimum requirements regarding quality control both for onsite measurements (regarding environmental parameters) and remote sensing data (for hydrometry in particular) will be detailed with proposals for software and methods to be implemented. • Data validation and storage as a transboundary database. A dedicated database, hosted either by operational service or by INMACOM, shall have both internal and external free access. • Data dissemination: in addition to free controlled access to data, yearly books should be elaborated and made available for all stakeholders. .
	2.2.4: Existing Water Information System (WIS) and Decision Support System (DSS) within INMACOM Secretariat strengthened with new	• Carry out needs assessment of WIS and DSS within the INMACOM Secretariat and in terms of access by the countries and other interested parties. • Carry out detailed assessment of the existing WIS and DSS – technical assessment and inclusive stakeholder consultations – and identify strengths and weaknesses.

	information and enhanced to be inclusive	• Carry out gap analysis and prepare terms of reference for upgrading and enhanced data sharing. • Engagement with West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) on coastal and ecosystem information • Upgrade the WIS and DSS and add new information generated through the TDA, basin wide survey and data generated by the IncoMaputo Environmental Monitoring System. • Provide training within INMACOM and for stakeholders, including women and youth, as required.
	2.2.5: Livelihood risk management plan aimed at enhancing resilience developed and operationalised. .	• Assessment of completed and ongoing activities and associated outputs learning from the Resilient Waters programmes and other GEF supported pilot projects in the Limpopo, Orange-Senqu and Okavango River Basins. This will include site visits and discussions with ORASECM, OKACOM and LIMCOM on their experiences. • Draw up inclusive livelihood risk management plan, that ensure gender equality and social inclusion, for the IncoMaputo basins with a focus and dully operational level of detail for integration into the pilot demonstration projects. • Draw up monitoring and evaluation system and operationalise for the pilot demonstration projects.
	2.2.6: Development of a strategy to address sand mining activities	• Elaboration of a "catalogue" of sand mining activity situations based on relevant criteria such as distance to water bodies, extraction from riverbed or from the plain, type of pollutant discharge (including coarse and fine sediments), modification of riverbed, river banks and riparian vegetation, legal status, owner, use of extracted materials (local, regional…). • Elaboration of a "catalogue" of potential impacts depending on the type of extraction location, quantitative and qualitative discharge pollution, vegetation destruction… • Identification of fragile catchments and river segments where sand mining should be managed due to unacceptable impacts on biota and human use of water. • Definition of mitigation measures to alleviate impact of sand mining over the river Basins, taking into account gender equality and social inclusion concerns. • Preparation of local demonstration projects to be implemented in fragile catchments identified. • Adjustment of the strategy on sand mining activities after testing implementation on pilot sites, accounting for feedback from activity owner and local water quality measures.
Component 3: Support basin-wide and coastal zone strategic planning and investment mobilisation		
Outcome 3.1: National and transboundary priorities integrated into Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and National Action Plans endorsed by Member States	3.1.1:: SAP for the transboundary basin and coastal zone developed through an inclusive participatory approach and endorsed by the three governments	• Working with INMACOM, the project will develop a SAP for the two basins and Lubombo TFCA, setting out the vision and long-term strategic priorities for the basin. Timeline will be discussed and agreed with the three countries. • The SAP will be accompanied by a 5-year Investment Plan covering the period 2031-2035. In addition to the 5 year implementation period, the SAP will set out, at a less detailed level, the key investments to be prepared for the medium term. • The project will support securing the ministerial endorsement on the SAP from the three countries to signify a high level of political commitment of the three countries to manage the transboundary basins and TFCA jointly.
	3.1.2: Three National Action Plans (NAPs), taking into consideration gender issues, linking country priorities to regional	• Working with the INMACOM task teams and key national level stakeholders the project will develop NAPs (coherent with the SAP) for the areas of basin and TFCA within each country. • The NAPs will be accompanied by a 5-year Investment Plan covering the period 2031-2035.

	priorities approved at national level.	• The project will support securing the ministerial endorsement on the NAPs within each of the three countries
	3.1.3 Gender-sensitive Investment Plan for implementing the SAP and the NAPs developed and adopted by the three governments.	• The investment plans will set out the actions and associated costs requiring investment over a five year period. It will include proposals on implementation responsibilities, agreed and potential funding/financing sources and a monitoring and evaluation framework, • With regard to private sector engagement – through the development and implementation of the Investment Plan for implementing the SAP and NAPs, the project will engage with a wide range of potential investors, including dam operators, farmers (small and large), industrial users, mines, who are dependent on water supplies in the basin. Mechanisms for engaging with these diverse actors might include through their participation in the TDA process (i.e. working with private sector actors in developing data, expertise, models, studies, etc.) and their participation in the SAP process (i.e. participation of private sector actors as stakeholders in the negotiation of the SAP to ensure that their perspectives are represented, and full engagement in preparation of the SAP investment plan, in particular in identifying short, medium and long-term private sector investment opportunities that can provide social upliftment, economic returns while also addressing key threats to the basin related to private sector operations (e.g. industrial wastewater treatment, increasing irrigation water use efficiency, increasing fertilizer use efficiency etc.). Actional to be piloted in Component 4 through the pilot projects will be critical in feeding in tested inclusive business models into the project.
	Output 3.1.4: A donor-round table to mobilise resources for the SAPs and NAPs facilitated	• Once endorsed at the ministerial level, the SAP and associated investment plan will be the focus of a well-organized and publicized roundtable with potential investors and development partners. • Development of a private sector engagement plan to support the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs - the Private sector will equally play a major role in being pivotal to building partnerships facilitated through the donor-round table to mobilise resources for SAP and NAPS implementation.
Component 4: Creating sustainable livelihoods through enhancing water, food, energy and environmental security		
Outcome 4.1: Livelihoods demonstration projects addressing various environmental issues and ensuring sustainability through livelihood enhancement for lessons learnt, upscaling and replication	4.1.1: Conservation and rehabilitation activities undertaken in the transboundary river basin to enhance access to business opportunities e.g., promotion of sustainable land management practices.	• Mkhondvo – Ngwavuma Water Augmentation Project (Mpakeni Dam Zoning Plan); Eswatini. Improving livelihoods and environmental conservation through the Development of a sustainable land utilization plan (Zoning Plan) for the Mpakeni Dam to guide development around the dam improving conservation and livelihoods. • Lomati FARMWISE Smart Agriculture Project; Eswatini. The Pilot Demonstration Project is situated in the Lomati River in Eswatini. It is part of a larger project aimed at improving the water use efficiency in the Lomati River Basin, improving livelihoods through food security and maintaining ecological diversity • Matutuine-Manhangane; Mozambique. Catembe N'sime is located at the estuary of Maputo River Estuary and represents the river-marine environmental interface. The main dominant feature of the site is the river-ocean connection, mangrove fringe, marine wetland, and marine fisheries. The area requires mangrove rehabilitation. The mariculture of mussels, oyster and seaweed are central activities. • Magude; Mozambique. Largey flat area. Crossed by Incomati River, & Mazimuchopes, Massintonto & Uanétze tributaries. Main livelihoods in livestock and agriculture. Subsistence and rainfed agriculture, with significant use of animal traction and on plots with less of 1 ha. Maize, peanuts, beans, cassava, sesame and others. The project is focussed on improved sustainable farming practices and associated livelihood enhancement. Magude host an important wildlife reserve, The Karingani Game Reserve that shares its borders with South Africa's Kruger National Park (KNP), and Limpopo National Park (LNP). • Donkerhoek Stewardship Project; South Africa. Donkerhoek farming community comprises mainly grasslands and some arable land used for cropping. The Donkerhoek community received this land through the land restitution process. Donkerhoek community has entered into a conservation stewardship agreement and is being supported by WWF to
	4.1.2: Conservation based livelihood and business opportunities that ensure gender equality and social inclusion explored in conjunction with TFCA and implemented in pilot sites	
	4.1.3 Uptake of environmentally friendly technologies taking into account gender considerations supported and applied in pilot sites,	

		manage invasive alien species. Further, the Kangra Mine, which is located within the farm boundaries can potentially also provide co-funding support facilitated by engagements with SFC and Kai (private sector intermediaries). This is a sitation which occurs elsewhere and can be used to demonstrate implementation of best practices. • Dingleydale Irrigation Scheme; South Africa. The Dingleydale Irrigation Scheme falls within the Sand River catchment. The Sabie-Sand Catchments, which rise in the Mpumalanga Highveld, flow through Bushbuckridge, and into the southern section of Kruger National Park and into Mozambique. It has approximately 1 700ha of land, subdivided into 10 regions. Each subdivision comprises of a balancing dam which provides water for approximately 60 farmers. The project will focus on sustainable farming inlcuding improved land and water management practices.
Component 5: Knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination		
Outcome 5.1: Effective knowledge generation and sharing mechanism established and actively used	5.1.1: INMACOM actively participated in knowledge/experience sharing at the regional SADC (e.g., biennial SADC RBO workshop) and international level	• Working with INMACOM, the project will develop an SAP for the two basins and Lubombo TFCA, setting out the vision and long-term strategic priorities for the basin. Timeline will be discussed and agreed with the three countries. • The SAP will be accompanied by a 5-year Investment Plan covering the period 2031-2035. In addition to the 5 year implementation period, the SAP will set out, at a less detailed level, the key investments to be prepared for the medium term. • The project will support securing the ministerial endorsement on the SAP from the three countries to signify a high level of political commitment of the three countries to manage the transboundary basins and TFCA jointly.
	5.1.2: At least 1 exchange visit with other RBOs and/ or relevant regional institutions carried out to share source-to-sea management experiences.	• Working with the INMACOM task teams and key national level stakeholders the project will develop NAPs (coherent with the SAP) for the areas of basin and TFCA within each country. • The NAPs will be accompanied by a 5-year Investment Plan covering the period 2031-2035. • The project will support securing the ministerial endorsement on the NAPs within each of the three countries
	5.1.3 Regular peer-to peer learning and experience exchanges between local stakeholder communities ensuring inclusivity (especially those involved in demonstration projects) facilitated...	• The investment plans will set out the actions and associated costs requiring investment over a five year period. It will include proposals on implementation responsibilities, agreed and potential funding/financing sources and a monitoring and evaluation framework, • Private sector engagement – through the development and implementation of the Investment Plan for implementing the SAP and NAPs, the project will engage with a wide range of potential investors, including dam operators, farmers (small and large), industrial users, mines, who are dependent on water supplies in the basin.
	5.1.4: Communication Strategy and Plan developed to facilitate targeted communications to stakeholders driving outreach, awareness raising and dissemination of outputs/results	• Once endorsed at the ministerial level, the SAP and associated investment plan will be the focus of a well-organized and publicized roundtable with potential investors and development partners. • Development of a private sector engagement plan to support the implementation of the SAPs and NAPs - the Private sector will equally play a major role in being pivotal to building partnerships facilitated through the donor-round table to mobilise resources for SAP and NAPS implementation.

Financing

The GEF financing tables are included in Annex A.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Implementing Partner **The UNDP Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWP-SA). The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.**

Global Water Partnership (GWP) is a well-established inter-governmental organization, headquartered in Sweden. Formed in 2002, it links agencies of the United Nations, government institutions, bi- and multi-lateral development banks, professional associations, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. An MOU exists between UNDP and GWP (signed in 2014). GWP Southern Africa based in the region with its Secretariat based in Pretoria has a strong system of policies and procedures, including internal operational controls for project management, governance, reporting and budget management and administration. It maintains yearly audited accounts of its financial performance and position. The UNDP South Africa Country Office conducted a HACT-based micro assessment for GWP Southern Africa in Q3 2020 with no concerns and UNDP Eswatini completed a PCAT for GWP Southern Africa in April 2024.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- **Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.**
- **Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.**
- **Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.**
- **Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.**
- **Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.**
- **Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,**
- **Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.**

Responsible Parties

Three government agencies will take additional lead roles in the execution of demonstration projects under component 2 of the project, upon delegation by the Implementing Partner/ namely GWP-SA. GWP-SA will decide whether to formally designate these as Responsible Parties and will sign Responsible Party Agreements with them. Broadly, their roles and responsibilities will be to contribute to the achievement of Outcome 4.1 through the realization of three outputs4.1.1, 4.1.2 and/or 4.1.3. Six pilot demonstration projects have been included, two in each country. In Eswatini, the Joint River Basin Authority has been identified to support implementation, in Mozambique ARA-Sul has been nominated and in South Africa the Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (IUCMA) will drive the implementation.

Project stakeholders and target groups

The IncoMaputo Project will seek to apply a multi-pronged approach towards the engagement of stakeholders and target groups in project-related decision-making processes.

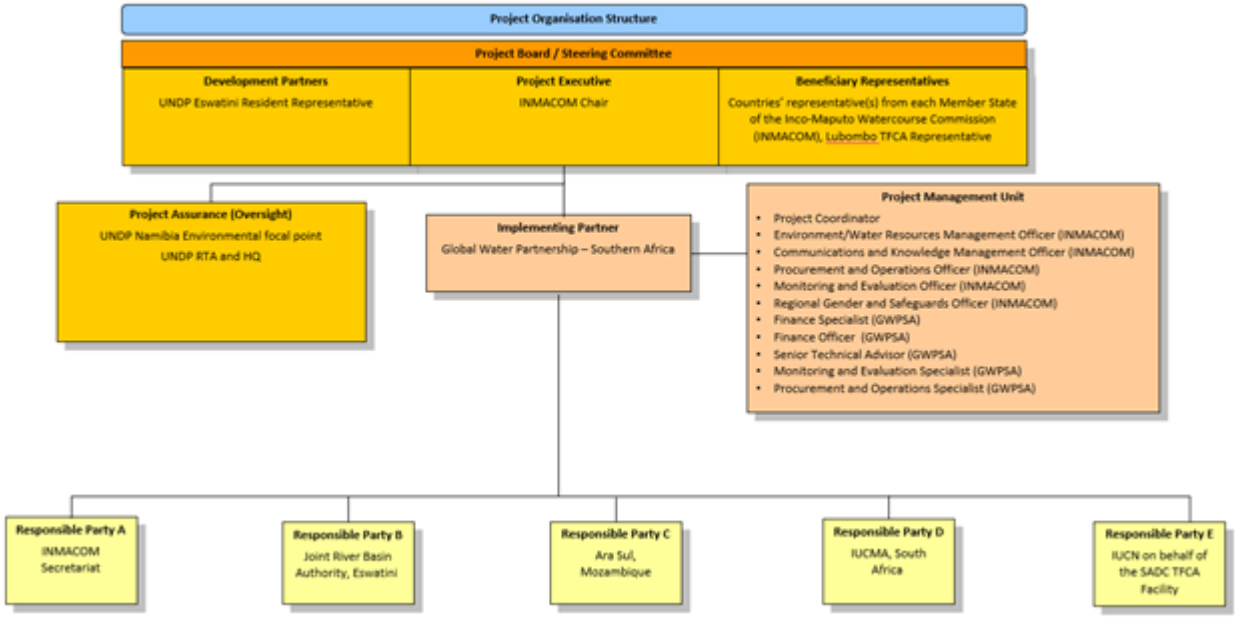
For this purpose, the project will make a clear distinction, and separation, between decision-making that relates to project management and project governance matters (this Section 1- General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism), versus the much wider-ranging participation and decision-making processes that are part of the technical project activities

In doing so, the project will be able to narrow down the scope of work of the Project Board (Steering Committee), in line with the Board's formal mandate, and optimized towards the Board's composition and (more compact) membership. This approach will enable more cost-efficient governance and management of the Project.

In line with the above and for the purpose of the project governance and management, the main project stakeholders/target groups will be: UNDP as the GEF Agency, the GWP SA as the Implementing Partner, INMACOM, the responsible parties, and the participating GEF-eligible and/or co-financing countries and entities. Differential roles and positions of the aforementioned parties on or vis-a-vis the Project Board are explained further below.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. **The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project.** UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

The proposed project management structure for the project is summarized in ***Figure 2***.



Notes

The Project Coordinator, Environment/Water Resources Management Officer, Communication and KM Officer, Procurement and Operations Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, Regional Gender and Safeguards Officer will be full time positions based at INMACOM Secretariat covered 100% by the project.

3. The following positions will be part-time, shared with other GWP-SA projects based at GWP-SA:

i) Finance Specialist (20%-time input)

ii) Finance Officer (24%-time input)

iv) Procurement and Operations Specialist (20%-time input)

v) Senior Technical Advisor (20%-time input)

ix) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (10%-time input)

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

UNDP will not have an execution role to the project.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

At the centre of the proposed project is the cooperation, currently in its infancy, between the Incomati and Maputo Watercourse Commission (INMACOM) and the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA). While the Lubombo TFCA (agreed in 2000) is the older of the two institutions, it lacks a permanent office and secretariat. Under the proposed project the Lubombo TFCA will have expertise working within the PMU to be hosted by INMACOM in Mbabane, Eswatini. Both organisations will be represented on the Project steering committee to ensure cooperation at the highest level. Cooperation will also be boosted by the presence (as one of the responsible parties) of the TFCA facility hosted by the IUCN. This is ensured through part of the cofinancing provided by the IUCN which has two projects focussing on sustainable use of water resources in transboundary basins, and biodiversity conservation through a transfrontier conservation facility.

The Lubombo TFCA boasts the first marine TFCA in Africa, the Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCA, where Mozambique's Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve turtle monitoring programme links up with the one across the border in South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park (WEFE) security. Through engagement of multiple stakeholders at all levels of governance to plan and manage water resources, a transformational change based on knowledge will be driven. Collaboration between the Incomati and Maputo River Basin Commission, Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area, Nairobi Convention Secretariat and relevant Ministries and Departments in the three participating countries will be strengthened to ensure interventions on water resources management are well linked with priorities for biodiversity conservation in the area to contribute to improved management of coastal areas and reduce pollution of marine ecosystems from land sources. These interventions will contribute to the overall global targets to improve cooperative management of shared water ecosystems and conservation.

Other key ongoing initiatives which will make a major contribution to the success and sustainability of the project is through the involvement of the University of Kwazulu-Natal's Centre for transformative Agricultural and Food Systems (CTAFS). This will see activities implemented through CTFAS in the IncoMaputo River Basin with all costs covered by CTAFS, and which will ensure the involvement of experts and students working closely with INMACOM and the Lubombo TFCA. CFTAS activities will contribute to better knowledge management, enhanced governance and strategic planning, promoting WEF Nexus and circular economy strategic actions for the IncoMaputo River Basin. Specifically, CFTAS's work on Open-source Nexus modelling tools for Planning sustainable Energy Transition in Africa (ONEPlanET), Sustainable and Healthy Food Systems – Southern Africa (SHEFS-SA), and critical connections between agricultural water management and human health, using a water-energy-food (WEF) nexus approach in South Africa (CONNEXION) are very relevant areas for the project, and on which INMACOM and CTAFS will cooperate closely and maximise resultant opportunities.

The Peace Park Foundation is another important partner. Their work on ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change in Maputo Environmental Protection Area - Conserving and building resilience provides another important opportunity for cooperation.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
5000	12867	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

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

Rangeland and pasture		7,350.00		
Cropland	5,000.00	1,574.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	2,779.00		

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Woodlands		340.00		
Natural grass		240.00		

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	584.00		

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)
15000	35992	0	0

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)
	14,760.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
	7,380.00		

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)
15,000.00	12,160.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
High Conservation Value Forest		1,492.00		
Other forest		200.00		

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 7 Shared water ecosystems 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	Incomati,Maputo	Incomati,Maputo		
Count	2	2	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)
Incomati	1	1		
Maputo	1	1		

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)
Incomati	1	1		
Maputo	1	1		

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)
Incomati	1	1		
Maputo	1	1		

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)
Incomati	1	1		
Maputo	1	1		

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	4,800	9,964		
Male	7,200	9,096		
Total	**12,000**	**19,060**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

The estimation of target levels is based on visits made to the proposed pilot demonstration project sites in all three countries. As a part of discussions with the stakeholders, which technical experts, members of local government and the potential beneficiaries, and making use of the available mappig and satellite imagery, the target areas were assessed and quantified. Stakeholder input, combined with analysis of local level census data made it possible to make adequate estimates of potential beneficiary numbers. The estimates also assume replication at least the same number of sites. Similar dimensions and beneficiary numbers have been assumed.

The work of national experts who led the field visits, was supported by and internal planning workshop and guidelines prepared by the PPG team. These guidelines provided a clear overview and checklists on the information that was to be collected during the site visits. This included the data required for estimating the Core and Sub-indicators.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	The project includes investments in local level demonstration projects, including in the field of agriculture. There is a risk that such investments could be affected by extreme climate events, i.e., severe floods or prolonged droughts. Likewise, investments in small-scale storage and water harvesting infrastructure could be affected by such events. Also, the project sites are exposed to tropical cyclones - Relief Web notes that in April 2019 when Mozambique was struck by two consecutive major cyclones, more than 1.7 million people were impacted and a total of USD 3.4 billion was needed for recovery and reconstruction. However, it is important to stress that a central aim of the pilot demonstration projects is to promote and implement measures and approaches that are more resilient to climate change and tropical cyclones. So, while the risk is moderate it is considered lower than the without project situation

Environmental and Social	Substantial	The project area enjoys a high level of social cohesion and an overall good unneighborly relation between the basin States and communities. Environmental pressures, and as a result social pressure, are rising in the project area, but this is not expected to negatively affect project implementation. On the contrary, during the stakeholder consultations for the PIF and the ProDoc there was good support for the proposed interventions and consensus that these interventions will contribute to addressing some of the environmental and social pressures in the basin.
Political and Governance	Low	All three countries are committed to the joint management of the basin, not only at the technical level but also at the political level, as manifested through the establishment of the INMACOM and several earlier agreements. The IncoMaputo basin countries have a long history of coordination and willingness to implement joint management activities. The proposed activities of developing basin-wide frameworks are proposed by the countries themselves and have involved stakeholders from a wide variety of sectors. It is therefore assumed that there is an ongoing willingness to develop and implement basin-wide joint management frameworks and the project will provide the necessary technical support to strengthen these frameworks. In addition, they are aware that the strong commitment is needed for them to attract any external resources from their partners to implement the SAP and investment plan. Therefore, the risk is considered low. Nonetheless, the project is designed to produce a series of policy briefs to facilitate linking of scientific knowledge to management and policy decisions. By keeping the senior policy makers as well as politicians closely informed of the new knowledge and information will further reduce the risk of inadequate political commitment to the IWRM Plan.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	The three governments have concluded an interim management agreement for the two basins. This is further embedded in a broader, regional framework set by the Revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, SADC Water Policy and Strategy, and a SADC Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP 5). There are no known national policies that directly contradict this regional policy framework, nor the national policy frameworks of other basin States. Care will be taken to identify any conflicting policies or distorting incentives; and any compliance and enforcement issues.
Technological	Low	The focus of the project's technical assistance components is on strengthening institutional and management capacity, including intersectoral coordination. The establishment of the proposed transboundary source-to-sea coordination structures requires a willingness from all relevant role-players to engage in such an activity. While this willingness is well-established in terms of water management bodies and conservation of biodiversity the project treads new ground in linking water management, TFCA, and coastal/ marine management entities. While this may require considerable groundwork, based on consultations undertaken with different entities (including TFCA, Peace Park Foundation, Nairobi Convention Secretariat, etc.), it can be

		assumed that there is a general willingness for such cooperation from relevant sectors, as evidenced by existing transboundary coordination (at sector level). The investment component of the project requires further elaboration during the PPG phase to ensure that the financial sustainability of the business models that the project aims to create is ensured.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	The project's investment components, including the investment plan and pilot demonstration projects (especially when scaled up) complement ongoing investments/ initiatives from the governments and aim at showcasing avenues for re-directing government and private sector investments towards sustainable approaches (WEFE nexus etc.). Given the ongoing macro-economic pressures caused by Covid and other global crises, it is possible that government spending in the water sector will be reduced or redirected, thereby reducing the replication scope of the investments piloted in the demonstration projects.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	INMACOM is a young organization with moderate management capacity in its newly established Secretariat. However, the Commission is built on ongoing cooperation between the three countries and has the full political backing of all basin States. This project is central to strengthening the implementation and management capacity of the INMACOM Secretariat, notably through component 1. However, the overall project management unit will be managed by the executing agency (GWP-SA), who have a long-standing, proven record of successful project implementation in the region, including several GEF IW project currently under implementation. GWP-SA, together with the project PMU (located in the INMACOM Secretariat) will ensure that there is adequate capacity for implementation.
Fiduciary	Low	INMACOM itself has currently very little capacity to implement a project of this size. However, the financial management and procurement for the project will be carried out by the executing agency (GWP-SA), who have a long-standing, proven record of successful project implementation in the region, including several GEF IW project currently under implementation. GWP-SA, together with the project PMU (located in the INMACOM Secretariat) will ensure that through the project (notably component 1) the financial management and procurement capacity of INMACOM is strengthened to enable them to implement large-scale projects in the future.
Stakeholder	Low	There is a long-standing history of stakeholder consultation in the two basins, both at national level through government initiatives, as well as through past transboundary projects. Each country has local catchment management agencies in place that engage stakeholders on a regular basis. The consultations for the development of this project have proven that a wide range of stakeholders can be mobilized with minimal effort for project activities. The stakeholder engagement plan has been carefully developed in order to ensure adequate stakeholder engagement across the components.

Other	Low	Inadequate inter-country and/or sector cooperations would pose a significant risk to the achievement of the project outcomes, as TDA, Information Management Systems and joint basin planning activities in general will all depend on data from basin states. However, all three governments have signed the SADC revised shared watercourse protocol, which provide the legal basis for the member states to cooperate for joint management of the shared watercourse, such as the IncoMaputo basins. Furthermore, INMACOM and previous (existing) agreements stress the need for joint monitoring in order to support optimal use of water resources and for flow early warning. The TDA-SAP-NAP development process requires a strong inter-sectoral, multi-country consultation process. The project will support the three countries to establish inter-sectoral committees to support this process. Multi-sectoral coordination at the technical level will be strengthened through the TDA development process, while multi-sectoral coordination at the policy and political levels will be strongly promoted through the SAP and NAP negotiation process. Strong engagement of communities and local stakeholders in the IWRM implementation will be ensured not only through the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Communication Plan but also through the implementation of the proposed demonstration projects.

Overall Risk Rating	Low	The majority of risks are considered to be low. River basin organizations in the southern African region have a generally positive image with a wide range of stakeholders. Experience in the region is significant and there is little reason to believe that the project can fail. There is a strong political will and institutional framework and a recognition of the urgent need for sustainable development and protection of the natural resource base. The fact that a significant portion of the grant will be used to support win-win environmental-livelihood benefits has already been received very positively.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is fully aligned with Objective 3 of the International Waters Focal Area: **Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems** in the GEF-8 Programming Directions. The proposed project interventions will be highly relevant to all three areas of strategic actions under this objective. All three countries have demonstrated their firm commitment to the transboundary cooperation through the establishment of the Incomati and Maputo Watercourse Commission (INMACOM). Also the creation of the Lubombo TFCA has demonstrated the three countries desire to cooperate seriously on transboundary conservation matters. Lubombo TFCA encompasses a complex system of conservation areas between Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, covering a total area of

10,029 km². On 22 June 2000, the three Governments signed the tri-lateral protocols to establish the Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area containing four distinct TFCAs: Lubombo Conservancy-Goba TFCA (Mozambique, Swaziland), Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCA (Mozambique, South Africa), Nsubane-Pongola TFCA (South Africa, Swaziland) and Usuthu-Tembe-Futi TFCA (Mozambique, South Africa). Lubombo boasts the first marine TFCA in Africa, the Ponta do Ouro-Kosi Bay TFCA, where Mozambique's Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve turtle monitoring programme links up with the one across the border in South Africa's iSimangaliso Wetland Park

As a result of the Source to Sea approach which will means that coastal and marina issues in the Maputo Bay are addressed means that the project will also contribute to Objective 2 of the International Waters Focal Area, to **Advance management in the Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ).**

All three countries are part of SADC and signatories to the revised Protocol on Shared Watercourse in the SADV Region, signed in 2000. One of the objectives (b) Under Article 2 is to promote and facilitate the establishment of shared watercourse agreements and shared watercourse institutions for the management of shared watercourses. Another (c) is to promote a coordinated and integrated environmentally sound development and management of shared watercourses. The buy-in to these objectives is borne out by the setting up of several transboundary river basin organisations across the region including ORASECOM, OKACOM, CUVECOM, ZAMCOM, LIMCOM and INMACOM. The mandates of these organisations are fully focussed on the sustainable development and management of these transboundary basins. A central concept of this is water security in all dimensions, supporting water supply for the people of the basins, agriculture and other economic activities including tourism and conservation. The Commission secretariats are supported through contributions from the member countries.

No policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified.

At the national level, the project builds on past and ongoing GEF funded projects:

- **Eswatini** includes the preparatory grant (GEF ID: 3390) for Lower Usuthu Smallholder Irrigation Project (LUSIP) funded under GEF-4 and taken forward by IFAD and the AfDB. SCCF, through UNDP, under GEF-4 (GEF ID: 3603), implemented a project aimed at strengthening institutional capacity for IWRM in the context of climate variability and change, integrate climate risks into plans and legislation and restore degraded ecosystems. It also provides key lessons on implementing demonstration projects with key local institutions. The project also built the capacity of the Eswatini delegation participating in the IncoMaputo TPTC. Under GEF-5, UNDP is supporting the Eswatini National Trust Commission to develop, expand and effectively manage protected areas to protect biodiversity (GEF ID:5065) – these included areas under the Lubombo TFCA.
- **Mozambique** has several GEF funded projects that this proposed work can build on – the project being implemented by the World Bank under GEF 7 (GEF ID:10583) aimed at managing targeted conservation landscape to improve livelihoods is a critical one to link with and find areas of synergy. The project also targets to work in the Maputo Special Reserve and Ponta do Ouro Partial Marine Reserve (crucial nesting area for loggerhead and leatherback turtles) on the Maputo Bay and part of a cross-border marine reserve with the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a World Heritage Park in South Africa in the Lubombo TFCA. The LDCF funded project which is being developed, and implemented by UNDP, on scaling up local adaptation and climate-risk informed planning for resilient livelihoods (GEF ID:10100) is also key to the implementation of the proposed interventions.
- **South Africa** has a SLM project (GEF ID:5327) with UNDP support to address soil erosion and land degradation to restore the ecological functioning and resilience several landscapes. This national GEF-5 SLM project in South Africa, is highly relevant to the IncoMaputo. UNDP will ensure that appropriate, knowledge and experience gathered by the South Africa SLM project will be shared. Other relevant GEF projects that the intervention will build on and link with is the project on strengthening capacity for the management of invasive alien species (GEF ID 10524);

another on reducing human-wildlife conflict (GEF ID:10612) and a project on catalysing financing and capacity for the biodiversity economy around Protected Areas (GEF ID:10341). These projects will provide knowledge and lessons learnt to support implementation.

The following lessons that have been learnt from regional transboundary projects in SADC and GWP experiences in supporting implementation of GEF IW are:

- Country ownership in project implementation is critical in enhancing sustainability of outcomes – it is critical that countries are at the centre of decision making and capacity must be built to ensure effective systems are in place to support this.
- Strengthening of the RBO secretariats is critical – focus should be on developing institutional, operational and technical capacity. The involvement of the countries through task groups, committees and working groups with clear Terms of Reference is pivotal to driving cooperation and implementation of tasks. This will allow for strategies to be implemented beyond support through projects.
- IW GEF projects are critical in building a common understanding – and building a case of why countries need to work together to address environmental problems in the basins. It is important that the studies and strategies developed are promoted at high levels to ensure that they are integrated into development planning processes.
- Sustainable financing mechanisms that ensure environmental sustainability and building community resilience – should be developed with a range of partners in the river basin. These could build on business opportunities and other financial instruments like green bonds, water funds etc.
- Gender inclusion strategies enhance the project outcomes – and should be integrated strongly in all project components in the project design and monitoring conducted with clear gender indicators and targets.
- It is critical to understand that RBOs are evolving and context, interests differ per country in each river basin setting. It is critical to understand the political economy of each river basin – and build actions based on this understanding
- Developing a knowledge and learning strategy from the onset is important- as this allows river basins to have clear mechanisms and strategies that will ensure RBOs become learning organisations that can reflect and grow from learnings
- Building on country structures and initiatives (especially in the implementation of on-the-ground actions) sustains the outputs needed to drive for impact
- Private sector involvement requires a clear engagement plan – and early consultation across all project components. Private sector should be engaged as a partner contributing to the objectives of the project – and should also play a critical role in driving water stewardship inside and outside the company fence.
- Working with intermediaries to engage private sector is also important – as this allows for platforms that will build a common understanding and language

At the transboundary level – the project will also build on relevant past and ongoing non-GEF projects that have supported transboundary water resources management and the TFCA. The three countries have been supported by the Government of the Netherlands through the Progressive Realization of the IncoMaputo Agreement (PRIMA). PRIMA Phase I was implemented from 2007-2011 with a primary objective of providing technical information, institutional and governance assessments that would facilitate the drafting of a comprehensive agreement to replace the Interim one. Several joint studies that improved the understanding of the basin were developed through this support. – this encompassed a hydrological analysis,

land-use assessment, water use and water balances (current and future), institutional assessment and groundwater. From 2021, the Government of the Netherlands has been supporting PRIMA Phase II – which is developing a management information system, a disaster management plan, preparing a draft Comprehensive Agreement, building capacity of stakeholders, and supporting some of the staff costs for the Interim secretariat staff. All the three countries are also part of the Blue Deal Partnership working with Dutch Water Authorities to promote water resources management and ensure access to clean, sufficient, and safe water. The SADC Transboundary Water Management Programme implemented by GIZ supports the implementation of the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) and continues to facilitate stakeholder engagement and awareness of IWRM issues.

The EU has also been supporting the WEF Nexus Regional Dialogue project with GWP SA as the implementing partner – the project has facilitated national dialogues in all three countries initiating a process to domesticate the approach and build capacity. The FCDO, funded Climate Resilient Water Infrastructure Development Facility (CRIDF) has also supported INMACOM in setting up a Flood Forecast and Early Warning System, within the basin the facility has also worked with KOBWA to develop a Climate Change Action Strategy and Plan. CRIDF has now come to an end, as of April 2023 – however, relevant outputs critical to the implementation of the proposed project will be built on. Within the TFCA, there are activities being funded at the regional level from the SADC TFCA Facility (funded by KfW and implemented by IUCN), and the Peace Parks Foundation is playing a critical role in managing biodiversity in the Lubombo TFCA. The USAID Resilient Waters Project which ended early 2023 focused on building linkages between RBOs and TFCAs – one of their key activities was the development of the GLTFCA Freshwater Strategy and developing an agreement to be signed between GLTFCA and LIMCOM. Research institutions like IWMI (development of a hydrological model) and the Water Research Commission (research transboundary ecological risk and potential for transboundary e-flows frameworks) are also providing support to INMACOM The catchment institutions Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (IUCMA), Ara-Sul in Mozambique and the Joint River Basin Authorities in Eswatini are also implementing a number of activities that the project will build on in order to better understand the basin and carry out the demonstration studies. Partnerships will also be built with private sector intermediaries based on the UNDP Policy on Due Diligence and Partnerships with Private Sector. Kai Connect – works with private sector to support delivery on social investments and work has been done in the Mpumalanga area to enhance business models with cooperates like Barloworld. The Sustainable Finance Coalition has worked closely with private sector to unlock tailor made finance solutions for nature – and work in areas in the basin like Kruger National Parks building private-public-community partnerships. In Eswatini, partnership with the Eswatini Water and Agricultural Development Enterprise (ESWADE) will be critical in building on work done in supporting small-scale farmers and ensuring sustainable business models that contribute to addressing environmental challenges.

The project contributes positively to the (GBF) to the global targets for urgent to 2030. Through promoting a source-to-sea approach it ensures that the integrity, connectivity, and resilience of ecosystems in the basin, its coastal areas and adjoining marine areas are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050. More specifically the project contributes to the targets as follows:

It contributes to reducing threats to biodiversity in particular Target 1 which focuses on ensuring that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning addressing land and sea use change. It also contributes to Target 2 by ensuring that by 2030 at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration. It also contributes to Target 3 ‘through supporting conservation and management of ecosystems whilst ensuring sustainable use. The project also contributes to Target 6 aimed at reducing and eliminating invasive species and reducing the rates of introduction. With a focus on reducing pollution risks and the negative impact from all sources by 2030 the project contributes to Target 7 and through integrating issues of climate change in transboundary water resources the project will contribute to Target 8. Working closely with the Member States the project will

contribute to Target 14 which aims to “ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes), Through strengthening private sector engagement in transboundary cooperation, the project contributes to Target 15 through eater stewardship actions.

The project contributes positively to the global targets of the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) mainly targets 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 14 and 15. Through promoting a source-to-sea approach it ensures that the integrity, connectivity, and resilience of ecosystems in the basin, its coastal areas and adjoining marine areas are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050. More specifically the project contributes to the targets as follows:

It contributes to reducing threats to biodiversity in particular Target 1 which focuses on ensuring that all areas are under participatory integrated biodiversity inclusive spatial planning addressing land and sea use change. It also contributes to Target 2 by ensuring that by 2030 at least 30% of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration. It also contributes to Target 3 ‘through supporting conservation and management of ecosystems whilst ensuring sustainable use. The project also contributes to Target 6 aimed at reducing and eliminating invasive species and reducing the rates of introduction. With a focus on reducing pollution risks and the negative impact from all sources by 2030 the project contributes to Target 7 and through integrating issues of climate change in transboundary water resources the project will contribute to Target 8. Working closely with the Member States the project will contribute to Target 14 which aims to “ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes), Through strengthening private sector engagement in transboundary cooperation, the project contributes to Target 15 through eater stewardship actions.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
High or Substantial	High or Substantial		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNDP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	Grant	7,105,936.00	675,064.00	7,781,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**7,105,936.00**	**675,064.00**	**7,781,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)

UNDP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters: IW-3	200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**200,000.00**	**19,000.00**	**219,000.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
IW-3	GET	7,105,936.00	64036313
Total Project Cost		**7,105,936.00**	**64,036,313.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Government of Eswatini	Grant	Investment mobilized	22550000
Recipient Country Government	Government of Eswatini	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	786000
Recipient Country Government	Government of Mozambique	Grant	Investment mobilized	19000000
Civil Society Organization	Peace Park Foundation	Grant	Investment mobilized	6415000
Others	UKZN	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000
Others	UKZN	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000

Civil Society Organization	Kruger to Canyons	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500
GEF Agency	UNDP Eswatini	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
GEF Agency	UNDP Mozambique	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
GEF Agency	UNDP RSA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Recipient Country Government	Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (IUCMA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	947368
Recipient Country Government	Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (IUCMA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	115789
Civil Society Organization	Global Water Partnership (GWPSA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	620000
Civil Society Organization	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Grant	Investment mobilized	2170656
Civil Society Organization	(Southern African Development Community Groundwater Management Institution (SADC-GMI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	100000
Civil Society Organization	(Southern African Development Community Groundwater Management Institution (SADC-GMI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	100000
Recipient Country Government	Government of South Africa	Grant	Investment mobilized	3000000
Recipient Country Government	Government of South Africa	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2930000
Total Co-financing				**64,036,313.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Co-financing has been confirmed from a combination of the recipient governments, NGOs, academia and donor agencies. The Government of Eswatini will provide a total of USD 23,036,000 through the Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (MNRE). USD 22,250,000 of this is in grant form and will be spent on the development of rural water schemes and the Shiselweni Region Water Supply and sanitation Project. The remainder will be in-kind contributions spent on routine water quality and quantity monitoring programmes carried out by the Department of Water Affairs. Grant co-financing of USD 19,000,000 will be provided by the Government of Mozambique through the National Directorate of Water Resources Management. This will be used for the reduction of physical and commercial losses in the water supply system of the Maputo, the updating hydrogeological maps and the study and elaboration of an environmental strategy for the Inco-Umbeluzi sources.

Academia is represented by the University of Kwazulu-Natal (Centre for Transformative Agricultural and Food Systems (CTAFS)) who will provide USD 3,000,000 of grant and USD2,000,000 in-kind cofinancing. Activities will include the Open-source Nexus modelling tools for Planning sustainable Energy Transition in Africa (ONEPlanET) project, the Sustainable and Healthy Food Systems – Southern Africa (SHEFS-SA) project and looking at critical connections between agricultural water management and human health, using a water-energy-food (WEF) nexus approach in South Africa (CONNEXION project).

Five NGOs are providing co-financing. The largest contribution (EUR 5,900,000) will come from the Peace Park Foundation in the form of the Ecosystem-based Adaptation to climate change in Maputo Environmental Protection Area: Conserving and building resilience Project. A further USD 2,170,656 will come from the IUCN through their BRIDGE Programme and their Trans-frontier Conservation Areas Programme.

The three UNDP country offices will each provide USD100,000 of in-kind support.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	6/29/2024	Nancy Bennet		nancy.bennet@undp.org
Project Coordinator	6/29/2024	Madeleine Nyiratuza		madeleine.Nyiratuza@undp.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Ms. Khangeziwe Glory Mabuza	Principal Secretary	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs/Eswatini	3/13/2023
Mr Zaheer Fakir	Acting Deputy Director General	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries/South Africa	3/16/2024
Mr Claudio Afonso	National Director of Climate Change	Ministry of Land and Environment/Mozambique	2/28/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
Project Objective: To promote integrated source-to-sea management of the Incomati and Maputo River Basins, Lubombo Transfrontier Conservation Area and coastal zones to ensure environmental security and inclusive livelihoods.	**Indicator 1 (GEF8 core indicator 11):** # of direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	Pilot Demonstration Selection Report (Annex 16) covering site visits and discussion in all three countries	• 0 persons directly benefitting from project activities.	• 19,060 persons directly benefitting from project activities (proposed 6 pilot demonstration sites across the 3 countries)	• 38,120 persons directly benefitting from project activities replication at 6 additional sites	• Monitoring and evaluation system to be set up for each of the pilot projects	• Lack of technical assistance to M & E process
	Indicator 2 (GEF8 Core Indicator 3): Area of land restored (Hectares)	Pilot Demonstration Selection Report (Annex 16) covering site visits and discussion in all three countries	• 0 hectares of land restored at project pilot sites	• Land restoration at the pilot demonstration sites will total 12,867 ha (8,924 of cropland and rangeland, 2,779 ha of forest, 580 ha of woodlands and natural grasslands and 584 ha of wetlands).	• 25,734 ha of land restored assuming activities replicated at additional sites.	• Monitoring and evaluation system to be set up for each of the pilot projects	• Lack of technical assistance to M & E process
	Indicator 3 (GEF8 Core Indicator 4): Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	Pilot Demonstration Selection Report (Annex 16) covering site visits and discussion in all three countries	• 0 hectares of land under improved practices at project pilot sites	• 35,992 ha of landscapes under improved practices across the pilot demonstration project sites.	• 71,984 ha of land under improved practices assuming activities replicated at 6additional sites'	• Monitoring and evaluation system to be set up for each of the pilot projects	• Lack of technical assistance to M & E process
	Indicator 4 (GEF7 Core Indicator 7): Number of shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative		• No source-to-sea TDA or SAP have been carried out for either of the basins	• 2 TDAs finalized, for each basin; Draft SAPs discussed with stakeholders	• 2 SAPs, for each basin, completed and endorsed at the Ministerial level •	• Reports signed off appropriate designated persons and endorsed as necessary	• Governments cannot make available suitable people for TTs.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
	management (*7.1 Level of TDA and SAP advancement*						
Project Component 1	**Strengthening regional governance frameworks for transboundary basin management, including application of source-to-sea management approach**						
Outcome 1.1: Institutional, technical, and operational capacity of INMACOM strengthened for better collaboration with TFCAs and coastal management institutions	**Indicator 5:** Level of functionality of INMACOM commission and secretariat and collaboration with key regional institutions	•	• INMACOM is a newly established (2021) organisation with new secretariat with gender-balanced full-time staff • The Commission meets but not always annually • The Commission has limited interaction with TFCA & CMIs • 6 Task teams have been identified but only partially active	• INMACOM is well established with a fully functional gender-balanced Secretariat with X full-time staff (including 2 project-funded staff) • The Commission meets at least annually • The Commission has met >once with TFCA & CMIs • Task teams are fully established with at least 30% women, meet at least once annually and have agreed ToR. •	• INMACOM is well established with a fully functional and capacitated gender-balanced Secretariat with X full-time staff) • The Commission meets twice annually during project • All 6 task teams are fully established, capacitated, meet at least once annually with at least 30% women and make inputs all relevant project outputs	• `	• Assume Virtual meetings if funds lacking for face-to-face meetings shortage of funds for meetings
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1 Institutional, technical and operational capacity needs assessment carried out and short-, mid-, and long-term capacity development plan developed to enhance cooperation and coordination in promoting a source-to-sea approach 1.1.2 Linkages facilitated by SADC – to strengthen cooperation and coordination of joint activities between the INMACOM, TFCAs and coastal management institutions (CMIs)						

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
	1.1.3 INMACOM comprehensive organizational procedures strengthened in order to strengthen accountability of the Secretariat 1.1.4 Technical task teams (under the INMACOM Technical Steering Committee) on Groundwater, Flood & Drought Task-Team operations strengthened						
Outcome 1.2: Effective mechanisms for transboundary cooperation, data and information exchange between INMACOM, TFCAs, coastal management institutions and between Member States in place	**Indicator 6:** Level of availability of data for flood and drought, water quality management and for input to technical studies and research of mutual interest	•	• in previous • Significant knowledge gaps • Some flood mapping exists but accuracy affected by poor knowledge of the hydrology. Lack of gauging sites, especially in Angolan portion • No transboundary flood warning system • *Existing INMACOM WIS*	• MoU and data sharing protocol between INMACOM and Lubombo TFCA in place. • MoU and data sharing protocol between all 3 countries in place. • Data for TDA available from countries and regional institutions • Transboundary environmental monitoring framework set up with agreement on inputs • 2 Agreements with Private sector in place for data collection & sharing • INMACOM WIS updated and upgraded/updated	• MoU and data sharing protocol between all 3 countries operating • No gaps in TDA resulting from data not being made available by parties to data-sharing agreements. • No incidents of data not being made available for agreed technical studies • Transboundary environmental monitoring framework operating and feeding into INMACOM WIS • 4 Agreements with Private sector in place for data collection & sharing •	• MoUs and official agreements • Minutes of meetings Communications on data requests • Completion reports on INMACOM WIS and DSS and TDA	• Assume Virtual meetings if funds lacking for face-to-face meetings
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.2	1.2.1 Procedures for data and information exchange between INMACOM and TFCA and between Member States adopted and applied. 1.2.2 Establish working arrangements with relevant coastal management institutions at national and regional level e.g. the Nairobi Convention						

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
Outcome 1.3: Efficient source-to-sea coordination structures operational in the basins	**Indicator 7:** Functionality of source-to-sea management structures	•	• No formal agreements in place between transboundary/ regional organisations • Limited to cooperation and coordination between transboundary/ regional organisations • Limited awareness of source-to-sea approach amongst key role players	• 3 national Intersectoral S2S Committees with at least 30% women involved formalised • 1 Cross-sectoral transboundary coordination forum for S2S formalised min of INMACOM, TFCA, 2 CMIs • % of key role-players satisfied with their knowledge of S2S approaches and their application.	• 3 national Intersectoral S2S Committees meeting 2/year • 1 Cross-sectoral transboundary gender-balanced coordination forum meeting min 1/year • % of key role-players satisfied with their knowledge of S2S approaches and their application.	• Minutes of meeting • Regular web-based questionnaires for key role players	• Assume Virtual meetings if funds lacking for face-to-face meetings
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.3	1.3.1 National Intersectoral Committees and a cross-sectoral transboundary coordination forum for source-to-sea management established, including INMACOM, TFCA, coastal management institutions and other key role-players 1.3.2 Awareness of source-to-sea management approach strengthened among key role-players and approach applied in practice through integration into decision making processes 1.3.3 SADC secretariat support for horizontal integration – coordination of RBOs, TFCA and coastal management institutions enhanced						
Outcome 1.4: - Gender equality enhanced through creation of an enabling policy and organisational framework	**Indicator 8:** Level of gender equality at local, sectoral, national and regional levels	• Literature • National gender focal points • INMACOM	• No INMACOM gender policy and strategy • Gender policies and strategies in all three countries • SADC gender policy and strategy	• INMACOM gender policy and strategy developed and endorsed •	• INMACOM gender policy and strategy developed and endorsed • Representation of women in national and transboundary S2S committees	• Approved official INMACOM gender policy and strategy Report • Minutes of meetings	•

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
					as per INMACOM policy recommendations		
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.4	1.4.1 Gender equality strengthened in INMACOM through development and implementation of a gender policy and strategy 1.4.2 Gender equality strengthened in the established National Inter-sectoral Committees and transboundary source-to-sea coordination committee (see output 1.3.1).						
Project Component 2	**Facilitating a knowledge-based approach for source-to-sea management**						
Outcome 2.1: Scientific baseline for source-to-sea based management of the basins established to enable science-based planning, development, and management of the IncoMaputo River Basins	**Indicator 9:** Degree to which planning, design and operations is science/ knowledge based	•	• Many gaps in the knowledge on ecosystem health around the basins • Gaps in hydrogeological knowledge around the basins • Inadequate knowledge on environmental flow requirements • Inadequate knowledge on sediment transport	• 1st Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out • Information from existing hydrogeological assessments collated and gaps identified • Environmental flows for priority catchments proposed	• Follow up Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out • 90% of gaps in hydrogeological assessments filled • Environmental flows for priority catchments agreed and implementation (including M & E) started)	• Approved Joint Basin Survey Reports • GIS mapping of project area to assess areas covered • Approved reports on Environmental flows.	•
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1 Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out 2.1.2 Information from existing hydrogeological assessments collated and gaps identified 2.1.3 Environmental flows for priority catchments determined						
Outcome 2.2: Basin-wide information and knowledge management tools developed to improve	**Indicator 10:** Degree to which policy and decision-making is based on sound science	• Existing policies and references/sources quoted within them	• Many gaps in the knowledge on ecosystem health around the basins • Gaps in hydrogeological knowledge around the basins • Inadequate knowledge on	• 1st Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out • Information from existing hydrogeological	• Follow up Joint Basin Survey for key ecosystem health parameters carried out • 90% of gaps in hydrogeologi	• Approved Joint Basin Survey Reports • GIS mapping of project area to assess areas covered	•

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
the science – policy interface	and knowledge		environmental flow requirements • Inadequate basin wide water resources modelling (using development scenarios)	assessments collated and gaps identified • Environmental flows for priority catchments proposed • Up-to-date basin wide water resources model set up with current & future demands, E-Flows etc	cal assessments filled • Environmental flows for priority catchments agreed and implementation (incl M & E) started • Up-to-date basinwide water resources modelling of scenarios, E-Flows, climate change etc	• Approved reports on Environmental flows. • Approved reports on water resources modelling (scenario analysis etc)	
	Indicator 11: Number of SES management activities conducted	• Local census data • Local government data • NGOs operating in the areas	• Some work done during pilot projects selection process in PPG but necessary detail is lacking	• SES activities complete at all 6 pilot projects sites	• SES activities complete at a further 6 pilot project sites	• On-site questionnaires interviews and surveys	•
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.2	2.2.1 Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis for the Incomati-Maputo Basins and Lubombo TFCA carried out, including application of the source-to-sea concept 2.2.2 Environmental and Social Safeguards Management is developed and operationalized 2.2.3 Gender-responsive IncoMaputo Environmental Monitoring Framework developed 2.2.4 Existing Water Information System (WIS) and Decision Support System (DSS) within INMACOM Secretariat strengthened with new information and enhanced to be inclusive 2.2.5 Livelihood risk management plan aimed at enhancing resilience developed and operationalised 2.2.6 Development of a strategy to address sand mining activities						
Project Component 3	**Support basin-wide and coastal zone strategic planning and investment mobilisation**						
Project Outcome 3.1: National and transboun	**Indicator 12:** Level of approval for the SAP and	• Information on previous basin studies • SAD Water Sector	• No SAPs or basinwide IWRM plans at the basinwide or NAPs at the	• First Draft SAP shared with key stakeholders (tracking gender data)	• SAP finalised and endorsed at country level and by	• Approved and endorsed SAP report with annexes	• Countries do not endorse the SAP because of

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
dary priorities integrated into Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and National Action Plans endorsed by Member States	NAPs by the countries and transboundary/ regional organisations		national levels for either basins	• First Draft NAPs shared with key stakeholders	transboundary organisations • NAPs finalised and endorsed at country levels	• Approved and endorsed NAP reports with annexes	issues with content • Some regional institution(s) do not support the SAP • Countries do not endorse the SAP because of issues with content
	Indicator 13: : Level of financial support for the SAP and NAPs by the countries, private sector and international cooperating partners (ICPs)	• INMACOM • Government plans • SADC Water Sector	• There is some limited private sector support for activities • ICP support exists at sectoral level and for INMACOM/TFCA/CMIs but not at S2S level	• Briefing Note prepared for sharing with existing and potential investment partners	• Documentation and publicity materials prepared • Well planned and attended donor-roundtable involving all governments sectors and ICPs	• Documentation and publicity materials as published • Minutes, video material and press coverage of the Donor Round table	• Documentation and publicity materials as published • Minutes, video material and press coverage of the Donor Round table
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1 SAP for the transboundary basin and coastal zone developed through an inclusive participatory approach and endorsed by the three governments 3.1.2 Three National Action Plans (NAPs) taking into consideration gender issues linking country priorities to regional priorities approved at national level 3.1.3 Gender-sensitive Investment Plan for implementing the SAP and the NAPs developed and adopted by the three governments 3.1.4 A donor-round table to mobilise resources for the SAPs and NAPs facilitated						
Project Component 4	**Creating sustainable livelihoods through enhancing water, food, energy and environmental security**						
Outcome 4.1: Livelihoods demonstration projects addressing various environmental issues and	**Indicator 14:** Level of improvement to livelihoods of beneficiaries across the 6 pilot projects	• Baseline from PPG and to be further detailed during Inception including customised M&E system with a associated	• No improvement.	• Positive growth across all parameters as defined in M&E system. E.g. • Household income	• >15% (to be finalised during inception) positive growth across all parameters as defined in M&E system. ego	• Project M&E systems using questionnaires and observations	• Assumed that project beneficiaries will be open and transparent with feedback provided.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
ensuring sustainability through livelihood enhancement for lessons learnt, upscaling and replication		questionnaires		• Employment levels • Access to services • Access to credit etc	• Household income • Employment levels • Access to services • Access to credit etc		
	Indicator 15: Percentage of women participating in sustainable land management activities at the pilot sites	• Baseline from PPG and to be further detailed during Inception including customised M&E system with a associated questionnaires	• N/A	• 52.3 % is anticipated	• 52.3% or better should be maintained as replication proceeds.	• Project M&E systems using questionnaires and observations	• Assumed that project beneficiaries will be open and transparent with feedback provided.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1 Conservation and rehabilitation activities undertaken in the transboundary river basin to enhance access to business opportunities e.g., promotion of sustainable land management practices 4.1.2. Conservation based livelihood and business opportunities that ensure gender equality and social inclusion explored in conjunction with TFCA and implemented in pilot sites 4.1.3 Uptake of environmentally friendly technologies taking into account gender considerations supported and applied in pilot sites						
Project Component 5	**Knowledge generation, communication, and dissemination**						
Outcome 5.1: Effective knowledge generation and sharing mechanism established and actively used	**Indicator 16:** Level of exchange between INMCACOM and other River Basin Organizations and regional institutions in southern Africa and further afield to		• INMACOM attends southern African 2 bi-annual RBO workshop • INMACOM participates in 2 or more SADC Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC) meetings • INMACOM attends at least 2 SADC Water Dialogue meetings; • INMACOM participates in 2	• INMACOM attends southern African 2 bi-annual RBO workshop • INMACOM participates in 2 or more SADC Water Resources Technical Committee (WRTC) meetings • INMACOM attends at least 2	• INMACOM attends southern African 3-4 bi-annual RBO workshop • INMACOM participates in 4 or more SADC Water Resources Technical Committee	• Attendance records • Minutes	• Availability of funding

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
	share knowledge and facilitate replication of project lesson learnt		annual Stockholm World Water Weeks (SWWW)	SADC Water Dialogue meetings. • INMACOM participates in 2 annual Stockholm World Water Weeks (SWWW) • Ensure gender balance	(WRTC) meetings • INMACOM attends at least 4 SADC Water Dialogue meetings; • INMACOM participates in 4 annual Stockholm World Water Weeks (SWWW		
	Indicator 17: # of knowledge products disseminated to relevant national, regional and global stakeholders		• Limited INMACOM publications	• At least 5 knowledge products produced and shared	• At least 10 additional knowledge products produced and shared	• Products themselves	
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.1	5.1.1 INMACOM actively participated in knowledge/experience sharing at regional SADC (e.g., biennial SADC RBO workshop) and international level, including on the IW Learn platform and through participation in the GEF IW-LEARN programme 5.1.2. At least 1 exchange visit with other RBOs and/ or relevant regional institutions carried out to share source-to-sea management experiences. 5.1.3 Regular peer-to peer learning and experience exchanges between local stakeholder communities ensuring inclusivity (especially those involved in demonstration projects) facilitated 5.1.4 Communication Strategy and Plan developed to facilitate targeted communications to stakeholders driving outreach, awareness raising and dissemination of outputs/results						
Project component *(no indicators required)*	**Monitoring & Evaluation** *Copy the project component from table B of the CEO endorsement request. Note the M&E activities to be undertaken under section VI of the project document.*						
Outcome 5.2	*Indicator 18: project specific*						

	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Data Source	Baseline	Mid-term Target	End of Project Target	Data collection methods	Risk/ Assumptions
2 indicators maximum	*Indicator 19: project specific*						
Outputs to achieve Outcome 5.2	*1.Gender-responsive programme monitoring, and evaluation (M&E) system established within INMACOM* *2. Project M&E system set-up and quarterly results reporting* *3. Mid-term and terminal evaluation of the project carried out*						

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International Consultants: International Social and Environmental Safeguard	24,500.00	24,500.00	0.00
International Consultants: International E-Flow Environmental Monitoring And Ecosystem Restoration Specialist	15,800.00	10,200.00	5,600.00
International Consultants: International Private Sector And Investment Finance Specialist	17,000.00	10,200.00	7,200.00
International Consultants: Project Development Specialist	56,700.00	51,030.00	5,670.00
International Consultants: Global water Partnership South Africa	31,200.00	32,680.56	0.00
Local Consultants	26,800.00	26,443.62	0.00
Travel	4,500.00	3,523.54	900.00
Supplies	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Trainings, workshops, translation	21,500.00	18,352.28	1,700.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**176,930.00**	**23,070.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mpakeni	-27.1306	31.54	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lomati	-25.7736	31.37	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Matutuine	-26.6866	32.19	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Catembe	-26.2186	32.6708	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Dinkleydale	-24.705	31.12	

Location Description:

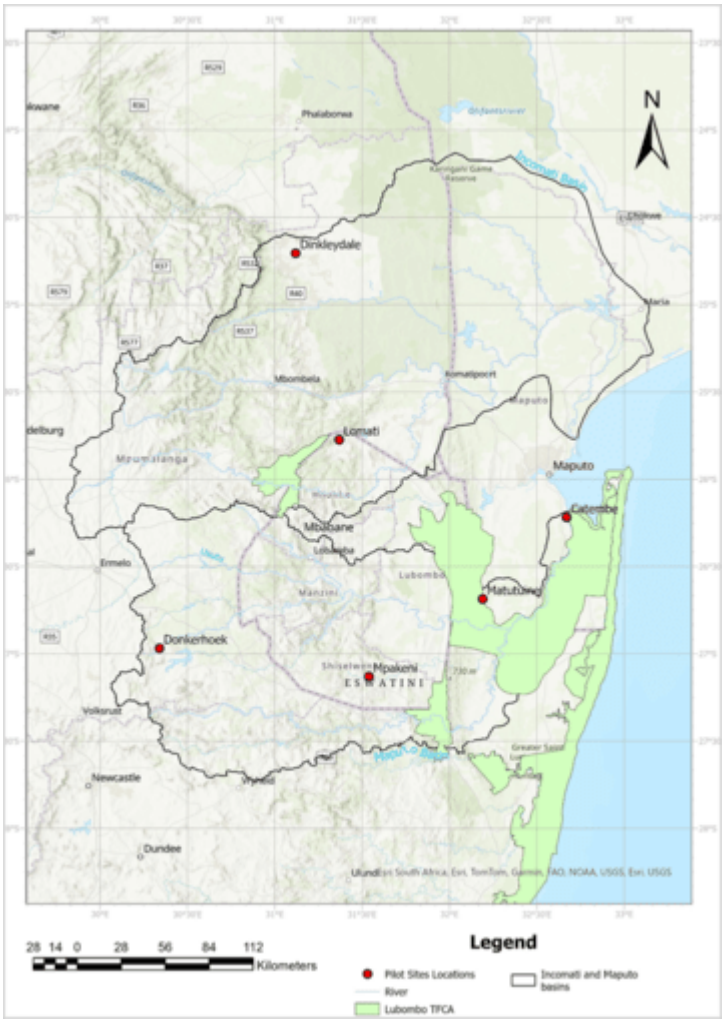
Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Donkerhoek	-26.698	30.34	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
PIMS 6703-INMACOM-Annex 8-ESMF 12 June 2024

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Contractual services - Company	Company services to carry out assessment and strengthen INMACOM Task Teams	30,000									30,000			30,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Company to support the development and design of communication materials under 1.3.2			10,000							10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Company to support the development of briefing note and MOU for improved coordination of RBOs, TFCA and coastal management institutions			15,000							15,000			15,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Company to support the development of MoUs and cooperative action plan for ensuring the role of coastal and marine management institutions under Output 1.2.2		45,000								45,000			45,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services	Contracted companies to carry out TDA,						240,000				240,000			240,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
- Company	including application of the source to sea concept														
Contractual services - Company	Contracted company to carry out Joint Basin survey under output 2.1.1					252,200					252,200			252,200	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Contracted Company to harmonize e-flow frameworks, data and assessments across the basinsContracted Company to carry out integrated flow assessmentsContracted company for assessment on the present state of estuariesContracted Company to carry out field work for assessments and mapping of aquifers, abstraction practices, groundwater yields, etc.Contracted Company to develop future water resources scenarios and associated economic, financial and investment analyses					352,450					352,450			352,450	GWP-SA
Contractual	Contracted company to									6,000	6,000			6,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
services - Company	provide technical support upgrading INMACOM website to manage and disseminate project reports and other outputs														
Contractual services - Company	Contracted company to support development of communications strategy and branding for project									5,000	5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Contracted company to upgrade the WIS and DSS with new information from the TDA and train INMACOM Secretariat and stakeholders						100,000				100,000			100,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Company	Institutional consultant to map out institutional mandates and identify opportunities for strengthened cooperation between RBOs, TFCA's and Coastal Management Institutions for Output 1.1.2Local consultant to map out mandates for TFCA's and support	46,000									46,000			46,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	development of coordination mechanisms between RBOs, TFCA's and Coastal Management Institutions for Output 1.1.2														
Contractual services - Individual	GWP SA Senior Technical Advisor	24,500	5,500	7,750	3,625	32,625	20,000	20,000	32,000	4,000	150,000			150,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	GWPSA Finance Specialist	61,400									61,400		88,600	150,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	GWPSA Finance Officer												34,200	34,200	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	INMACOM Procurement and Operations Officer	14,500	9,000	8,500	6,000	25,000	27,250	23,750	15,500	9,500	139,000		5,000	144,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	INMACOM Project Coordinator	25,625		10,000	12,000	68,675	87,500	80,500	18,500	14,000	316,800		79,200	396,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	GWPSA Procurement and Operations Specialist	22,500									22,500		30,000	52,500	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	INMACOM Communications and Knowledge Management Officer			9,000		21,125	34,500	27,000	23,625	28,750	144,000			144,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Contractual services - Individual	NMACOM Environment/ Water Resources Management Officer		10,000	11,000	5,000	78,000	50,000	45,000	71,000		270,000			270,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	INMACOM Monitoring and Evaluation Officer				12,000	10,000	9,250	38,000	30,000		99,250	44,750		144,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	INMACOM Regional Gender and Safeguards Officer	9,500		8,000	25,500	20,000	8,000	26,000	32,000	5,000	134,000	10,000		144,000	GWP-SA
Contractual services - Individual	GWPSA Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist										-	26,250		26,250	GWP-SA
Equipment	Office furniture, equipment and supplies for PMU Staff												9,000	9,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment and materials (including software and hardware packages) for operation of WIS and DSS - upgrading server system and software to incorporate high-resolution information, including from TFCA.						10,000				10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment and materials to assess environmental parameters and support eDNA techniques					80,000					80,000			80,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	during the Joint Basin Survey														
Equipment	Equipment and materials to conduct Eflows assessments based on needs assessment (acoustic doppler current profilers, waterproof waders, river monitoring field sampling equipment, in-situ water quality monitoring meters, hydraulics and survey equipment, electro-fishers)					50,000					50,000			50,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment and materials to support the Accounting Systems, Procurement Systems, Financial Management Systems and Human Resources (Policies and Manuals etc) to strengthen INMACOM's operational capacities under Output 1.1.3	6,000									6,000			6,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment to support implementation of pilot projects under Output 4.1.2. (								146,000		146,000			146,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	for livelihood and business opportunities including sustainable fisheries, mangrove restoration, native terrestrial trees, berms etc)														
Equipment	Equipment to support implementation of pilot projects under Output 4.1.3. 1. (drip irrigation systems, solar powered pumps, water reservoirs, water pipes, rainwater harvesting systems etc)								146,000		146,000			146,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment to support implementation of SLM pilot projects under Output 4.1.1. on conservation and rehabilitation activities to enhance access to business opportunities								131,950		131,950			131,950	GWP-SA
Equipment	Materials and equipment to carry out joint monitoring under INMACOM Environmental Monitoring Framework						10,000				10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Communication materials to							9,500			9,500			9,500	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	support activities under Output 3.1.2														
Equipment	Communication materials to support activities under Output 4.1.1								24,000		24,000			24,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Communication materials to support activities under Output 4.1.2								24,000		24,000			24,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Communication materials to support activities under Output 4.1.3								15,000		15,000			15,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Equipment and materials software packages to support data and information collection and exchange in the existing IncoMaputo MIS with TFCA		4,475								4,475			4,475	GWP-SA
Equipment	Hardware and software IT Equipment (laptops, computers, printers etc)										-		10,000	10,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Information Technology Equipment - software and hardware packages based on identified needs to support responsible parties in the implementation of pilot								10,000		10,000			10,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	projects under Output 4.1.1														
Equipment	Information Technology Equipment - software and hardware packages based on identified needs to support responsible parties in the implementation of pilot projects under Output 4.1.2								10,000		10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Equipment	Information Technology equipment comprising a suite of virtual tools and digital solutions to strengthen INMACOM's operational capacities under Output 1.1.3	25,000									25,000			25,000	GWP-SA
Grants	Responsible Parties contracted through grant mechanism to support Output 4.1.1								187,000		187,000			187,000	GWP-SA
Grants	Responsible Parties contracted through grant mechanism to support Output 4.1.2								187,000		187,000			187,000	GWP-SA
Grants	Responsible Parties contracted through grant mechanism to								40,000		40,000			40,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	support Output 4.1.3														
International Consultants	Consultants for independent Mid-Term and Terminal Project Evaluation										-	95,027		95,027	UNDP
International Consultants	Consultant(s) to support on methodology review and assessment of ongoing processes - Output 2.1.3					10,000					10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Consultancies to support identification of environmentally friendly technologies and development of financing mechanisms and business models for sustainability under Output 4.1.3								56,000		56,000			56,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Consultancies to support development of sustainable land management practices and associated plans to enhance access to business opportunities.								82,500		82,500			82,500	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Consultancies to support pre-feasibility studies for private sector engagement and								80,500		80,500			80,500	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	sustainable finance models														
International Consultants	Consultant to conduct institutional, technical and operational capacity needs assessment and capacity development plan for Output 1.1.1	7,500									7,500			7,500	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Consultant to develop livelihood risk management plan						10,000				10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Consultant to develop strategy to address sand mining activities						10,000				10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Individual consultants responsible for pilot project site specific ESMPs preparation, ESIAs preparation and other E and S instruments as applicable						100,000				100,000			100,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	International consultant to support data sharing protocol development and assessments		10,000								10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	International Consultant with lead responsibility for development of SAP; as well as support to							60,000			60,000			60,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	national IWRM Experts for development of NAPs; and development of SAP M&E framework														
International Consultants	International consultants to review existing hydrogeological assessments, identify key information and summaries basin wide assessment and gaps for TDA					28,750					28,750			28,750	GWP-SA
International Consultants	International consultants to support development of technical content on tools to support integration of source to sea management approach			20,000							20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
International Consultants	Public Finance Expert to lead the development of the SAP Investment Plan and NAP investment Plans							40,000			40,000			40,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to support local stakeholder engagement under output 5.1.3									26,250	26,250			26,250	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Consultants to develop, agree and establish key river health					35,000					35,000			35,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	indicators, river health survey practices, and classification methodologies for Joint Basin SurveyConsultant to develop institutionalization of Joint Basin Survey														
Local Consultants	Local consultant to build on and refine stakeholder engagement strategy developed during PPG phase									5,000	5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultant to lead SAP and NAP activities on gender mainstreaming							20,000			20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local Consultant(s) to develop strategy for on-going monitoring of the INMACOM Environmental Monitoring Framework by Member State Institutions						7,500				7,500			7,500	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants for integrating private sector investment opportunities and engagement in the development and implementation of the SAP and NAP							20,000			20,000			20,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	investment Plans														
Local Consultants	Local consultants in Eswatini, South Africa and Mozambique to conduct stakeholder mapping and support capacity needs assessment for Output 1.1.1	8,000									8,000			8,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to catalogue sand mining activities and impacts within each of the countries in the basins						10,613				10,613			10,613	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to lead the creating of data and information sharing protocol between Data and information exchange between INMACOM and TFCA and between Member States		18,750								18,750			18,750	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to lead the development of National Action Plans							75,000			75,000			75,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to support establishment of NICs and transboundary			18,750							18,750			18,750	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	coordination forum														
Local Consultants	Local consultants to support pilot projects under Output 4.1.1								165,250		165,250			165,250	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to support pilot projects under Output 4.1.2								165,250		165,250			165,250	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	Local consultants to support pilot projects under Output 4.1.3								75,000		75,000			75,000	GWP-SA
Local Consultants	National consultants to support strengthening of gender equality in NICs and transboundary source to sea coordination under output 1.4.2				24,000						24,000			24,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Rental and maintenance of PMU offices										-		26,000	26,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Professional Audit services (USD 4000/year x 6 years)										-		24,000	24,000	UNDP
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual and print production costs for project knowledge products (18,000)									15,000	15,000			15,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Communication and printing production costs for gender policy and strategy under Output 1.4.1				2,000						2,000			2,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Other Operating Costs	Costs for design and printing of annal statistical books and review of activities						5,000				5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Design and printing costs for the development of the communication strategy and stakeholder engagement plan									1,800	1,800			1,800	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Design and printing of NAP and Investment Plans							14,000			14,000			14,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Design and printing production costs for SAP and Investment Plan							8,000			8,000			8,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Printing and other materials costs for donor round table event							8,000			8,000			8,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Printing production costs for communication materials under Output 1.3.2			5,000							5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Printing, design and translation costs for strategy on sand mining activities						2,000				2,000			2,000	GWP-SA
Other Operating Costs	Visual and printing production costs for		2,000								2,000			2,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	workshop under Output 1.2.2														
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Conference organisation costs for Donor Round Table							55,031			55,031			55,031	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Costs to support workshop and conferencing fees under Output 5.1.1									6,000	6,000			6,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Logistics and organisation for Inception Workshop										-	20,000		20,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Participatory workshops to present and validate TDA						35,000				35,000			35,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Project Steering Committee meetings										-		21,000	21,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training costs of key stakeholders on ESMF implementation process; training on E &S topics for the structures and agencies; training to beneficiaries and affected communities						10,000				10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Travel for development and monitoring of Environmental Monitoring Framework						20,000				20,000			20,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and Meeting costs for development of livelihood risk management plan						5,500				5,500			5,500	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and meeting costs for the development and endorsement of the SAP							85,000			85,000			85,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and meeting costs for the development and endorsement of the SAP and NAP investment plans							25,000			25,000			25,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and meeting organisations costs to carry out Joint basin survey under output 2.1.1					30,000					30,000			30,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and training costs for activities under output 4.1.1								266,375		266,375			266,375	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and training costs for activities under output 4.1.2								266,375		266,375			266,375	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and training organisation costs for presentation and capacity building on WIS and DSS						7,000				7,000			7,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops and meeting organisation costs to conduct Eflow assessments					20,000					20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting and workshop organisational costs under Output 1.1.4	18,000									18,000			18,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Meeting organisation costs for NIC and cross sectoral transboundary forum meetings under Output 1.3.1			20,000							20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organisation costs for meetings under Output 1.4.1				17,000						17,000			17,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organisational costs for meetings and regional workshop under Output 1.3.3			18,325							18,325			18,325	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organisational costs for regional workshop under Output 1.3.2			20,000							20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Organizational costs for meetings under Output 1.4.2				10,000						10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Training costs to support strengthening of INMACOM's operational capacities	5,000									5,000			5,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	under Output 1.1.3														
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and meeting organisational costs under Output 1.2.2		18,000								18,000			18,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop and training costs for activities under output 4.1.3								95,000		95,000			95,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshop organisation cost for identification of institutional mandates and development of coordination mechanisms under Output 1.1.2	10,000									10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops to present/validate the data and information sharing protocol under Output 1.2.1		10,000								10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs associated with project management										-		11,378	11,378	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for workshops and independent Mid-Term and Terminal Project Evaluation										-	7,000		7,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for donor round table meetings - Output 3.1.4							9,400			9,400			9,400	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Travel	Travel cost for capacity needs assessments under Output 1.1.1	7,600									7,600			7,600	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for activities under Output 1.4.2				5,000						5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for development of livelihood risk management plan under output 2.2.4						5,000				5,000			5,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for participation in the (biennial) GEF International Waters Conferences (IWC) and IW: LEARN exchanges									33,400	33,400			33,400	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for SAP and NAP investment plan development and validation							10,000			10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for SAP formulation and endorsement of SAP							29,300			29,300			29,300	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs for Technical Task Team Meetings and workshops under Output 1.1.4	11,400									11,400			11,400	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support activities under Output 1.3.3			10,000							10,000			10,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Travel	Travel costs to support activities under Output 3.1.2							24,800			24,800			24,800	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support activities under Output 4.1.1								140,250		140,250			140,250	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support activities under Output 4.1.2								140,250		140,250			140,250	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support activities under Output 4.1.3								66,187		66,187			66,187	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support development of strategy to address sand mining activities						3,000				3,000			3,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel costs to support regional workshop under Output 1.3.2			9,000							9,000			9,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel for engagements with SADC Gender Focal Points and Machinery under Output 1.4.1				4,600						4,600			4,600	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel for meetings at projects sites, M & E						40,000				40,000			40,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel for NIC and cross sectoral coordination forum meetings under Output 1.3.1			5,000							5,000			5,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
Travel	Travel for peer-to peer learning and experience exchanges between local stakeholder communities									10,000	10,000			10,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel for presentation and validation of Environmental Monitoring Framework						6,000				6,000			6,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel for training and workshops under Output 1.1.3	5,400									5,400			5,400	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel missions for workshops under Output 1.1.2	11,400									11,400			11,400	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to carry out Joint Basin survey under output 2.1.1					18,800					18,800			18,800	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to conduct e-flow assessments					21,800					21,800			21,800	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to conduct TDA						25,000				25,000			25,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to participate in regional SADC meetings / dialogues on RBO meetings and TFCAs									20,000	20,000			20,000	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to support activities under Output 1.2.1		5,400								5,400			5,400	GWP-SA
Travel	Travel to support activities under Output 1.2.2		7,000								7,000			7,000	GWP-SA

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USD)												Total (USD)	Responsible Entity/Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency
		Component 1				Component 2		Component 3	Component 4	Component 5	*Sub-Total*	*M&E*	*PMC*		
		Outcome 1.1	Outcome 1.2	Outcome 1.3	Outcome 1.4	Outcome 2.1	Outcome 2.2	Outcome 3.1	Outcome 4.1	Outcome 5.1					
	Project Total	349,325	145,125	205,325	126,725	1,154,425	898,113	753,281	2,742,512	189,700	6,564,531	203,027	338,378	7,105,936	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: 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.

Comments from GEF SEC

Comments from STAP

Comment	Response/comment observation
■ While the project has proposed two co-executing agencies, there is a) a need to clarify roles of each, based on their current capacity to serve as executing agency in GEF terms; there is also a need to further clarify what roles and responsibilities other institutions (e.g. environment ministries in each country, Nairobi Convention Secretariat, Peace Park Foundation, etc.) will take on.	■ This has been detailed in the ProDOC and CEO Endorsement request. The single UNDP Implementing Partner (IP) for this project is the Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWP-SA). In Section VIII on Governance and Management Arrangements, all details are fully provided, including the identification and roles of responsible parties, which inlcude INMACOM and IUCN hosting TFCA.
■ The project background, namely the issues and root causes, need to be more clearly described, and supported by science and data. There should also be a better discussion of why the proposed project provides the best solution for the problems and barriers presented, through assessment of other alternatives. A systems approach is vital not only for the project document, but also needs to be highlighted within the	■ The issues and root causes have been ore clearly explained, including a clearer presentation through use of a summary table in Section II under Paragraph 8. ■ Further details are provided at various points in the presentation of the strategy.

project activity description themselves, especially with regards to the TDA and SAP.	
■ While the PMC provided at PIF stage were in line with the GEF policy (<5% and equal percentage co-financing), this will need to be revisited and rechecked before submission as and when co-financing is secured and the budget finalised.	■ This has been revisited and is summarised in the CEO Endorsment Request
■ Some of the detailing that needs to be included at PPG phase include: • Periodicity and scope of data and information sharing agreement • Periodicity and scope of Environmental Management Framework • More detailed stakeholder analysis and engagement (see below) • Risks associated to climate change (namely increased extreme events – hurricanes) and water resource policy discrepancies among countries • Alignment with national strategies and priorities as well as multilateral environmental agreements (MEA)	■ These details are provided in the ProDoc • Periodicity and scope of data and information sharing agreement are detailed in Output 1.2.1 and elsewhere • The proposed Environmental framework is detailed under Output 2.2.3. • More detailed stakeholder analysis and engagement (see below): A detailed Stakeholder Analysis and Stakeholder Engagement Plan ae been compiled • Risks associated to climate change (namely increased extreme events – hurricanes) and water resource policy discrepancies among countries are included in the Risk assessment • Alignment with national strategies and priorities as well as multilateral environmental agreements (MEA). This aspect has been ensured through the consultative process as part of the detailed projects design.
■ Stakeholder consultations are an integral part of the project design and needs to be clearly documented and incorporated into the final project document. In particular, private sector stakeholders (e.g. tourism, agriculture, paper and pulp mills, textile industry) will need to be engaged with in order to fully address the socio-economic landscape.	■ These aspects are indeed an integral part of the Stakeholder Engagement plan which was based on a detailed stakeholder analysis. Both of these detailed documents are included in the annexes.
■ There needs to be more clarity in the co-financing.	■ This has been provided. Co-financing letters have been provided for all of the co-financing.
Comment	**Response/comment observation**
■ Theory of Change – there is a need to better define the theory of change, namely the pathways and how elements are linked, and rethinking/formulating certain elements (e.g. impacts, barriers, etc.)	■ The theory of change has been completely redrafted and now shows these linkages well. It is included in the Section on Strategy.
■ Linked to this, there is a need to better consider the barriers to building transboundary impacts, using both elements from the basin (e.g. socio-economic, cultural context), but also lessons learned from the region, or further afield. This can also help populate Component 5, regarding Knowledge Management, by identifying	■ This advice has been taken on board in the drafting of the Strategy, including the Theory of Change

aspects that may provide useful data or lessons for other basins.	
■ Gender aspects – while the project concept cites “gender-sensitive, inclusive livelihoods”, there is no clear description of what these include, nor how the project will promote their adoption (both at project level, and in the long-run). This will need to be clearly defined, using elements from the gender analysis.	■ A detailed Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been carried out and the key points included in the ProDoc. The Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan have been included as annexes.
■ Innovation – this aspect of the project is poorly defined. In particular, there needs to be a better declination of the water-energy-food-environment nexus to the specific context, as well as further description of the proposed PES scheme, including roles and responsibilities of the private sector.	■ Through the inputs of the private sector and innovation specialist, these aspects have been mainstreamed into the ProDoc and also some of the pilot projects where appropriate
■ The overall baseline and alternative scenarios needs to be better constructed, to better understand how the situation is evolving, and what are the other drivers of change.	■ These aspects are now better presented in Strategy Section of the ProDoc