Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10388

Project Type
FSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

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

Project Title
Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin

Countries
Regional, Burundi, Congo DR, Tanzania, Zambia

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
UNOPS

Executing Partner Type
Others

GEF Focal Area
Multi Focal Area

Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Sustainable Forest, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Public Campaigns, Communications, Awareness Raising, Behavior change, Stakeholders, Education, Climate finance, Ecosystem Approach, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Pasture Management, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Fire Management, Income Generating Activities, Sustainable Livelihoods, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, International Waters, Strategic Action Plan Implementation, Acquaculture, Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan Preparation, Fisheries, Freshwater, Lake Basin, Biodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Dry Forests, Grasslands, Rivers, Lakes, Wetlands, Temperate Forests, Tropical Rain Forests, Financial and Accounting, Conservation Trust Funds, Mainstreaming, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Tourism, Species, Invasive Alien Species, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Terrestrial Protected Areas, Productive Landscapes, Community Based Natural Resource Mngt, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Demonstrate innovative approache, Civil Society, Academia, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Participation, Consultation, Partnership, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, SMEs, Large corporations, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Targeted Research, Innovation, Knowledge Exchange, Knowledge Generation, Enabling Activities

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

No Contribution 0

Climate Change Adaptation

Significant Objective 1

Biodiversity

Land Degradation

Submission Date

5/8/2023

Expected Implementation Start

8/1/2023

Expected Completion Date

5/31/2028

Duration

60In Months

Agency Fee($)
1,313,916.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
BD-1-1	Biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors	GET	1,046,995.00	11,264,423.00
BD-2-7	Improving financial sustainability, effective management, and ecosystem coverage of the global protected area estate	GET	3,140,980.00	17,604,418.00
LD-1-1	Sustainable Land Management	GET	1,932,995.00	3,214,822.00
LD-1-4	Reduce pressures on natural resources from competing land uses and increase resilience in the wider landscape	GET	1,288,663.00	3,424,870.00
IW-3-6	Enhanced regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins	GET	5,032,615.00	19,620,298.00
IW-3-7	Investments in water, food, energy and environment security	GET	2,156,835.00	8,421,844.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**14,599,083.00**	**63,550,675.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To enhance transboundary cooperation and SAP implementation through sustainable fisheries co-management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in selected key biodiversity of Lake Tanganyika.

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

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
1. Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity	Technical Assistance	*1.1 A regional network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas are collaboratively established and operationalised, and demonstrate their efficacy as a viable mechanism to enable improved livelihoods, sustainable utilization of fishery resources, and conservation of fish biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika.*	1.1.1. Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas are identified and characterised, the mechanisms for their co-management consultatively developed, and management plans are prepared 1.1.2. Fisheries development	GET	4,576,517.00	13,112,076.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		responsive fisheries co-management institutions (CMI) in each riparian country ? by EOP at least 8 co-managed fisheries areas, covering at least 1,000 ha of nearshore lake habitats, are under operational management by CMIs (ii) Number and extent (ha) of community fish reserves established, demarcated, and protected within each project-supported co-management fisheries area, in each riparian country ? by EOP at least 1 community fish reserve is established and protected in each riparian country, and fish community reserves cover a total area of more than 50 ha	and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are under implementation, with use zones demarcated, fish biodiversity protected, use zoning and fisheries regulations enforced, and fish catches monitored 1.1.3 The capacities of			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		of lake habitats with high fish biodiversity (iii) Improvement (as a %) in the average METT score of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas ? by EOP the co-managed fisheries areas have a baseline METT score of at least 25% (iv) Status of the key enabling mechanisms to improve information sharing, collaboration, and cooperation between fisheries co-management institutions (where 0 = non-existent; 1 = in process of development; 2 = basic functionality, but not yet full coverage; and 3 = fully	national and local government fisheries institutions are strengthened to support the effective functioning of CMIs and their networks in the implementation of sustainable fisheries practices			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		functional and full coverage) ? by EOP all riparian countries have fully functional CMINs and CMINACs and maintain knowledge-sharing platforms for community-based fisheries organizations Indicated by: (i) Number (and coverage of nearshore habitats in ha), of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas that are participatively defined, zoned and managed by gender-	Indicated by: (i) Number (and coverage of nearshore habitats in ha), of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas that are participatively defined, zoned and managed by gender-responsive fisheries co-management institutions (CMI) in each riparian country ? by EOP at least 8 co-managed fisheries areas, covering at			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		least 1,000 ha of nearshore lake habitats, are under operational management by CMIs				
		(ii) Number and extent (ha) of community fish reserves established, demarcated, and protected within each project-supported co-management fisheries area, in each riparian country ? by EOP at least 1 community fish reserve is established and protected in each riparian country, and fish community reserves cover a total area of more than 50 ha of lake habitats with high fish biodiversity				
		(iii) Improvement (as a %) in the average METT score of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas ? by EOP the co-managed fisheries areas have a baseline METT score of at least 25%				
		(iv) Status of the key enabling mechanisms to improve information sharing, collaboration, and cooperation between fisheries co-management institutions (where 0 = non-existent; 1 = in process of development; 2				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		= basic functionality, but not yet full coverage; and 3 = fully functional and full coverage) ? by EOP all riparian countries have fully functional CMINs and CMINACs and maintain knowledge sharing platforms for community-based fisheries organizations				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
2. Protection of core conservation zones in three protected areas	Technical Assistance	*2.1. Improved protection of the core conservation zones of protected areas contributes to enhancing the biodiversity and water security of the Lake Tanganyika Basin* Indicated by: (i) Extent (in ha) of core conservation zones in three terrestrial protected areas under an active management regime[1] (and METT score) ? by EOP a total area of 567,595 ha of core conservation zones in protected areas are under an active management regime, and the three protected areas have an average METT score of >62 (ii) Number of protected area and community rangers/guards/scouts (sex-disaggregated) that are adequately	2.1.1 The institutional and individual capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas is strengthened 2.1.2. Degraded ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zone of protected areas are restored and rehabilitated	GET	4,005,686.00	25,613,620.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
			trained, equipped and deployed in the core conservation zones of the three protected areas ? by EOP a total of at least 154 monitoring and enforcement staff are trained, equipped and deployed in the core conservation zones of 3 PAs			
			(ii) Extent (in ha) of degraded or invaded natural habitats under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme in the core conservation zone of the three protected areas ? by EOP a total of at least 2,300 ha of invaded or degraded habitats are being restored and/or rehabilitated			

[1] The core conservation zones of the protected areas under an ?active management regime? will have *inter alia* an: approved management plan, allocated operating budget, dedicated staff complement, regular daily patrols, and active conservation management interventions underway. The overall management effectiveness of the PA will be rated in the METT evaluation

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
3. Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones	Technical Assistance	*3.1 More sustainable natural resource harvesting approaches, and good crop and livestock agricultural practices, in the protected area buffer zones contributes to reduced threats to the biodiversity and improved water security in the Lake Tanganyika Basin adopted* Indicated by: (i) Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with improved conservation status and more sustainable natural resource use ? by EOP a total area of at least 169,898 ha is under more sustainable natural resource management. (ii) Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with more sustainable farming practices ? by EOP a total area of 4,000 ha is under more	3.1.1 The sustainability of natural resource management and use by communities living in, or using natural resources from, the buffer zones of PAs is improved 3.1.2 More sustainable and productive farming practices are being adopted by, and other income sources developed for, communities living in the buffer zones of PAs	GET	3,541,823.00	16,701,325.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		sustainable crop and livestock farming practices				
		(iii) Number of households (including female-headed households) directly participating in, and benefitting from, project support to the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management and use, and more sustainable farming practices, in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas ? by EOP at least 2,400 households are participating in, and benefitting from, project support to the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management and use, and more sustainable farming practices				
		(iv) Extent (ha) of natural habitats in the multiple-use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme ? by EOP				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		at least 3,950 ha of natural habitats are being restored and/or rehabilitated (vi) Percentage reduction in suspended sediment concentration (as measured in ppm) in the rivers of the micro-catchments downstream of the project-supported areas ? by EOP at least a 25% reduction in suspended sediments.				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
4. Transboundary coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation	Technical Assistance	*4.1 Improved coordination and information-sharing among riparian countries, the LTA, donors and other stakeholders leads to more effective partnerships in the implementation of the SAP and NAPs for Lake Tanganyika and its Basin* Indicated by: (i) Status of trans-boundary plans, systems, protocols, procedures, and guidelines that enable and support the implementation of the Convention and include new priority actions endorsed by the LTA Council of Ministers that promote gender equality (e.g.: related to participatory governance, equality in natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, etc.). (where 0 = non-existent; 1= drafted/designed, but not yet adopted; 2= adopted/designed, but outdated or not yet implemented; and 3 = under	4.1.1 A performance monitoring system to track and report on the implementation progress of the SAP is developed and maintained 4.1.2 A financing mechanism to improve the sustainability of financial support for transboundary water cooperation and basin development in Lake Tanganyika is developed 4.1.3 The governance capacity to oversee, support and coordinate the implementation of the	GET	1,780,666.00	4,986,954.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		implementation) ? by EOP the SAP, SAP performance monitoring system, guidelines for fisheries CMIs, protocols and guidelines for CMINs, guidelines for cage aquaculture and a transboundary-level knowledge-sharing platform are all under implementation.	Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika is further enhanced 4.1.4 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
		(ii) Annual income (in USD) available to finance the costs of the transboundary governance structures to fulfil their responsibilities for coordinating, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Convention - by EOP an annual amount of USD 520,000 is available from the CTF to supplement the costs of administering the Convention.				
		(iii) Functional status of the governance structures under the Convention (where 0 = not constituted; 1 = constituted, but do not meet; 2 = constituted, but only meet intermittently; 3 = constituted, and meet regularly) ? by EOP all the Convention governance structures are fully functional.				

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
				Sub Total ($)	**13,904,692.00**	**60,413,975.00**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
			GET	694,391.00		3,136,700.00
			Sub Total($)	**694,391.00**		**3,136,700.00**
			Total Project Cost($)	**14,599,083.00**		**63,550,675.00**

Please provide justification

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Donor Agency	European Union	Grant	Investment mobilized	10,361,558.00
Civil Society Organization	The Nature Conservancy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,000,000.00
GEF Agency	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President?s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President?s Office, Kibondo District Council (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,488,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (TFS) Agency - Tanzania	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,871,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,871,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Kigoma region, Kasulu district (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,871,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1,871,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board (Tanzania)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	790,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,042,500.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (DRC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (DRC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2,550,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Lulenge Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	254,960.00
Recipient Country Government	Lulenge Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	Grant	Investment mobilized	241,300.00
Recipient Country Government	Mutambala Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	354,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Mutambala Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	Grant	Investment mobilized	489,174.00
Recipient Country Government	Itombwe Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	256,358.00
Recipient Country Government	Itombwe Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) - DRC	Grant	Investment mobilized	134,606.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanganyika Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) (DRC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	328,555.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanganyika Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) (DRC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	121,445.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	NGANDJA Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) (DRC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	253,400.00
Recipient Country Government	NGANDJA Sector (Territorial Decentralized Entity) (DRC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	243,100.00
Civil Society Organization	World Wide Fund for Nature (DRC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	617,297.00
Civil Society Organization	Bureau Conseil pour le Developpement Durable en Afrique Centrale (BUCODAC) ? and 18 other NGOs coordinated by BUCODAC - DRC	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3,896,855.00
Civil Society Organization	Bureau Conseil pour le Developpement Durable en Afrique Centrale (BUCODAC) ? and 18 other NGOs coordinated by BUCODAC - DRC	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,714,467.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock - Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	15,506,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers Forum - Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	210,400.00
Civil Society Organization	Association Villageoise d?Entraide et de D?veloppement Communautaire (AVEDEC) - Burundi	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	400,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (Zambia)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	520,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Green Economy and Environment (Zambia)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	800,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Tourism and Arts (Zambia)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	530,000.00
Civil Society Organization	Frankfurt Zoological Society (Zambia)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President?s Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	300,000.00
Recipient Country Government	President?s Office, Kibondo District Council (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	192,200.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (TFS) Agency - Tanzania	Grant	Investment mobilized	128,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	128,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Kigoma region, Kasulu district (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	128,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	128,700.00
Recipient Country Government	Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board (Tanzania)	Grant	Investment mobilized	87,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Grant	Investment mobilized	160,000.00

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA)	Grant	Investment mobilized	107,500.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**63,550,675.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Explanatory notes on the co-financing rearrangement The co-financing commitments have been checked and rearranged in line with the information available at the time of this latest review. The in-kind contributions from the various stakeholders that amount to US$46,266,228 or 72.8% of all the pledges are recurrent expenditures that remain valid and will be available during the timeframe of the GEF project. The grant amounts of US$17,284,447 or 27.2% of the pledges are still running and will support the GEF project activities. Both the in-kind and cash contributions to the GEF project will be checked at MTR and the information updated accordingly. In relation to the contributions from the different civil society organizations in the DR Congo, an agreement was reached during the December 2022 meeting in Bujumbura that all the contributions from the 18 other NGOs (in-kind and in cash), will be coordinated and reported by BUCODAC which will serve as the network lead. BUCODAC was already instrumental during the project preparatory phase and availed some of their equipment for fieldworks. Description of how any ?Investment Mobilized? was identified. Investment mobilized represents parallel investments and allocations from the Decentralized Territorial Entities and local government agencies in DRC (through local taxes, retrocessions, equalization, technical and financial partners supporting the implementation of Local Development Plans). Co-financing from the private sector and cooperatives was calculated from the ring-fenced amounts committed to environmental protection (as a fixed % of the total fee) from the legally required annual payment of membership fees. Co-financing from CSOs and NGOs has been identified through relevant development partners? projects mobilized in the area and contributions from members to relevant Funds. Specific detail is provided in column L of Appendix 2 of the agency Project Document. The co-finance amount anticipated at the Concept (PIF) stage has been increased to a total of 63,550,675 U$. An analysis of the co-finance shows that the biggest share from all the riparian countries come from governments. DRC stands out with the highest co-finance coming from NGOs and private sector. The investment mobilized represents 11% of the total co-finance while the rest is recurrent expenditure. Most of the regional co-finance is recurrent and comes entirely from development partners. A table in the CEO endorsement document, entitled "Overview of nature of co-finance per stakeholder type and its relation to the delivery of the project components" has been added in the CEO endorsement document on page 8. table, this complements the information provided in the stakeholder engagement plan to provide a brief overview of the nature of the co-finance per stakeholder type and its relation to the delivery of the project components: Source of co-finance and supported activities Countries (Burundi, DR Congo, Tanzania, Zambia) Regional (Development partners) From Government ? COMPONENT 1 Coordination, Implementation Support governments in project implementation and transboundary coordination,

safeguards management ? COMPONENT 2 Implementation (Enhanced management of Pas), Monitoring and evaluation Provide technical assistance to country teams ? COMPONENT 3 Implementation, Monitoring and evaluation Provide technical assistance to country teams ? COMPONENT 4 Transboundary engagement, Monitoring and evaluation, Support project implementation and transboundary coordination From NGO ? COMPONENT 1 Participate in project implementation at local levels Capacity building for the NGOs and CMIs ? COMPONENT 2 Participate in the project implementation at local levels Provide technical assistance in the implementation and build capacity of local NGOs ? COMPONENT 3 Participate in the project implementation at local levels (e.g. promotion of sustainable agricultural practices) Provide technical assistance in the implementation and build capacity ? COMPONENT 4 Support engagement and advocacy Support transboundary engagement From Private Sector ? COMPONENT 1 Participate in the implementation of the project in each country Support capacity building and Monitoring and evaluation, and safeguards ? COMPONENT 2 Participate in job creation through the project Build capacity ? COMPONENT 3 Participate in job creation through the project, value chains development in the buffer of Pas in each country Build capacity ? COMPONENT 4 Participate in knowledge exchange across countries Support transboundary engagement and green enterprise development

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Regional	International Waters	International Waters	7,189,450	647,050	7,836,500.00
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	329,806	29,683	359,489.00
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	329,806	29,683	359,489.00
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	1,170,161	105,314	1,275,475.00
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,995,848	179,626	2,175,474.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	2,688,008	241,920	2,929,928.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	896,004	80,640	976,644.00
			Total Grant Resources($)		**14,599,083.00**	**1,313,916.00**	**15,912,999.00**

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount ($)

300,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

27,000

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Africa	International Waters	International Waters	150,000	13,500	**163,500.00**
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	9,643	868	**10,511.00**
UNEP	GET	Burundi	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	9,643	868	**10,511.00**
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	22,500	2,025	**24,525.00**
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	64,286	5,786	**70,072.00**
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	21,428	1,928	**23,356.00**
UNEP	GET	Congo DR	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	22,500	2,025	**24,525.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**300,000.00**	**27,000.00**	**327,000.00**

Core Indicators

Indicator 1 Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
553,775.00	569,968.00	0.00	0.00

Indicator 1.1 Terrestrial Protected Areas Newly created

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

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

Indicator 1.2 Terrestrial Protected Areas Under improved Management effectiveness

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
553,775.00	569,968.00	0.00	0.00

Name of the Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN Category	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)	METT score (Baseline at CEO Endorsement)	METT score (Achieved at MTR)	METT score (Achieved at TE)
Itombwe Natural Reserve	72312	Protected Landscape/ Seascape	208,000.00	59,295.00			26.00		
Muyowosi Game Reserve	7505	Natural Monument or Feature	335,775.00	500,000.00			32.00		
Rusizi National Park	9162	Wilderness Area	10,000.00	10,673.00			26.00		

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)
1700.00	6250.00	0.00	0.00

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)

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)
1,200.00	3,000.00		

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)
		1,000.00		

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)
500.00	2,250.00		

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)
21000.00	173898.00	0.00	0.00

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

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
16,000.00	150,898.00		

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)

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)
5,000.00	23,000.00		

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)

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

Title	Submitted

Indicator 5 Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity (excluding protected areas)

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

Indicator 5.1 Fisheries under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/name of the third-party certification

Indicator 5.2 Large Marine Ecosystems with reduced pollution and hypoxia

Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (achieved at MTR)	Number (achieved at TE)
0	0	0	0

LME at PIF	LME at CEO Endorsement	LME at MTR	LME at TE

Indicator 5.3 Marine 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)

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	Tanganyika	Tanganyika		
Count	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**

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

Shared Water Ecosystem	Rating (Expected at PIF)	Rating (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Rating (Achieved at MTR)	Rating (Achieved at TE)
Tanganyika	3	3		

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)
Tanganyika	3	2		

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)
Tanganyika	2	2		

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)
Tanganyika	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	9,000	8,300		
Male	6,000	10,300		
Total	15000	18600	0	0

Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

The figures for Core Indicators 1,3, 4, 7 and 11 were calculated as follows: Core Indicator 1: The area targeted for improved management of protected areas is calculated as follows: (i) the portion of the 573,165 ha Itombwe Natural Reserve (INR) in the DRC that falls within the Lake Tanganyika catchment basin, covering an area of 59,295 ha; (ii) the entire extent of the 10,673 ha Rusizi National Park (RNP) in Burundi; and (iii) the core conservation zone of the 1,143,000 ha Muyowosi Game Reserve (MGR) in Tanzania, covering an area of ~500,000 ha. Core Indicator 3: The area of land restored is calculated as follows: (i) 900 ha of forest and riparian habitat restoration in the core conservation zones of INR in DRC; (ii) 1,400 ha cleared of invasive alien plant species in the floodplains of the core conservation zone in RNP in Burundi; (iii) 1,000 ha of forest and riparian habitat restoration in the multiple use zone of INR, and the adjacent community forest in the INR buffer zone, in the DRC; (iv) 850 ha of floodplain and riparian habitat restoration in the multiple use zone of RNP, and the 150m floodplain lake buffer zone, in Burundi; and (v) 2,100 ha of degraded forests and grazing areas in the 500m buffer zone around MGR in Tanzania. Core indicator 4: The area of landscapes under improved practices is calculated as follows: (i) 156,098 ha, covering 6 community forests in the buffer zone of INR, in the DRC; (ii) 4,800 ha of floodplain and riparian habitats in the 150m floodplain lake buffer zone adjacent to RNP, in Burundi; and (iii) 13,000 ha of village-administered forests, community wildlife management areas, agricultural areas and grazing land in the 500m buffer zone around MGR in Tanzania. Core indicator 7: Represents the extent of Lake Tanganyika (32,900 km2) and it?s catchment area (231,000 km2) that falls under the cooperative management of the four contracting States to the Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika (the

?Convention?) - Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (the DRC), Tanzania, and Zambia. Core indicator 11: The number of direct project beneficiaries was based on an estimation of the number of the of beneficiaries who would directly benefit from project support to the project targeted areas, within each of the following categories: (i) CMI members for co-managed fisheries areas (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2); (ii) community fisheries monitors (Output 1.1.2); (iii) professional and technical staff of public fisheries institutions supporting CMIs and CMINs; (iv) protected area monitoring and enforcement personnel (permanent and contractual) staff; (v) village-based game guards and forest guards; (vi) contractual labour, artisans, supervisors, technicians and professionals for construction, maintenance and conservation works; (vii) park/reserve management committee members; (viii) community members impacted by crocodile attacks; (ix) village-community forest management bodies for community forests and village forests; (x) households obtaining livelihood-based technical and financial support; (xi) livestock and crop farmers; (xii) households securing small grants or loans from VLSAs; (xiii) members of the Conventions various management committees; and (xiv) LTA staff. The project will contribute to meeting Targets 5, 6 and 7 under Strategic Goal B (?Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use?); Targets 11 and 12 under Strategic Goal C (?Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity); and Targets 14 and 15 under Strategic Goal D (?Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystem services) of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description*.

1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description):

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Section 2 Background and Situation Analysis (?Background and context?, ?Global significance?, Threats, root causes and barriers analysis? and Institutional, sectoral and policy context?) of the UNEP Project Document (PRODOC) has been updated, but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note.

The global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed are briefly summarised below (please refer to the UNEP PRODOC for a more comprehensive description).

Lake Tanganyika lies at an elevation of about 772 m above sea level in the Western part of the Albertine Rift Valley. With a length of 673km, an average of 50km in width (at its widest it is 72km), a surface area of 32,900 km2, a shoreline length of 1,828km and a depth of 1.471m, it is the largest and deepest lake in Africa. It is also the world?s second largest freshwater lake by volume. Lake Tanganyika is shared by four riparian countries: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (45%), Tanzania (41%), Burundi (8%) and Zambia (6%).

Excepting a part of the eastern and northern coast, the lake is confined by the steep sides of the rift valley, most prominent on its western edge which reaches 2,000 m above sea level. This limits the lake?s catchment area to approximately 231,000 km2. The catchment area stretches over the territory of five countries: Tanzania (67%), DRC (16%), Zambia (7%), Burundi (6%), and Rwanda (4%).

Lake Tanganyika and its catchment area are internationally recognized as a global hotspot of biodiversity - representing some of the most diverse aquatic ecosystems in the world - and is renowned for its terrestrial biodiversity and scenic beauty.

The current population in the Lake Tanganyika catchment is estimated at between 12.5 and 13 million inhabitants, more than one million of whom live along the immediate lake shore and are directly dependent on its natural resources. With rapid population growth occurring in the riparian countries (ranging from 2 to 3.3% per annum), the number of people depending directly or indirectly on the lake?s resources is increasing exponentially. Poverty is also rampant, with the majority of the population - particularly those along the lake shore - living in extreme poverty.

The Convention on the Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika (the ?Convention?) was adopted in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania on 12 June 2003. The Contracting States of the Convention are Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo (the ?DRC?), Tanzania, and Zambia. The Contracting States have established the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA), with international legal personality and the legal capacity necessary to perform its functions and mission under the Convention. Article 13 of the Convention requires the Contracting States to collaborate in the preparation and implementation of a Strategic Action Programme (SAP) to assist in giving effect to the Convention, to ensure that the measures set out in the SAP are integrated into relevant national policies, strategies, programmes and plans, and to monitor the SAP?s effectiveness. The updated Strategic Action Plan (SAP) for the Protection of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of the Natural Resources in Lake Tanganyika and its Basin was adopted by the Contracting States to the Convention on 29 February, 2012.

The aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the Lake Tanganyika basin face multiple, interlinked challenges caused mainly by the increasing human populations and their intensified usage of natural resources. As more people depend on these livelihoods, the more often people engage in unsustainable fishery practices and unsustainable agriculture practices to meet their needs. This in turn negatively impacts both the nearshore lake habitat and the pelagic fishery. The increasing population density, coupled with inadequate or non-existent water and sewer infrastructure in lakeshore communities, increases the nearshore water contamination that negatively impacts breeding and juvenile fish as well as the threat of water-borne illnesses for local people. A rising population without sustainable economic development opportunities will further increase the unsustainable pressure on food security, limit opportunities to access income diversity, and compromise numerous human well-being interests.

The main barriers to responding to these key threats (industrial, municipal and domestic pollution, erosion, sedimentation, unsustainable fishing practices, unsustainable agricultural systems, invasive species and climate change), and addressing their root causes, are: (i) Low compliance with, and weak monitoring and enforcement of, fisheries laws and regulations; (ii) Weak capacities to limit sediment and nutrient inflow into the lake resulting from soil erosion and unsustainable agricultural practices in the lake basin area; and (iii) High levels of institutional fragmentation, and low levels of regional cooperation and collaboration, in the implementation of the Convention.

To ensure that the design of the project also takes the impacts of COVID-19 into proper account, an analysis of the impacts and risks associated with the pandemic (and outbreaks of other diseases) was also undertaken during the PPG phase. Appendix 20 of the UNEP PRODOC provides an overview of the current status of Covid-19, its impacts in each of the riparian countries, and the current management measures in place to address these impacts.

2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects:

Section 2: Background and Situation Analysis (?Baseline analysis and gaps? and ?Linkages with other GEF and non-GEF interventions?) of the UNEP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the description in the original Concept Note.

Whilst some of the baseline projects have experienced temporary slowdowns as a result of: (i) the rising levels of Lake Tanganyika in 2020 and 2021 (leading to flooding, destruction of homes and infrastructure, the disappearance of beaches and destruction of vegetation); (ii) localised outbreaks of the Ebola virus in DRC and Burundi; and (iii) the spill-over effects of sporadic outbreaks of civil conflict and hostilities in the western and northern regions of the lake basin, the indications at time of submission of the CEO ER is that there will however be no disruption to the anticipated baseline investments to which the GEF investment will be incremental.

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

Section 3 Intervention Strategy (?Intervention logic and key assumptions?, Project goal and objective? and ?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC are fully aligned with the project strategy, project components and project outcomes, as described in the original Concept Note. The alternative scenario, and minor changes to the original PIF design (including responses to the COVID-19 pandemic), is briefly described below.

The project envisions strengthening the collaborative partnerships between the LTA and the contracting states which, over the long-term would realise, *?A Lake Tanganyika where the ecosystems and biodiversity prosper from resource management that empowers communities to more effectively manage and conserve the natural environment, secures sustainable and resilient livelihoods, and provides nutritional sources of food?*.

The project is founded on the implementation of three complementary strategic approaches which will collectively contribute to improving the ecological condition of Lake Tanganyika and its basin, and to assuring the more sustained delivery of ecosystem services to the contracting states.

The first strategy seeks to encourage improved fishing practices in the littoral zone of the lake by directing project support to the establishment, operationalisation and capacity strengthening of fisheries co-management institutions (CMIs). The project will also help to identify, map, and protect areas important for fish species diversity and reproduction in collaboration with local communities, with emphasis on the use of participatory tools to ensure inclusivity and gender equality (men, women and youth), and develop the technical capacity of CMIs to monitor these areas for illicit fishing activities. The project will further support regional agencies and riparian governments to partner with, and actively support the functioning of, these CMIs across Lake Tanganyika.

It is envisaged that, under this strategy, the project will significantly contribute to the ongoing development and operationalisation of local, national and regional networks of functional community-based CMIs in the littoral zone of the lake. The effectiveness of this network of CMIs will be measured by the size and diversity of the nearshore fish populations (as a consequence of sustainable fisheries methods and compliance) and protection of critical spawning and nursery areas for these fish species (as a consequence of the monitoring and enforcement of illegal activities). The project outputs and activities that have been developed to operationalise this strategy are captured under **Component 1** (*Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity*) of the project.

The second strategy seeks to reduce upstream erosion and discharge of sediment load into nearshore lake habitats by containing land degradation, reducing soil loss, rehabilitating degraded habitats and strengthening the protection of intact biodiverse natural habitats, in the lake catchment areas. The project will enhance the capacities of protected area agencies in the riparian countries to more effectively control illegal activities and land encroachment in the core conservation zones of protected areas across the lake basin, and to rehabilitate and restore degraded natural habitats in these core conservation zones. It will also encourage and support the adoption of more sustainable natural resource use and good agricultural practices by communities living in the multiple use and buffer zones of these protected areas, and to rehabilitate and restore degraded natural habitats in these multiple use and buffer zones.

It is envisaged that, under this strategy, the project will significantly contribute to lower discharges of sediment load in the littoral zone of the lake. The effectiveness of measures to reduce sediment loads will be measured by the state of upstream erosion (as a consequence of reduced land degradation and adoption of good agricultural practices), the extent of intact natural habitats in the catchment areas (as a consequence of well-managed protected areas, community involvement in the protection of natural habitats and habitat rehabilitation and restoration interventions) and the levels of household food security (as a consequence of the development of alternative livelihoods, improved agricultural productivity and strengthening of food chains).

The project outputs and activities that have been developed to operationalise this strategy are captured under **Component 2** (*Protection of core conservation zones in three protected areas*) and **Component 3** (*Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones*) of the project.

The *third strategy* seeks to ensure more coordinated and harmonised implementation across the lake and its basin of the high priority strategic actions (notably those being supported by this project) identified in

the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Action Plan (SAP). The project will contribute to addressing some of the key transboundary governance capacity constraints by strengthening the: (i) enabling systemic and institutional framework for transboundary cooperation; (ii) participation of regional and national stakeholders in trans-boundary governance; (iii) management instruments for trans-boundary cooperation; and (iv) financial sustainability of the LTA. It will further facilitate the regular monitoring, reporting and evaluation of progress in implementing the SAP for Lake Tanganyika.

It is envisaged that, under this strategy, the project will significantly contribute to improving the working partnerships between the riparian states and the LTA in implementing the high priority strategic actions on the Lake Tanganyika SAP. The effectiveness of these partnerships will be measured by the implementation status of the SAP (as a consequence of the improved collective baseline investments from partnering institutions) and the environmental health of the Lake and its basin (as a consequence of the monitoring of indicators of lake health).

The project outputs and activities that have been developed to operationalise this strategy are captured under **Component 4** (*Transboundary coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation*) of the project.

The preliminary selection of target areas (see the list of sites in the table below) to establish new and/or strengthen existing community-based fisheries Co-Management Institutions (CMIs) in **Component 1** (*Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity*) was jointly undertaken with experts from each of the riparian countries, the LTA and TNC during the project preparation phase, based on a set of agreed and prioritised criteria, including: biodiversity and fisheries values; proximity of formal protected areas; stakeholder landscapes; biodiversity value (links to freshwater KBAs, presence of rare or endangered species, high species diversity); fisheries values (breeding grounds or nurseries for fish species targeted by commercial or artisanal fisheries); scale of existing baseline investments; level of community support; and practical feasibility (in terms of access and security). Appendix 22.7 of the UNEP PRODOC further details the processes followed in site selection during the PPG phase and tabulates the characteristics of each site (based on the selection criteria applied). The selected sites? distributed across the four riparian countries - have also been mapped to help visualise the proposed virtual network of co-managed areas to be supported by this project in Lake Tanganyika. These maps are appended in Annex E.

Country	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4
Burundi	Kajaga *(Bujumbura, Mutimbuzi)*	Magara *(Rumonge, Bugarama)*	Karonda *(Rumonge, Rumonge)*	

DRC	Petite Rusizi Bay *(South Kivu, Fizi Territory)*	Burton Bay, Mutambala River delta *(South Kivu, Fizi Territory)*	Pemba *(South Kivu, Fizi Territory)*	Kaziba Bay *(Tanganyika, Kalemie Territory)*
Tanzania	Mtanga *(Kigoma DC)*	Ilagala *(Uvinza)*	Kala *(Nkasi)*	
Zambia	Chibanga *(Cameron bay, Nsama District)*	Katete *(Cameron bay, Nsama District)*	Kalomo *(Cameron bay, Nsama District)*	Chibwesolo *(Cameron bay, Nsama District)*

Within the first three months of project inception, a workshop will be held in each riparian country to further engage a wider group of stakeholders in the validation of the PPG phase site selection process and to reach a broad consensus on the areas that will be targeted for community-based fisheries co-management support under the project.

The areas targeted for project support in each of the four riparian countries under **Component 2** (*Protection of core conservation zones in three protected areas)* of the project are briefly profiled in the table below (please refer to Section 3.4 and Appendices 22.2 ? 22.4 of the UNEP PRODOC for more detailed descriptions of the targeted project areas and Annex E for the project site maps).

BURUNDI	
Rusizi National Park (RNP)	Proclaimed in terms of Decree No. 100/282 of November 2011 (amending certain provisions of Decree No. 100/007 of January 2000). The Park covers a total area of 10,673ha. The Park is geographically subdivided into two discrete areas: (i) the Delta Sector (1,363 ha), located at the mouth of the Rusizi river; and (ii) the Palm Tree Sector (8,867 ha) in the north. These two sectors are physically connected by a narrow corridor (about 100 m wide and covering an area of 443 ha) along the banks of the Rusizi river.
DRC	
Itombwe Natural Reserve (INR)	Declared as a Natural Reserve in 2006 by Decree 038/CAB/MIN/ECN-EF/2006, supplemented by(South Kivu) provincial order 16/026/GP/SK of June 2016. The reserve extends across four territories of South Kivu province - Mwenga, Fizi, Uvira and Shabunda - and covers an area of 5,732 km2.
TANZANIA	

Moyowosi Game Reserve (MGR)	Established as a Game Reserve by Government Notice (GN 1 of 1981), the reserve is located in the Kigoma region (close to the border with Burundi) and covers an area of 1,143,000 ha. The reserve borders Uvinza and Kaliua districts in the south, Kigosi National Park in the east, Makere Forest Reserve in the south-west, and Uvinza Open Area in the north-west.

Project sites

The areas targeted for project support in each of the four riparian countries under **Component 3** (*Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones)* of the project are briefly profiled in the table below (please refer to Appendices 22.2 ? 22.4 of the PRODOC for more detailed descriptions of the targeted project areas and Annex E for the project site maps).

BURUNDI	
Rusizi National Park multi-use zone and buffer zone	The multi-use zones in the Delta Sector and Palm Tree Sector inside Rusizi National Park Along the lake?s 150m flood buffer zone from Rusizi river mouth to the Kanyosha river mouth. The 25m riparian habitats adjacent to the Ntahangwa and Muha-Khanyosha rivers (located within this 150m flood buffer zone), at the point where they enter the lake.
DRC	
Itombwe Natural Reserve multi-use zone and buffer zone.	Six community forests ? Balala Nord (50,000 ha), Alumba Na Mtonga Cimu (20,330 ha), Elumbe (50,000 ha), Lusololo (11,154 ha), Namlumbwa (10,966 ha) and Babunga Nord (12,648 ha) - covering a total area of 155,098 ha and located in a buffer zone stretching from the eastern boundary of the reserve to the edge of Lake Tanganyika. 2,000 subsistence farming households in 41 targeted villages located in the multiple use zone of INR (within the Lake Tanganyika catchment area) and in the buffer zone stretching from the eastern boundary of the reserve to the edge of Lake Tanganyika.
TANZANIA	
Moyowosi Game Reserve buffer zone	The villages located in a 500m wide band of land immediately adjacent to the northern, western and southern boundaries of the reserve, with a focus on land designated in Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) as community forest reserves, community game management areas, agricultural areas and grazing areas under the village government authority.

Whilst the project objective (impact goal) and components remain largely unchanged from the original Concept Note, the project outcomes and outputs have been slightly revised in line with current priorities and realities in the operational environment and to reduce the number of outputs to a more manageable number. The table below summarizes the **minor** adjustments made to the project outputs within each

component, in response to stakeholder consultations and feasibility assessments undertaken during the PPG phase.

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
Component 1	*1.1.1 Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas are identified and characterised, and the mechanisms for their co-management consultatively developed*	1.1.1 Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas are identified and characterised, the mechanisms for their co-management consultatively developed, and management plans are prepared	Minor change to include the development of local fisheries management plans under this output. The activities under the original outputs remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	1.1.2 Management and use zone plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are prepared, use zones demarcated, fish catches monitored and enforced, and critical fish nursery and spawning areas protected	1.1.2. Fisheries development and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are under implementation, with use zones demarcated, fish biodiversity protected, use zoning and fisheries regulations enforced, and fish catches monitored	Minor change to reflect the fact that the preparation of management plans (including use zone mapping) are now included under Output 1.1.1 (see above) and that the output is now solely focused on supporting the implementation of the management plans. The activities under the original outputs remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
	1.1.3 Institutional capacities of the national public fisheries agencies are strengthened to support the implementation of sustainable fisheries practices, and protection of important fish habitats, in the community-based fisheries co-management areas ?	1.1.3 The capacities of national and local government fisheries institutions are strengthened to support the effective functioning of CMIs and their networks in the implementation of sustainable fisheries practices	Outputs 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 have been combined into a single output. Further, due to resource limitations, this output is now more directed at building the institutional capacities of the public fisheries institutions in each of the riparian country. The activities under the original outputs however remain broadly consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN). The collection, collation and dissemination of regional fisheries data by LTA is however now addressed under Output 4.1.1.
	1.1.4 LTA collects, collates and maintains data, and disseminates information on the efficacy of the regional network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas in improving the conservation status of key commercial and threatened fish species in the lake ?		
Component 2	*2.1.1 Capacities of park/reserve management to monitor and control illegal activities*	2.1.1 The institutional and individual capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas is strengthened	The activities under the original outputs remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	2.1.2 Degraded ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zones are restored and rehabilitated		No change. The activities under the original outputs also remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
Component 3	*3.1.1 Improved knowledge, skills and capacities of targeted communities living in the protected area buffer zones to more sustainably cultivate and extract natural resources for livelihood and subsistence purposes*	3.1.1 The sustainability of natural resource management and use by communities living in, or using natural resources from, the buffer zones of PAs is improved	The activities under the original output remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
	3.1.2 Technical support on sustainable agriculture provided to subsistence and small-scale crop farmers and pastoralists living in targeted villages in the protected area buffer zones	3.1.2 More sustainable and productive farming practices are being adopted by, and other income sources developed for, communities living in the buffer zones of PAs	The output has been reframed to include project support to livelihood development in targeted villages (as an incentive to transition to more sustainable natural resource use and farming practices). The activities under the original outputs however remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
Component 4 (Outputs)	*4.1.1 Improved coordination and lessons are shared between the riparian countries*	4.1.1 A performance monitoring system to track and report on the implementation progress of the SAP is developed and maintained	A capacity assessment of LTA was undertaken during the PPG phase (see Appendix 22.5 of the UNEP PRODOC) and the results of the assessment have been used to refocus the outputs and activities under Component 4. In response to the GEF Council Member comments, an additional output (Output 4.1.2) has also been included to explore alternative
	4.1.2 State of the Lake report and updated SAP - and NAPs accordingly ? to revise priority country action based on the regional cooperative activities prior to the present project		
	4.3 Enhanced LTA capacity to monitor and evaluate the		

	Original outputs in the Concept Note	Changes made to outputs at GEF CEO ER stage	Commentary on changes to outputs
	implementation of the updated SAP and NAPs	4.1.2 A financing mechanism to improve the sustainability of financial support for transboundary water cooperation and basin development in Lake Tanganyika is developed	means of financing the activities of LTA. Besides the activities under Output 4.1.2, the remaining activities under this component remain consistent with those originally described in the Concept Note (CN).
		4.1.3 The governance capacity to oversee, support and coordinate the implementation of the Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika is further enhanced	
	None	4.1.4 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program is maintained	The output has been included to encapsulate all the key project planning, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting activities to be undertaken during project implementation.

Section 3: Intervention Strategy (?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC describes the proposed project activities under each of these outputs, and the implementation arrangements for these activities, in more detail. The suite of activities proposed under each output remains broadly consistent with those originally detailed in the original Concept Note.

The design of this project presents multiple opportunities for contributing to recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic in the riparian countries. Whilst some project activities will contribute to alleviating the short-term socio-economic crises precipitated by COVID-19 in the project sites, others will contribute to building medium to longer-term ecological and socio-economic resilience to weathering future shocks and disturbances. The project includes specific interventions to: (i) reduce vulnerability of affected coastal communities by improving the sustainability of fishing practices in community-based co-management fisheries areas, and supporting the development of alternative livelihood opportunities dependent on fisheries; (ii) protect the natural resource base of the lake and its basin on which nature-based livelihoods and economic growth depend, and delivering ancillary benefits to communities; (iii) build a diversified natural resource economy that includes more resilient nature-based and agricultural livelihoods, along with other income-generation streams; and, (iv) facilitate the development and maintenance of collaborative partnerships between public institutions, the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, donors and communities in protecting and sustainably using the natural resources of the lake and its basin. Associated with these interventions are opportunities to contribute to regulating the illegal trade in wildlife (thereby contributing to reducing the risk of spread of future zoonoses) in and around the formal protected areas, and innovating the development of a regional network of community-managed fisheries areas and a system of conservation areas (as a means of adapting to and mitigating the impacts of climate change).

4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies:

The project is closely aligned with the GEF-7 IW Strategy, Objective 3 (*Enhance water security in freshwater ecosystems*). Under Strategic Action 3.1 (*Advance information exchange and early warning*), the project will invest in building the capacities of the LTA and riparian countries to gather, distil and process data to guide and support transboundary decision-making processes. Under Strategic Action 3.2 (*Enhance regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins*), the project will invest in: (i) supporting the update of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for Lake Tanganyika; (ii) developing a cooperative framework between the riparian countries - and the responsible monitoring institutions within each country - to collaborate in the monitoring of, and reporting on, the implementation of the SAP for Lake Tanganyika; and (iii) strengthening the collaboration and engagement of the LTA, and riparian countries, through IW-LEARN. Under Strategic Action 3.3 (*Investments in water, food and environmental security*), the project will invest in; (i) supporting the establishment, development and expansion of a network of community-based fisheries co-management institutions in the nearshore areas of the lake; (ii) piloting sustainable cage aquaculture initiatives, using best management practices and ensuring only the use of native species; (iii) avoiding sedimentation and erosion through ecological infrastructure and SLM approaches; and (iv) rehabilitating degraded wetland, riverine and forest habitats in biodiversity hotspots in the lake basin.

The project will implement the community stewardship philosophy being promoted by the GEF-7 BD strategy - through indigenous people and local community (IPLC) based conservation management - in the buffer zones of the protected areas. It will facilitate the devolution of natural resource use rights to

local communities living within these buffer zones, and then build the capacities of these local communities ? through cooperative governance models ? to fulfil this devolved stewardship responsibility. As the gender analysis shows women face structural and socio-cultural barriers on participating in natural resources use and management. The project will adopt a gender perspective within those governance models to governing natural resources that will be crucial in addressing the right to women participation in good governance in the management of natural resources. It will specifically support the following biodiversity mainstreaming interventions in these protected area buffer zones: (i) mainstreaming biodiversity into fisheries, land use and development planning; (ii) promoting biodiversity-friendly fisheries, natural resource use, forestry, agricultural, wildlife and mining best practices. Under Objective 2 of the GEF-7 BD strategy, the project will address the direct drivers of biodiversity loss by strengthening the capacities of communities, NGOs and government agencies to manage freshwater and terrestrial protected areas, particularly nearshore lake fish breeding areas and the core conservation zones within terrestrial PAs. Project support will include the updating of spatial and management plans, strengthening monitoring and enforcement capabilities, building operational management skills and restoring the ecological integrity of habitats.

The project is aligned to the GEF-7 LD strategy through the promotion and diversification of agroecological food production systems. It will also seek to restore agricultural productivity, and reduce land degradation, in the targeted protected areas and their buffer zones by improving soil management, increasing soil organic matter content and increasing the vegetation and tree coverage. In addressing extreme poverty as one of the key drivers of land and forest degradation, the project will seek to raise the welfare of IPLCs in order to reduce pressure on natural resources. It will also strengthen SLM practices by communities, and restore landscapes, using *inter alia*: agroforestry; farmer-managed natural regeneration; and alternative energy supply technologies.

The project will address the primary transboundary concerns identified by the riparian countries in the form of the SAP and support the implementation of the agreed, regionally harmonized, set of national actions in addressing these transboundary issues. Further to the previous GEF-UNDP project for LT (*Partnership Interventions for the Implementation of the SAP for Lake Tanganyika*), the project will continue to strengthen the capacities of the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) to coordinate the implementation of the SAP for the lake and its basin.

At the trans-boundary scale, the project will contribute to implementing the following ?high? and ?very high? priority strategic actions identified in the SAP for Lake Tanganyika:

SAP Strategic Component	SAP Strategic Actions	SAP Priority
A. Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts	Establish sustainable livelihood alternatives	Very High
	Improve mechanisms for institutional coordination and inter-sectoral governance	
	Improve management of water drainage systems, as well as river courses	
B. Sustainable	Obtain baseline data on present and potential littoral fisheries	Very

SAP Strategic Component	SAP Strategic Actions	SAP Priority
Fisheries	Establish standards for acceptable practices, including appropriate fishing gears, optimum mesh sizes and fishing quotas	High
	Build capacity to implement regional, cost-effective monitoring and surveillance programmes	
	Increase capacity for enforcement of fisheries regulations	
	Increase community involvement in fisheries management	
	Establish protocols and regulations for aquaculture	
	Promote sustainable livelihood alternatives	
	Protect critical habitats	
C. Sustainable Land Management	Promote widescale reforestation (and afforestation), particularly in erosion-sensitive sub-catchment areas	Very High
	Promote soil conservation and anti-erosive agricultural practices, including establishment of sediment traps, and use of contours and terraces	Very High
	Review and promote alternative practices, including rainwater harvesting and irrigation	
	Promote sustainable agroforestry practices	
	Increase community involvement in forestry management activities that promote benefit-sharing and improve livelihoods (e.g. private woodlots, agroforestry)	
	Promote energy-efficient cooking	
	Promote alternatives for fuel wood and charcoal (e.g. recycled briquettes, solar energy, biogas, hydropower)	
	Identify land-degradation hotspots, and prioritize interventions in these areas	
	Implement demonstration activities to provide incentives for recognizing good practice across levels of society and governance	
D. Critical Habitat Protection, Restoration	Enhance capacity for monitoring and law enforcement in protected areas	High
	Enhance institutional capacity for adequate parks management	
	Improve demarcation of protected areas	

SAP Strategic Component	SAP Strategic Actions	SAP Priority
and Management	Increase community involvement in critical habitat protection to promote benefit sharing and improve livelihoods	
	Promote community participation in control of invasive species	

The project will contribute to the GEF International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN) by collecting and sharing best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio.

The project will also participate in, and contribute knowledge to, the networks and dialogue platforms being maintained within the framework of a range of GEF-funded programs and projects such as the *Congo Basin Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program* (CBSL IP), the Regional Project on *Transformational Change in Sustainable Forest Management in transboundary Landscapes of the Congo Basin*, *Community-based management of land and forests in the Grand Kivu and Lac T?l?-Tumba landscapes in the Democratic Republic of Congo*, and the *Integrated Community -Based Conservation of Peatlands Ecosystems and Promotion of Ecotourism in Lac T?l? Landscape of Republic of Congo*. UNEP as the lead agency and hub for the CBSL IP and implementing agency of the other projects, will facilitate close coordination, and sharing of tools and resources, between the project and the CBSL IP and the other mentioned projects.

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

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Section 2 Background and Situation Analysis (?Baseline analysis and gaps?) and *Section 3 Intervention Strategy* (?Incremental cost reasoning?) of the UNEP PRODOC has been updated but remains fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project incremental cost-reasoning is summarized in the table below.

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
Fisheries Lake Tanganyika is one of the most biodiversity-rich freshwater ecosystems in the world, with communities living along its shores dependent on its wild fish stocks for food security The lake?s fisheries however face many threats, including loss of breeding grounds, over-fishing, and illegal fishing activities The artisanal fisheries primarily operate under an open access regime, making it easily exploited by locals and transient fishers While there are a number of national and local fisheries control measures in place, the capacities for ensuring compliance and enforcement are limited Rising population pressures and high levels of poverty are further reducing the level of compliance with fisheries regulations Local participation in fisheries management decision-making remains minimal Responsible village and fisheries institutions lack the training, skills and capacities to develop, monitor and regulate more sustainable fisheries practices in local communities *Conservation* The Lake Tanganyika basin hosts a number of areas that are globally recognised as terrestrial KBAs Many of these KBAs have also been designated as formal PAs The planning and management capacities of some of these PAs remains very weak, leaving them unable to contain a plethora of illegal activities occurring in the PA	*Fisheries* Co-managed fisheries areas are consultatively established, under the management of community-based fisheries co-management institutions (CMIs), in four riparian countries The capacity of the responsible CMIs to administer, plan and manage each of these co-managed fisheries areas is developed Fisheries development and management plans for each of these co-managed fisheries areas are consultatively prepared Fisheries use zones are demarcated, fish reserves are protected, fisheries regulations are monitored and enforced, and fish catches are monitored in each of these co-managed fisheries areas Collaborative working partnerships between the CMI/s for each co-managed fisheries area and public fisheries	*Fisheries* At least 1,000 ha of community-based fisheries co-management areas are under more sustainable and more effective fisheries management practices At least 50 ha of critical fish spawning and nursery areas in the littoral zone of community-based fisheries co-management areas are under some form of protection The individual CMIs of community-based fisheries co-management areas are effectively networked to ensure improved information-sharing, collaboration and cooperation with fisheries partner institutions *Conservation* Improved management effectiveness of INR (baseline METT score of 26 to 50 by EOP), RNP (baseline METT score of 26 to 60 by EOP) and MGR (baseline METT score of 32 to 72 by EOP)

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
Conservation operations in these PAs are severely under-funded Ongoing deforestation and land degradation pressures in these low-capacity PAs is leading to further biodiversity loss and increasing rates of soil erosion *Sustainable land management and use* Communities derive little or no benefits from conserving natural resources, with short-term gains being maximised through over-utilisation Many of the agricultural practices implemented by farming communities are unsustainable, or occur on sub-marginal land, and fail to meet basic food security needs Shifting cultivation practices leads to the ongoing encroachment and conversion of forest and grassland for agriculture, and its subsequent abandonment Rural communities lack an alternative productive and profitable means to earn income or food	institutions (and other prospective partners) are developed and maintained The capacities of national and local government fisheries institutions to support the CMI/s in the planning, management and enforcement of these co-managed fisheries areas is strengthened CMI networks, CMI network advisory committees and knowledge sharing platforms are established to further improve the collaboration, cooperation and knowledge exchange between co-managed fisheries areas *Conservation* Management plans (and linked subsidiary plans) are consultatively prepared for two PAs Reserve/park boundaries are consultatively agreed, corner beacons are located, and boundary	At least 567,595 ha of core conservation zones in three protected areas are under an active conservation management regime At least 154 rangers/ ecoguards/ scouts are adequately trained, equipped and deployed in the core conservation zones of three PAs At least 2,300 ha of degraded or invaded habitats in two PAs are under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme *Sustainable land management and use* At least 176,398 ha of landscapes in the buffer area of three PAs are under improved and more sustainable forest management and agricultural land use practices At least 3,950 ha of natural habitats in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of three PAs are under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme At least a 25% reduction in suspended sediment concentration (as measured in ppm) in the rivers of the micro-catchments downstream of the project-supported areas (under Components 2 and 3) At least 2,500 households participate in, and directly benefit from, project support to the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management and more sustainable farming practices in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of three PAs

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
Transboundary cooperation and collaboration under the Convention The LTA ? comprising the Conference of Ministers, the Management Committee and the Secretariat - has international legal personality and capacity The SAP (and linked NAPs) provides the strategic framework for the integration of transboundary priorities into national legal frameworks, policies, plans and budgets The contracting states to the Convention have adopted a number of protocols and guidelines under the Convention The capacity of the LTA to coordinate national actions in the contracting states is however limited, with funding levels wholly insufficient to fulfil their responsibilities under the Convention The contracting states have appointed NFPs to the Convention, but there are significant disparities in the effectiveness of these NFPs across the contracting states The enabling legislative, regulatory and institutional frameworks and the knowledge management systems of the across the contracting states are not well harmonised	perimeters are physically demarcated in two PAs Guidelines for the use of natural resources in multiple use zones are developed and monitored in two PAs SMART patrol systems are developed and operationalised (system design, training, deployment, equipment, communications, infrastructure) in three PAs A representative reserve/park committee is constituted for three PAs Invasive alien plant control programmes and ecological restoration programmes are developed, and their implementation initiated, in two PAs An income generating opportunity is piloted in one PA	*Transboundary cooperation and collaboration under the Convention* The SAP is reviewed and updated, a performance management system for the SAP is under implementation, a knowledge management platform is being maintained and key fisheries protocols and guidelines are adopted and under implementation A CTF for the LTA is established and operational, and generates an income of at least USD 520,000/ annum by EOP The LTA governance structures are fully constituted, meet regularly, and fulfil their key responsibilities under the Convention At least 18,600 individuals (of whom at least 8,300 are women) are direct beneficiaries of the project

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
The contracting states lack resources and capacity to implement the high priority actions identified in the SAP and NAPs There is no regular monitoring of, and reporting on, the performance of the SAP and NAPs	*Sustainable land management and use* Community forest concessions are established, forest management plans are prepared, and community forest management bodies trained and capacitated to implement the forest management plans in the buffer area of one PA Village forest reserves and community wildlife management areas are designated, management plans are prepared and VNRCs, forest guards and game scouts are trained and capacitated to implement the management plans in the buffer area of one PA Communities are supported (training, skills, technical assistance, equipment, grants/loans) to develop alternative livelihoods based on natural resource	

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
	use in the buffer areas of two PAs Farming communities are provided with agricultural training, agricultural extension services, veterinary services, seeds, equipment, planting materials and access to loans/grants in support of transitioning to GAP, CA and/or CSA in the buffer area of two PAs Degraded village grazing land is rehabilitated *Transboundary cooperation and collaboration under the Convention* The SAP is revised and updated, a performance	

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
	monitoring is developed and implemented to track implementation progress A knowledge sharing platform is established to track, organise and share all transboundary lake information A Conservation Trust Fund is established and capitalised as a long-term sustainable financing mechanism for LTA operations and the implementation of the SAP and NAPs Key transboundary protocols, procedures and guidelines to the Convention are drafted and adopted The various LTA governance structures are capacitated to fulfil their responsibilities to the Convention Recommendations on aligning national policies and guidelines of the contracting parties to the	

Summary of baseline scenario	Summary of GEF scenario	Increment
	Convention are prepared	

In summary: (i) the GEF will allocate USD 4,842,280 to establishing and operationalising a regional network of community-based co-management fisheries areas (Component 1 of the project), with counterpart funding of USD 10,207,713; (ii) the GEF will allocate USD 3,986,774 for improving the protection of, and enhancing the delivery of ecosystem services from, core conservation zones of protected areas (Component 2), with counterpart funding of USD 22,229,369; (iii) GEF will allocate, USD 3,431,966 for promoting the adoption of more sustainable approaches to natural resource harvesting and agriculture in the buffer zones of protected areas (Component 3), with counterpart funding of USD 15,199,002; and (iv) GEF will allocate USD 1,642,870 for improving coordination between and information-sharing among transboundary partners (Component 4), with counterpart funding of USD 4,126,910. The project?s baseline finance has been roughly assessed at approximately USD 42 million/annum (= USD 210 million over the five-year time horizon of the project), with USD 52,460,494 of co-financing leveraged through this project.

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

By supporting collaborative action among riparian countries to improve the conservation and management of the lake and its basin, the project will generate significant global environmental benefits.

The project will contribute to addressing threats that are ranked as the highest priority in the SAP for Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The global benefits of improving collaboration and cooperation in transboundary lake management will include: securing the integrity of the ecosystem services delivered by the lake and its basin; conservation of the freshwater and terrestrial biodiversity of the lake and it?s basin; maintenance of the lake catchment area of the lake and improving water quality in the lake; protection of river flow and reduction of sediment loads reaching the lake from the lake basin; improved control of invasive alien plant species in the lake basin; more equitable use of natural resources in the lake and its basin; improved sequestration of carbon, particularly in intact forests, grasslands and wetlands ; and increased resilience of the lake ecosystems and resident coastal and inland communities to the impacts of climate change.

The project will contribute to conserving: (i) terrestrial, freshwater and fish Key Biodiversity Areas (ii) ecologically and morphologically diverse assemblages of cichlid fishes (of which at least 239 are endemic); (iii) key Fish Breeding Sites (FBS) which act as spawning areas and nurseries for commercially important clupeids and *Lates* species; (iv) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas; (v) Ramsar sites of internationally important wetlands; (vi) Endemic Bird Areas; (vii) Alliance for Zero Extinction sites; and (viii) populations of rare, threatened and endemic species of global concern.

The GEBs associated with improved transboundary management will be measured by: (i) a reviewed and updated SAP; (ii) implementation of a performance management system for the SAP; (iii) maintenance of a trans-boundary knowledge management platform; (iv) the adoption and implementation of key fisheries protocols and guidelines; (v) the establishment and operationalisation of a CTF for LTA that generates at least USD 520,000/annum to finance the implementations of the SAP; (vi) the constitution and regular meeting of the LTA governance structures; (vii) at least a moderate performance rating (2/5 or higher) in progress towards SAP implementation; and (viii) at least 18,600 individuals (of whom at least 8,300 are women) directly benefiting from the project.

The GEBs associated with improved fisheries management will be measured by: (i) at least 1,000 ha of community-based fisheries co-management areas under more sustainable and more effective fisheries management practices; (ii) at least 50 ha of critical fish spawning and nursery areas in the littoral zone of community-based fisheries co-management areas under some form of protection; and (iii) the networking of individual CMIs of community-based fisheries co-management areas to ensure improved information-sharing, collaboration and cooperation with fisheries partner institutions.

The GEBs associated with biodiversity conservation will be measured by: (i) improved management effectiveness of INR (baseline METT score of 26 to 50 by EOP), RNP (baseline METT score of 26 to 60 by EOP) and MGR (baseline METT score of 32 to 72 by EOP); (ii) at least 567,595 ha of core conservation zones in three protected areas under an active conservation management regime; and (iii) at least 2,300 ha of degraded or invaded habitats in two PAs are under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme

The GEBs associated with sustainable land management and use will be measured by: (i) at least 176,398 ha of landscapes in the buffer area of three PAs under improved and more sustainable forest management and agricultural land use practices; and (ii) at least 3,950 ha of natural habitats in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of three PAs are under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme.

7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up:

Section 3 Intervention Strategy (?Sustainability? and ?Replication?) of the UNDP PRODOC is fully aligned with the original Concept Note. The project?s innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up is summarized below.

The sustainability of the project is anchored in the *Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika Strategic*, the cooperative governance structures of the Convention, the transboundary and national strategic action plans which give effect to the Convention Action Plan and the protocols and guidelines adopted by the contracting states of the Convention which collectively entrenches long-term institutional ownership of the project outcomes at trans-boundary, national, provincial and local levels. The project will specifically contribute to enhancing the institutional capacities of the governance structures of the Convention so that it can better fulfil its leadership roles and responsibilities in coordinating, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Convention and the SAP.

Project outputs will feed into well-established and developing programmes of action for fisheries co-management, protected area management, restoration of degraded natural habitats in catchment areas,

community-based stewardship of natural resources, and sustainable farming activities in the lake and its basin.

Environmental sustainability will be directly promoted in the project by improving the effectiveness of conservation efforts in protecting the indigenous freshwater and terrestrial species, habitats and ecological processes in the littoral zone of the Lake, and in selected terrestrial protected areas and their buffer zones within the lake basin. Environmental sustainability will be further enhanced by the project through building the institutional capacities of the responsible public institutions to: (i) contain the spread of invasive plant species, (ii) contain land degradation; (iii) reduce soil loss; (iv) rehabilitate degraded habitats; (v) regulate and enforce sustainable fisheries, farming and natural resource use practices; and (vi) implement SMART patrol systems in protected areas.

Social sustainability will be enhanced by the project through delivery of support to communities to: (i) increase their income from the sustainable harvesting of fish and fisheries products; (ii) partner with public institutions, donor, NGOs, CBOs and the private sector in the ongoing development of livelihood opportunities linked to conservation and sustainable natural resource use; (iii) access training, employment, skills, expertise, materials, equipment and/or grants/loans in the development of natural resource use based livelihood activities; (iv) reduce incidents of HWC; (v) derive socio-economic benefits from the establishment and management of community-based forest concessions and community forest reserves; and (vi) access agricultural extension services and small grants or loans for the adoption of more sustainable agricultural practises.

Financial sustainability will be achieved by improving the capabilities of the LTA to mobilise sufficient and more sustainable sources of funding ? through project support to the establishment and capitalization of a CTF - for its operations, and for the activities undertaken by the riparian countries to implement the Convention and the SAP.

While the approach to fisheries co-management is already being tested and further developed in Tanzania and Zambia, the project will test the efficacy of also establishing and managing community-based co-managed fisheries areas in Burundi and DRC. The project will further support the process of iteratively integrating (both horizontally and vertically) these co-managed fisheries areas across the different institutional levels of government and public?private?non-profit sectors. It is envisaged that the LTA will collate, and facilitate the ongoing sharing of, information and experience gained under this project in order to support the establishment and management of other community-based co-managed fisheries areas in the region.

This project will test the efficacy of a suite of community-based approaches for scaling up across the riparian countries in order to achieve larger scale change in the effective conservation and management of protected areas and their buffer zones, including *inter alia*: (a) participation of the fishing communities in the conservation of fish reserves; (b) empowering communities to participate meaningfully in sustainable land management activities in and around PAs; (c) improving livelihoods of communities living in and around PAs by creating opportunities for jobs and through facilitating equitable access to natural resource products; (d) improving smallholders and pastoralists agricultural productivity and resilience in and around PAs; (e) improving capacities to manage the landscapes and land rights within PAs for multiple production benefits; (f) supplementing the PA monitoring and enforcement capacities of government institutions with community-guards; (g) helping secure ecosystem services and enhancing

resilience from intact biodiversity within PAs; (h) establishing a no-development zone along the lake edge to mitigate the impacts of flooding; and (i) engaging other sectoral partners (such as the private sector, NGOs, CBOs and multilateral agencies) in developing cage aquaculture projects, reducing land degradation and improving agricultural productivity in and around PAs and co-managed fisheries areas.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

The geo-referenced project maps are appended to this CEO ER as Annex E.

1c. Child Project?

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

2. Stakeholders

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

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

The project will bring together stakeholders from government, civil society, communities and the private sector to ensure participatory planning, decision-making, monitoring and knowledge-sharing. Engagement processes will build on the existing institutional frameworks and processes that already have legitimacy and credibility and that take local customary norms into due consideration.

A comprehensive stakeholder analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Based on this analysis, a stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) ? that ensures inclusivity and participation of the full spectrum of role players during project implementation ? has been developed and is appended as Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Plan?) of the UNEP PRODOC.

The project?s design incorporates several approaches to ensure the ongoing and effective involvement of, and communications with, project stakeholders in the implementation of each of the outputs. This includes inter alia: the project launch; project inception meeting; Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal

dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits.

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

The key stakeholder groups, and the mechanisms for their engagement in project implementation, are briefly summarised in the table below (please refer to Appendix 15 of the UNEP PRODOC for more details).

Category of stakeholder	**Mechanisms for stakeholder engagement during project implementation**	***Potential role of stakeholder***
		Regional governance structures
LTA *Conference of Ministers, Management Committee, Secretariat, National Focal Points*	Project launch; project inception meeting; Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	The main role of the LTA is to facilitate the overall implementation of the project activities with the aim of strengthening its capacities to enable the collaborative partnerships with and between its contracting states, ensure sufficient funding and promoting ownership of the project activities in line with the strategic actions of the Lake Tanganyika SAP.
		National, provincial, district, territorial and local government
National Environmental, Agricultural, Water, Fisheries and Sustainable Development Ministries and Departments/Offices/Authorities Including: Burundi ? e.g. *MEAL (OBPE), MWEM* DRC *?* e.g. *MESD (ICCN, ACE), MINAGRI (SANADEP), MWRE, MFA* Tanzania ? e.g. *VPO, MNRT (TANAPA, TAWA, TFS), MLF, MWI, MA, PO-RALG*	Project launch; project inception meeting; Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings; FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Burundi - Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (MEAL) contributes to component 1, outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2., and 1.1.3. - Burundian Office for the Protection of the Environment (OBPE) contributes to the protection of biodiversity during the implementation of the activities of the project (outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2) - MINEAGRIE- Contributions to output 3.1.1.

Zambia ? e.g. *MWDSEP, MLNR, MFL, MTA (ZAWA)*		- Institut National pour l?Environnement et la Conservation de la Nature : main contributions to components 2 and 3 - Anglican Church of Burundi : contributions to component 2 DRC: - Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development contributes to coordination of project activities, synergies with donors, drinking water and sanitation infrastructure - ICCN (under oversight of MESD) protected area government partner contributes to outputs 2.1.1. and 2.1.2. - Ministry of livestock and Fisheries contributes to component 1, outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2., and 1.1.3. on sustainable livestock and sustainable fisheries practices - Ministry of Water Resources and Electricity to facilitate implementation of water sector policies - MENCT contributes to facilitating sustainable tourism - Ministry of Gender, Family and Children contributes to gender mainstreaming of policies and project activities Tanzania: - Ministry of livestock and Fisheries contributes to component 1, output 1.1.3. - Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) contributes to component 3 (outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2.) for the Sustainable management of wildlife resources

		and biodiversity conservation outside of National Parks - Tanzania National Parks Authority (TANAPA) contributes to component 3 on the management of all National Parks in Tanzania - Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Seniors, and Children (MHCDGSC) ensures women?s participation and representation at all levels, and gender mainstreaming Zambia: - The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock contributes to component 1 and more particularly to output 1.1.3 both at national and provincial levels providing technical assistance to the Community Fisheries Management Committees - The Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources contribute to the coordination and implementation of activities related to the development of local Land Use Plans and municipal development plans. - Ministry of Agriculture assists in adoption of appropriate technologies and the conservation of natural resources and sustainable livelihoods. - The Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection helps to promote partnerships for water and sanitation infrastructure in the lake basin and is project partner for the implementation of drinking water and sanitation activities. - The Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) contributes in terms of monitoring and supervision - Zambia Wildlife Authority (ZAWA) contributes to component 3 including sustainably of utilization

		of wildlife resources in protected areas - National Water Supply and Sanitation Council is project partner for the implementation of drinking water and sanitation activities. - Ministry of Gender and Child Development (MGCD) ensures the involvement of women across all the components
Provincial and regional governments, district authorities, territorial administrations, cities and municipalities DRC ? e.g. *South Kivu provincial government and Mwenga, Fizi and Uvira territorial administrations* Tanzania ? e.g. *Kigoma regional administration, and Uvinza and Kaliua district, councils* Burundi ? e.g. *Bujumbura Regional provincial government, City of Bujumbura and Hill administrations* Zambia ? e.g. *Northern provincial government and Nsama and Mpulungu district councils*	Project launch; project inception meeting; FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Burundi: - Sub-Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture: main contributions to fisheries management, component 1 - ESAFF ? contributing to components 2 and 3 DRC: - IPAPEL, ITATEL contribute to implementation of component 1 facilitating fisheries co-management Tanzania: - Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board (LTBWB) contributes to Water resources assessment and monitoring, water resource conservation and protection; Zambia: - Traditional authorities (Chiefs) support the coordination and implementation of activities related to the development of local Land Use Plans

		Traditional authorities, village government and community-led organisations
Village government and traditional authorities Burundi ? e.g. *Nyumbakumi* Tanzania ? e.g. *Village Assembly* DRC ? e.g. *Chiefs, Communal and Chiefdom councils* Zambia ? e.g. *Chiefs*	FPIC consultations group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Burundi: - community led organisations contribute to component 1 according to their respective expertise; DRC: - APADC contributes to component 1 and 2. - APEDS contributes to component 1 - Cooperative of Fishermen and Farmers in Congo contributes to component 1 including creation of new value chains and income-generating options - COPETANG contributes to component 1 - CEPC contributing to field activities in all project components Zambia: - National CRB Association contributes to the project training and awareness raising to the villagers
Community-led organisations Tanzania ? e.g. *VNRCs, BMUs, COCOBAs, cooperatives, VSLAs* Zambia ? e.g. *VCDCs, VAGs, CRBs, CFMCs, associations* Burundi ? e.g. *cooperatives, associations, federations* DRC ? e.g. *collectives, associations, unions an cooperatives*	FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Burundi: - community led organisations contribute to component 1 according to their respective expertise; DRC: - APADC contributes to component 1 and 2. - APEDS contributes to component 1

		- Cooperative of Fishermen and Farmers in Congo contributes to component 1 including creation of new value chains and income-generating options - COPETANG contributes to component 1 - CEPC contributing to field activities in all project components Zambia: - National CRB Association contributes to the project training and awareness raising to the villagers
	Academic, training and research organisations	
National and international universities International ? *Basel, Michigan, Bern, Gratz, etc.* National ? e.g. *Burundi, Sekoine (Agriculture), Kivu, The Copperbelt, etc.*	Project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Contribution to information activities, technical workshops among others, related to the project.
International and national research institutions International ? *Royal Museum for Central Africa, etc*. National ? e.g. *TAFIRI, TAFORI, TAWIRI (Tanzania), CFRI (Zambia), ISABU, IRAZ (Burundi)*	Project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Contribution to research activities related to the project when required.
Training institutions Tanzania ? e.g. *SUA, FTI, CAWM, CBCTC;* Burundi ? e.g. *BLTP* Zambia ? e.g. *NWTS, CBNRC, CAWM;* DRC ? e.g. *IRF, UMCOR*	Project technical workshops; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Contribution to training activities, technical workshops among others, related to the project.
	Other partner institutions	

International and national NGOs, CBOs and NPOs Including: *conservation NGOs, sustainable development NGOs and CBOs, social development NGOs and CBOs, humanitarian relief NPOs, community health NPOs, faith-based NPOs, community development NGOs and CBOs, etc.*	Project launch; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; open public meetings; community forums; project technical workshops; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; conferences/symposia; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	The main contributions to the implementation of the project are to support biodiversity conservation strategies and laws; promote initiatives at local level. **In DRC** the WWF contribute specifically to output 3.1.1. **In Tanzania** the Nature Conservancy (TNC) is actively contributing to Outputs 1.1.1. and 1.1.2. IUCN Tanzania contributes particularly to outputs 3.1.1. and 3.1.2. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) contribute to component 3 to address conservation challenges. TAWEA: Tanzania women empowerment in action Women and the Fishworkers Association (TAWFA) contribute to component 1 to represent women?s, children?s and youth interests. **Zambia:** - FZS-Nsumbu Tanganyika Conservation Project contributes and is beneficiary to component 3 (outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.) - Wildlife and Environment Conservation Society of Zambia contributes to component 3 through training in agricultural skills and practices near Lake Tanganyika. - ZLA - Zambia Land Alliance ensures the representation of the interests of poor and marginalized groups, especially women in the context of land allocations.
International development agencies	Project launch; project inception meeting; bilateral meetings; project technical workshops;	Contribute throughout the project in terms of their participation in national and regional activities,

Including: *UNDP, EU, GIZ, World Bank, AU, FAO, USAID, ADB, DFID, SISA, AFD, WFP, etc.*	formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; and multi-media communications	synergies and coordination among donors and projects in the Basin and potential leveraging of resources for the project
Private sector *Tourism operators and enterprises, agricultural companies and businesses, individual philanthropists, commercial fisheries companies, forestry companies, hunting operators, etc.*	Bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; formal correspondence; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Burundi: - The Fishes of Burundi Mireille Schreyen contributing to component 1as information provider on littoral fish stocks DRC: - BUCODAC-DASOD consortium will contribute to output 3.1.2. to support among others, safeguarding environmental health & safety policies Tanzania: - Private Companies in a number of different locations contribute with marketing to ensure sustainability and commercial viability of agricultural crops Zambia: - Business companies and associations contribute to leveraging co-financing to meet project needs
		Local communities
Local communities Indigenous communities, village households and individuals	FPIC consultations; bilateral meetings; group/focus meetings; village assembly meetings; open public meetings; community forums; informal dialogues; information sharing sessions; project training sessions; multi-media communications; and site/field visits	Beach management units and cooperatives of fishermen around the lake will play an important role in contributing across component 1 and 3 in particular. Burundi: - OBPE in charge of the Rusizi National Park, the Natural Reserves of Kigwena and of Rumonge staff, and provincial governments, coastal communes and ?collines? or hill councils all contribute to the protection of the reserves. DRC:

		- Coordinators in the Sud-Kivu and Tanganyika Provinces provide social, economic and ecological services, and to undertake fisheries, forestry and agriculture related activities - Beach Managements Units (BMU) on the shores of the lake contribute to activities across components 1 to 3. Tanzania: - Local Government Authorities (LGA) will contribute through their extension services and ensuring adherence to sectoral policies plans and programs Zambia: - Mpulungu and Nsama district councils contribute with the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and sustainable agriculture

It is recognized that the ongoing presence of COVID-19 (and other viral disease outbreaks, such as Ebola) in the project landscapes, or a resurgence in infections (with re-introduction of travel and/or other restrictions), may impose constraints on the intended stakeholder engagement activities, especially in vulnerable communities. At inception, the project will develop a project-specific Disease Risk Dashboard to track the incidence of disease outbreaks, a set of protocols for ensuring bio-secure engagement processes, and risk thresholds at which the project will adapt its operations and stakeholder engagement processes to minimise risks of infection. Measures will include the use of protective personal equipment, hand hygiene, strict social distancing, vaccinations and ensuring that appropriate communications infrastructure and technology is available to all stakeholders to enable virtual consultations and remote working conditions (See Appendix 20 *COVID-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework* of the UNEP PRODOC for a more detailed description).

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier; Yes

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

Executor or co-executor; Yes

Other (Please explain) Yes

Co-management partners

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

To ensure that the project design and activities fully incorporate and reflect the views of women and provide opportunities for women and girls to benefit from their involvement, a Gender Analysis was undertaken during the PPG phase. Appendix 16 of the UNEP PRODOC presents a detailed overview of the challenges, strengths and opportunities for enhancing gender equality and women?s empowerment in the Lake Tanganyika basin.

Major gender challenges include (i) women?s vulnerability to natural resource (Land, Forest, Agriculture, SSF) in terms of access, use, management and control, (ii) women face socio-economic

barriers that affect their productivity, (iii) women and girls face harmful social norms that sustain GBV, and (iv) availability of gender-disaggregated data and information to inform gender analysis.

To address these, the project suggests interventions recognising that there are gender-based differences in the roles, responsibilities and contributions of men and women. The project promotes women and other vulnerable groups in relevant local decision-making bodies as well as in all decisions-making processes related to the implementation of the project. The project also promote interventions that assist women in nature-based livelihood diversification, help women be aware of their rights, and strengthens communication advocacy on GBV prevention and support. The project finally adopts collection of gender-disaggregated data during project implementation.

Based on this gender analysis, a comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been developed, and is included in Appendix 16 of the UNEP PRODOC. The GAP includes a detailed framework of activities for addressing gender equality and women?s empowerment, with indicators and targets for each output. A suite of different tools for gender mainstreaming - such as, gender assessment, gender specific data collection and analysis, and gender checklist ? will be used for monitoring the gender targets for the project outputs and activities.

Appendix 4 *Results Framework* of the UNEP PRODOC also includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated under Component 4 to ensure that they are effectively monitored.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will ensure that the service level agreement concluded with each of the individual responsible project partner institutions (see Section 4 *Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements* of the UNEP PRODOC) incorporates the implementation of elements (as relevant to the project outputs and activities) of the Gender Action Plan.

The project will ensure specialized gender expertise is available to support the responsible project partner institutions in effectively engaging women in project outputs and activities. The project will also contract the services of a Gender Officer to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Gender Action Plan by each of the responsible project partner institutions throughout the project implementation phase.

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

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

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women Yes

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

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

The strategic approach of the project in engaging the private sector is premised on identifying opportunities for, and facilitating the development of, ?public-private?, ?community-private? and ?public-private-community? partnerships. It is envisaged that (in the context of the severe capacity constraints facing the region) these partnerships may significantly contribute to further building the capacity to help sustain and expand project interventions beyond the term of the project.

While the specific nature of these partnerships, and the potential private sector partners to a partnership opportunity, will be more explicitly identified and further developed during the project implementation phase, the following opportunities for private sector engagement have preliminarily been identified during the PPG phase:

Output 1.1.2 ? facilitating private sector involvement (through concessions, leases, JVs, etc) in the establishment and operations of environmentally commercial activities ? such as aquaculture or niche nature-based tourism and recreational products and services - in the project supported co-management fisheries areas.

Output 2.1.1 - providing opportunities for commercial companies to develop and test the feasibility of new SMART patrol (communications, detection, tracking, data logging and monitoring) technologies in the protected areas.

Output 3.1.1 ? brokering links between commercial forestry companies and community forest management bodies to ensure sustainable harvesting of timber from, and restoration of harvested areas in, community forest concessions in the buffer zone of INR.

Output 3.1.1 ? facilitating the release of a recreational concession or lease opportunity to a selected private sector tourism operator in the multiple use zone of RNP.

Output 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 ? helping connect community-based small industries, micro enterprises and smallholder farmers in the buffer zones of the protected areas with local commercial outlets, markets and prospective business partners.

Output 3.1.2 ? hosting local demonstrations for subsistence and smallholder farmers of commercially available and environmentally friendly crop and livestock agricultural products.

Output 4.1.2 ? mobilisation of funding for the Lake Tanganyika CTF from private sector funders (e.g., philanthropical donors, private foundations, corporate funding, voluntary biodiversity offset funds and maritime carbon levy on shipping).

Output 4.1.3 ? collaborating with commercial cage aquaculture operators and suppliers in the piloting of a small cage aquaculture project.

Due diligence or vetting of private sector partners will be done, using UNEP?s due diligence on private sector engagement, prior to any formal engagement with prospective private sector partners to avoid reputational or ?greenwashing? risk.

At project inception, the PCU will develop an overarching strategy to guide the constructive engagement and participation of the private sector in the implementation of project activities by the different responsible partner institutions.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

A summary of the overall risks to implementation of the project is presented in the Table below (see Section 3 *Intervention Strategy*, ?Risk analysis and risk management measures? in the UNEP PRODOC).

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Ongoing localized outbreaks of COVID-19 - and other infectious zoonotic diseases (e.g., Ebola, yellow fever, monkeypox, EVD and other viral hemorrhagic fevers) - may cause delays in, and disruptions to, project implementation because of health/safety issues, quarantine actions, travel restrictions, or logistical concerns (such as supply-chain interruptions)	High P=4; I=4	The project activities will primarily be implemented by locally-based responsible partner institutions, in cooperation with local communities and other stakeholders, thus limiting the need for travel, and the impacts local restrictions of movement may present to project implementation. Wherever possible, procurement will target expertise that is available in-country to reduce the potential disruptions caused by travel and movement restrictions. Where external expertise is required or preferable, the project will seek first to source suitable experts locally or nationally. If experts from beyond the region are required, budget provision will be made to ensure effective remote-working arrangements, and international experts will be supported by a local service provider to assist with field-based work, with cost-efficiencies achieved through savings made on long-haul international travel. The project budget has also been crafted to accommodate potential price escalations, and achieve maximum efficiency in sourcing of materials and services, drawing on local and regional options where possible, to avoid delays in supply. Should there be an outbreaks of disease, the project will ensure that safe transportation systems are in place and institute appropriate measures such as social distancing, use of PPE and hand hygiene to limit risks of transmission. Where vaccines are available, the project will facilitate access to vaccinations for all project and project-support staff. In the light of the continually changing environment, the project will actively promote an adaptive management approach through rapid risk assessments, and continuous project adjustments to the changing risks associated with the outbreaks of diseases. The project will thus maintain a simple disease risk dashboard to monitor disease-related risks, set risk thresholds, and specify mitigation/avoidance measures to be followed. The risk dashboard will be updated monthly and used to inform ongoing adaptive management during the implementation phase.

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Political instability and civil conflict in fragile and conflict-affected parts of the Lake Tanganyika Basin may cause delays in, and disruptions to, project implementation	High P=3; I=4	Flexibility will be essential to successfully managing this risk[1][1]. No single set of risk mitigation measures can possibly address all eventualities in advance, particularly not in the fast-moving context of fragility in the region. As the project implementation phase gets underway, the PCU will develop the capacity and flexibility to adapt the project risk management framework and the project work plan to changing conditions on the ground. The PCU will, in consultation with the affected NLA and NRG, implement the following basic risk management measures in responding to outbreaks of local and regional political instability and/or conflict: (i) undertake an objective analysis of the contextual risk and develop an understanding of how the project is likely to be affected; (ii) develop and implement a risk-management strategy to mitigate risks to project; (iii) design and implement safeguards to avoid exposure of project and project staff to harm; (iv) maintain strong working relationships with local civil society organizations involved in peacekeeping and with other affected development agencies; (v) temporarily shift the spatial focus of project activities to non-conflict areas; (vi) sustain remote project support to conflict-affected areas; and (vii) monitor the contextual risk and review and update the risk management strategy accordingly.
Dominance by, or preferential treatment of, selected groups or individuals when selecting project sites and beneficiaries may lead to the partial exclusion of women, youth, or vulnerable groups.	Moderate P=3; I=3	The project will adopt a participatory and inclusive approach to the development and implementation of all GEF-supported activities. It will seek to ensure adequate and equitable participation for all segments of the community, and other key stakeholders. The *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (SEP, see Appendix 15 of the PRODOC) provides the strategic framework for the project approach to stakeholder consultations and participation. The selection of project beneficiaries will also be done in a transparent and fair process, as guided by beneficiary selection criteria that will ensure equal opportunities for all segments of the community - including the under-privileged, marginalized & vulnerable, women and youth. As part of the selection criteria, the project will advocate for affirmative measures to ensure women?s participation in all decision-making processes. The *Gender Action Plan* (GAP, Appendix 16 of the PRODOC) provides the strategic framework for the project?s approach to ensuring equitable participation of men and women in the project.

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Adverse social impacts may arise from involuntary access restrictions and related economic or livelihood displacement.	Moderate P=2; I=4	The identification and demarcation of use zones in co-managed fisheries areas, protected areas, lake floodplain area and community forests/forest reserves will be fully participatory and inclusive. The project will ensure that the affected user groups and other key stakeholders participate actively in the process of identifying use zones, and mutually agree on the approach to the demarcation of the use zones, before its implementation. Decisions on access restrictions within these use zones will be taken directly by (in the case of co-managed fisheries areas and community forest/forest reserves), or in close consultation with (in the case of state-managed protected areas), the affected communities and other stakeholders. The *Stakeholder Engagement Plan* (SEP, see Appendix 15 of the PRODOC) provides the strategic framework for the project approach to stakeholder consultations and participation. The *Environmental and Social Management Framework* (ESMF, Appendix 18 of the PRODOC) further provides the strategic framework for the approach to obtaining the Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of communities who may be impacted by increased restrictions on access to natural resources in the project supported areas. The ESMF also makes provision for the development of a *Process Framework*, outlining any consequences of potential restrictions to accessing resources in the core conservation zones, and the agreed strategy for avoiding or minimizing the restrictions or livelihood displacements.

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
The LTA and national, provincial, and local government institutions do not have adequate resources or capacity to support the implementation of project activities	Moderate P=3; I=3	The project will contribute to strengthening the capabilities (skills and knowledge, equipment, technologies, etc.) of the key responsible institutions to better enable them to fulfil their mandated responsibilities. Close coordination and discussions will be maintained between the LTA Secretariat, Convention National Focal Points, and the LTA Management Committee to address any resource or capacity constraints as identified by relevant capacity needs assessments. The project will, during project implementation, iteratively develop an institutional sustainability plan for the LTA and key government institutions to ensure that the different project investments -including on institutional/individual capacity building- are maintained (and scaled-up, wherever feasible) beyond the term of the project. The project will seek to secure an explicit commitment (with linked resource allocations) from the LTA and the supporting government institutions of the riparian countries to sustain the day-to-day management of the PAs and their buffer zones, to continue support to the community-managed conservation areas, and to implement the SAP beyond the term of this project?s support. The project will also explicitly support the processes for establishing and capitalising a CTF as a long-term sustainable financing mechanisms to co-finance the costs of implementing the SAP, and the individual NAPs of the riparian countries, for Lake Tanganyika under Output 4.1.2.

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Use of excessive force, harassment, and/or violation of human rights by ecoguards, rangers, fisheries monitors, forest guards and game scouts may pose a safety risk for communities and/or individuals[2][2].	Moderate P=2; I=4	The project will ensure potential risks posed by project-related security or enforcement arrangements are assessed and personnel are appropriately trained or vetted. The project will undertake an Environmental and Social Due Diligence at project inception to establish the need for a Law Enforcement Risk Assessment (LERA). The project has made explicit provision for the implementation of: (i) the development of a human-rights *Code of Conduct* for all ecoguards, rangers, fisheries monitors, forest guards and game scouts supported by the project for deployment in the fisheries co-management areas and in the core conservation zones, multiple use zones and buffer zones of the project-supported protected areas (Output 4.1.4); (ii) the establishment and management of a human rights due diligence process for all these monitoring and enforcement personnel (4.1.4); (iii) the delivery of accredited human-rights training for all these monitoring and enforcement personnel (Outputs 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.1.1 and 3.1.1) in the four riparian countries; and (iv) the integration of the human-right *Code of Conduct* and due diligence processes into the management agreements with all the responsible project partner institutions. For precautionary reasons, the potential of conflicts related to enforcement will also be actively monitored on an ongoing basis by the regional PCU throughout the project implementation phase.
The equitable participation of women in the project may be compromised by gender discrimination and gender-based violence	Moderate P=2; I=4	The project will seek to develop collaborative partnerships with local leaders, religious leaders and local based organizations with experience on supporting women?s legal rights and strengthening women?s access to justice to help mitigate this risk. Prospective partners have already been engaged during the PPG phase ? notably in DRC ? and these partners have also committed co-financing support to the implementation of the project. The *Gender Action Plan* (GAP, Appendix 16 of the PRODOC) provides the strategic framework for the project?s approach to ensuring equitable participation of women in the project and responding to GBV issues. The project will also appoint a Gender Officer to monitor and help mitigate this risk throughout the project implementation phase.

Risks	Risk Level	Mitigation Measures
Extreme changes due to climate change	Low P=3; I=2	Project activities have been designed to explicitly address vulnerabilities to climate hazards, such as the maintenance of a floodplain buffer area in Burundi to prevent future inundation of infrastructure and homes by rising lake levels. The project will provide diversified livelihood alternatives to enhance adaptation and resilience; reduce over-dependence on natural resources; and mitigate GHG emissions from agriculture, forestry, and other land uses. Project support to GAP and CSA - such as agroforestry, Conservation Agriculture, and Integrated Soil Fertility Management practices - will strengthen farmers? capacity to adapt to climate change and risks and mitigate yield loss and variability. Project support to sustainable use of natural resources will further improve the management and conservation of these resources, create income opportunities that enhance adaptation and resilience, strengthen food security and generate carbon benefits. The *Climate Risk Screening* (Appendix 21 of the PRODOC) provides the strategic framework for the project?s approach to mitigate the short-term risks to climate change.

The key risks presented by the COVID-19 pandemic to implementation of this project, and achievement of its intended outcomes, are elaborated in Appendix 20 (*Covid-19 Analysis and Action Plan Framework*) of the PRODOC. These risks include: (i) risks to community health and safe working conditions; (ii) risks to implementation (due to restrictions of engagement, availability of technical capacity and a downturn in tourism); and (iii) financial and other risks in the enabling environment. Appendix 20 describes, in more detail, the project?s planned measures to help mitigate these risks. Due to the fluid situation around the pandemic, these risks will however be continuously assessed by the regional PCU during the pandemic, and specific recommendations for implementation reviewed and approved by the Project Steering Committee.

This project also presents several opportunities for contributing to green recovery from the more immediate impacts of COVID-19 and building longer-term resilience in the face of future outbreaks of the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus, or other diseases and pandemics These opportunities, and the project activities through which they can be developed, are described in Appendix 20 of the PRODOC.

Applying the GEF STAP Guidelines for Climate Risk Screening, the risk rating is MODERATE. The description of the climate risks and the planned mitigation measures to address these risks are elaborated in Appendix 21 (*Climate Risk Screening*) of the UNDP PRODOC.

The Project Coordinator will monitor risks and report quarterly on the status of risks. Management responses to critical risks (i.e., when the impact is rated as 5, or when the impact is rated as 4 and probability is rated at 3 or higher) will also be reported to the GEF in the annual Project Implementation Review.

[1] See https://www.oecd.org/dac/conflict-fragility-resilience/docs/2014-10-30%20Approaches%20to%20Risk%20FINAL.pdf

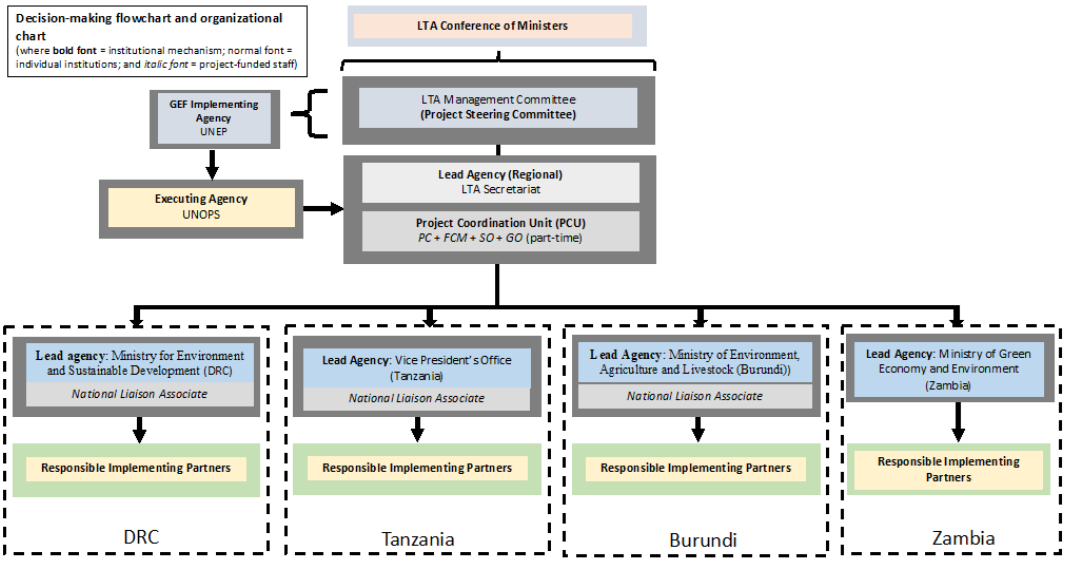
[2] See https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Environment/SREnvironment/policy-briefing-1.pdf

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

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

Section 5 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements and Appendix 5 (?Supervision plan?), Appendix 8 (?Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities?) and Appendix 9 (?Decision-making flowchart and organisational chart?) of the UNEP PRODOC details the governance and implementation arrangements for the project. These remain broadly consistent with those described in the Project Concept Note.

The organisational structure for the project is summarised in the figure below.



The project will strengthen the capacity of the LTA Secretariat to contribute to the ongoing development of the internet-based information exchange *African Great Lakes Information (AGLI) Platform*. It will also assist LTA to participate in events hosted by, and share knowledge and information with, the African Network of Basin Organisations (under the umbrella of the International Network of Basin Organisations).

At the trans-boundary scale of Lake Tanganyika and its basin, the LTA will coordinate and align the project activities with all other complementary regional initiatives, projects and programs - including LATAFIMA, LATAWAMA, FISH4ACP, LTEMP and PICAGL ? to ensure complementarity and to avoid duplication and overlaps. At the national scale of Lake Tanganyika and its basin, the national working group constituted under the project for each riparian country (see Section 4 of the PRODOC) will be responsible for coordinating and aligning the project activities with all other complementary national and local initiatives, projects and programs to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication and overlaps.

The project will seek to align its activities and interventions with the recommendations of the *African Landscapes Action Plan* (ALAP) Phase 3 (2019-2021) in the following strategic areas of the ALAP: ?strengthen landscape partnerships and governance?; ?mainstream biodiversity conservation and climate-smart agriculture through integrated land management?; and ?mobilize business and finance in support of sustainable landscapes?. The project will also support the three participating riparian countries of Tanzania, DRC and Burundi in meeting their restoration and rehabilitation of deforested and degraded landscape commitments under the framework of the *African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative* (AFR100).

The project will seek to partner with the *Central African Program for the Environment* (CARPE) through the *Congo Basin Forest Partnershi*p (CBFP) - an association of over 70 governments, institutions, organizations and private sector partners - to ensure that the project?s forest conservation and sustainable management activities in the DRC are fully aligned with and complement the project objectives and activities of CARPE.

The project will maintain a close collaboration with the USD 5.7 million GEF-funded *Lake Kivu and Rusizi River Basin Water Quality Management Project* across the areas of common interest, notably in respect of building the transboundary cooperative governance capacities of Lake Kivu and River Rusizi Basin Authority (ABAKIR) and the individual riparian countries (specifically Burundi and DRC), improving the monitoring of water quality in the lake and its basin, and land-based management measures in the basin area to reduce pollution into Lake Kivu.

The project will, wherever practicable, also seek to align its outputs and activities with the vision and programmes of the: (i) *International Congo-Ubangui- Sangha Commission* (CICOS), a River Basin Commission set up as a specialised agency of the *Central African and Monetary Economic Community* (CEMAC), whose mandate is to coordinate and facilitate an integrated water resource management approach in the Congo basin; (ii) *Nile Basin Initiative*, an intergovernmental partnership of 10 Nile Basin countries Burundi, DR Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, The Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) that provides a forum for consultation and coordination among the Basin States for the sustainable management and development of the shared Nile Basin water and related resources; and (iii) *Communaut? Economique*

des Pays des Grands Lacs (CEPGL), a sub-regional organization constituted to promote regional economic cooperation and integration.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

Section 2 *Background and Situation Analysis* (?Institutional, sectoral and policy context?) and Appendices 21.1 ? 22.5 (?Technical Reports?) of the UNEP PRODOC provides a detailed overview of the enabling regional and national legal, policy and institutional framework for Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The consistency of the project with regional and national priorities is briefly summarized below.

This project is regionally nested within the programmatic framework of the *Strategic Action Plan* (SAP) *for the Protection of Biodiversity and Sustainable Management of the Natural Resources in Lake Tanganyika and its Basin* (2012). The project will support the implementation of the SAP and will - through the relevant ?Strategic Components? of the SAP - contribute to meeting the following ?Environmental Quality Objectives? (EQO): (i) ?Fish stocks are healthy and adequately managed to sustain future exploitation; (ii) ?Erosion and sedimentation rates are reduced through sustainable land management practises?; and (iii) ?Critical habitats are protected, restored, and managed for conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use. At a national level, the project is fully aligned with each riparian country?s *National Action Plan/ Plan d? Action National* (NAP) for the implementation of the SAP.

The project will assist the riparian states in meeting their national targets under Strategic Goals A (?Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society?), B (?Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use?) and C (?Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity?) of the following NBSAPs: Burundi -*Strat?gie Nationale et Plan d?Action sur la Biodiversit?* (2013-2020); DRC - *Strat?gie et Plan d?Action Nationaux de la Biodiversit?* (2016-2020); Tanzania - *National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (2015-2020); and Zambia ? *Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan* (2015-2025).

The project will support the mainstreaming of the sustainable fisheries and land management approaches described in the following NAPs of the riparian countries: Burundi ? *Strat?gie Nationale et Plan d?Action pour la lutte contre la d?gradation des sols* (2011-2016); *Programme d? Action National de lutte contre la terres et la deforestation* (2016); Tanzania ? *Guidelines for mainstreaming National Action Programme to combat desertification into sectoral policies and plans*, 2014; and Zambia ? *National Action Programme for combating desertification and mitigating serious effects of drought*, 2002).

It will also contribute empirical evidence to the national Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) initiatives of the different riparian countries (i.e. Burundi - *Cibles de Neutralite Degradation des terres*, 2019; DRC - *Programme de definition des Cibles de Neutralite en mati?re de degradation des terres*, 2018; and Tanzania - *Voluntary Land Degradation Neutrality Targets and Associated Measures*, 2018) by assessing the

feasibility and cost-effectiveness of community-based conservation management in achieving land degradation neutrality targets.

Finally, the project will support the implementation of the strategies to sustainably manage fisheries and the environment, mitigate climate change and improve land use planning contained in the National Development Plans of the participating riparian countries (i.e. Burundi - *National Development Plan* 2018-2027; Zambia ? *Seventh National Development Plan* 2017-2021; Tanzania ? *National Five-Year Development Plan* 2021/22-2025/26; and DRC ? *Plan National Strategique de Developpement* 2017-2021).

8. Knowledge Management

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

The project?s strategy for public awareness, communications and knowledge management activities is embedded within the overall project design and in the development of all the proposed project outputs and activities.

The strategy will promote multi-scale awareness and communication across a wide range of stakeholders, including *inter alia*: (i) local communities, village governments, CBOs, NGOs, cooperatives, CMIs, women-led organisations, academic organisations, research institutions, local government and the private sector that area located within the project-targeted areas; (ii) sub-national and national government institutions, agencies, boards and authorities; (iii) Lake Tanganyika trans-boundary governance structures; (iv) international bilateral and multilateral institutions; and (v) the global IW:LEARN community.

It will furthermore aim to mainstream project results in the environmental governance and natural resources management practices of the participating governments and LTA, as well as in the knowledge assets and tools of donors that are active in the region.

Specific activities to enhance public awareness, communicate with global, regional, national and local stakeholders and mainstream project results include:

Maintaining and documenting all knowledge developed under Component 1 and ensuring that it is uploaded to the national online, cloud-based database and knowledge sharing platform developed under Output 1.1.3.

Hosting an initial series of regular meetings in each riparian country to communicate to local stakeholders on the project?s approach to supporting the establishment and management of fisheries co-management institutions, and the networking of these co-management institutions (Output 1.1.1).

Maintaining an ongoing information-sharing and awareness-raising program with the fishers and other stakeholders operating within the project-supported co-managed fisheries areas, highlighting the rationale for sustainable fisheries practices (Output 1.1.2).

Facilitating the establishment of CMINs within defined geographical or administrative areas and National CMINACs to enable ongoing collaboration, cooperation and knowledge exchange between individual CMIs and supporting government agencies and institutions (Output 1.1.3).

Hosting regular ongoing information sharing meetings and awareness-raising discussions with reserve-adjacent village governments and communities about the benefits of conservation and sustainable natural resource use and good agricultural practices around MGR in Tanzania (Output 2.1.1, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).

Hosting regular ongoing information sharing meetings and awareness-raising discussions with reserve-adjacent village governments and communities about the zoning and guidelines for natural resource use in RNP in Burundi. (Output 3.1.1).

Hosting a series of information meetings with, and preparing a suite of multi-media communications materials for, affected communities in Burundi to communicate about the location, and the restrictions on use, of the 150m lake floodplain buffer zone (Output 3.1.1) around Lake Tanganyika (Output 3.1.1).

Hosting regular ongoing information sharing meetings and awareness-raising discussions with reserve and reserve-adjacent village governments and communities about the benefits of conservation and sustainable natural resource use and good agricultural practices in and around INR in the DRC (Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2).

Providing access to local demonstrations and open days for farmers showcasing environmentally friendly agricultural tools, products, services and techniques in the buffer zones in and around INR in DRC and MGR in Tanzania (Output 3.1.2).

Hosting a series of road shows and workshops (as part of the process of updating the SAP) in the riparian countries to increase awareness of the values of Lake Tanganyika and its basin and transboundary cooperation and collaboration in its conservation and sustainable use (Output 4.1.1).

Preparing and disseminating a biennial report on progress in the implementation of the SAP.

Developing, hosting and maintaining a trans-boundary cloud-based knowledge sharing platform to track, organise and share all trans-boundary lake information (Output 4.1.1).

Developing and distributing marketing and communication materials and media for the CTF for Lake Tanganyika (Output 4.1.2).

Mainstreaming the project?s good practices and lessons learnt into the development of relevant national and transboundary regulations, policies, plans, procedures and guidelines (Output 4.1.3).

Testing the efficacy of a pilot cage aquaculture project to guide the future upscaling of cage aquaculture across the riparian countries (Output 4.1.3).

Maintenance of a project website which provides details on project activities, implementation schedules, training events, news items, progress, and opportunities for stakeholder participation (Output 4.1.4).

Both men and women from project sites will be treated equally in project communications, and the linked media products and messages. The project communications, awareness raising, and mainstreaming strategy will seek to apply a gender lens to ensure that the project communications and information-sharing activities

are fully inclusive. It will also highlight and look at how communication and information-sharing can be used as tool to help tackle endemic gender inequality and the exclusion of women in the region.

Communication techniques and approaches will be adapted to fit within the local contexts, such as the use of appropriate indigenous languages, to enhance communication effectiveness. In project areas, the local and traditional authorities and the targeted village governments may also provide a platform for sharing and reporting on ongoing project activities.

Learning opportunities and technology transfer from peer countries in the East African Community (EAC), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will be further explored during project implementation.

To ensure opportunities for replication in other countries, the project will codify good practices and facilitate dissemination through regional ongoing South-South platforms, such as the Green Economy Agenda, Youth4South, South-South Galaxy and South-South Global Thinkers Initiative.

The project will ? under Output 4.1.4 - collect and share best practices, lessons learned, and innovative solutions to common problems across the GEF International Waters portfolio through the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network (IW:LEARN). The Project will specifically contribute to, and participate in, the following IW:LEARN activities:

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

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

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

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

Contribution to the knowledge portal IW:LEARN.net with specific content (e.g. updated SAP, transboundary data and maps, State of Lake reports, etc.).

Contribution to social media, news, events, etc.

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

This public awareness, communications and knowledge management activities will be further complemented by the implementation of the Project?s Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Appendix 15 ?Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement Plan? in the UNEP PRODOC).

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Section 6 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the UNEP PRODOC provides a more detailed description of the project?s approach to M&E. Appendix 7 (?Costed M&E plan?) of the UNEP PRODOC further details the roles, responsibilities, frequency of monitoring project results. Appendix 5 (?Supervision plan?) and Appendix 6 (?Work Plan and timetable?) of the UNEP PRODOC also provides an overview of the timelines for M&E activities.

The main monitoring, reporting and evaluation instruments that will be used by the project are: (i) the Project Results Framework (RF); and (ii) independent qualitative reviews. The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the Project Results Framework (see Appendix 4 of the UNEP PRODOC) will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation.

The project will implement the following suite of M&E activities:

Host a project inception workshop.

Undertake targeted social and environmental assessments and develop specific social and environmental management measures and/or management plans.

Collect and collate monitoring data to report on project performance indicators in the Project Results Framework (RF) and progress in achieving the key project deliverables and benchmarks.

Monitor and report on the implementation of the project?s Gender Action Plan and conformance to the project's Environmental and Social safeguards.

Prepare and submit semi-annual project progress reports and the annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR) to UNEP.

Host regular Project Steering Committee meetings.

Undertake the project mid-term and terminal evaluation reviews.

Conduct regular monitoring visits, spot checks, and required audits of the project.

Monitor project risks and report quarterly on the status of risks

The budget (and indicative timeline) for M&E activities including the inception meeting, the project steering committee meetings budgeted outside the M&E, and excluding staff time (part-time M&E specialist and consultants) and national and regional travels is summarized below:

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget from GEF	Budget co-finance	Time Frame

Inception Meeting	UNOPS Project Coordinator	36,448		Within 2 months of project start-up
Inception Report	Project Coordinator	None		1 month after project inception meeting
Measurement of project outcome indicators, progress and performance indicators, and GEF tracking tools	Project Coordinator will collate the monitoring data provided by the Responsible Partners (for project outputs and activities) and the national Liaison Associates (by country)	None		Outcome indicators: start, mid and end of project Progress/perform. Indicators: annually
Semi-annual Progress/ Operational Reports to UNEP	UNOPS Project Coordinator	None		Within 1 month of the end of reporting period i.e., on or before 31 January and 31 July
Project Steering Committee meetings	Project Coordinator LTA Convention Focal Points	46,862		Once a year minimum
Reports of PSC meetings	Project Coordinator	None		Annually
PIR	Project Coordinator Financial and Contracts Manager	None		Annually, part of reporting routine
Monitoring visits to field sites	UNOPS Project Coordinator	63,811		As appropriate

Mid Term Review/Evaluation	UNEP Independent evaluation consultants	29,675		At mid-point of project implementation
Terminal Evaluation	UNEP Independent evaluation consultants	30,098		Within 6 months of end of project implementation
Project Final Report	UNOPS Project Coordinator	None		Within 2 months of the project completion date
Co-financing report	UNOPS Financial and Contract Manager	None		Within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e., on or before 31 July
Total M&E Plan Budget		**206,894**		

10. Benefits

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

The project beneficiaries fall into the following categories: (i) CMI members for co-managed fisheries areas (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2); (ii) community fisheries monitors (Output 1.1.2); (iii) professional and technical staff of public fisheries institutions supporting CMIs and CMINs; (iv) protected area monitoring and enforcement personnel (permanent and contractual) staff; (v) village-based game guards and forest guards; (vi) contractual labour, artisans, supervisors, technicians and professionals for construction, maintenance and conservation works; (vii) park/reserve management committee members; (viii) community members impacted by crocodile attacks; (ix) village-community forest management bodies for community forests and village forests; (x) households obtaining livelihood-based technical and financial support; (xi) livestock and crop farmers; (xii) households securing small grants or loans from VLSAs; (xiii) members of the Conventions various management committees; and (xiv) LTA staff.

The project will target the delivery of the following suite of benefits to these prospective beneficiaries:

Creating contractual (temporary) and permanent job opportunities

Providing training, mentoring and skills development support

Procuring PPE, equipment, services, materials and infrastructure for staff/communities to fulfil mandated responsibilities

Supplementing technical and professional expertise to help staff/communities fulfil mandated responsibilities

Sharing of information and raising of awareness

Diversifying income streams from environmentally friendly enterprises and improving farming practices to help strengthen community resilience to episodic events such as flooding and disease outbreaks

Developing entrepreneurial opportunities (e.g. training, seed capital funding, equipment, technical backstopping) for small community-based businesses or micro enterprises

Assisting community members to access micro-finance or small loans for sustainable biodiversity-friendly livelihoods

Improving the safety and health of deployed monitoring and enforcement staff (e.g. insurance, rations, safety equipment)

Leveraging training, funding, technical assistance and/or investment support from private and public sector projects and programmes for communities

Developing collaborative, cooperative and mutually beneficial working partnerships between the community and the public and private sectors

Reducing the risks of Human-Crocodile conflicts

Mitigating future risks of flooding from the rise of the levels of Lake Tanganyika

Reducing the risks of human rights violations by monitoring and enforcement staff

Improving income streams from the sustainable management and use of village/community owned land

Restoring or improving the delivery of key ecosystem services to villages and communities

Facilitating participation in national, regional, continental and global forums, meeting, workshops and symposia

It is anticipated that the project will deliver direct socio-economic benefits to at least 18,600 beneficiaries, of whom 8,300 are women.

During the project implementation phase, a *Process Framework* will be prepared to guide the engagement and participatory process to be followed to ensure that affected stakeholders (i.e. those affected by restrictions in access to natural resources) participate in the planning, establishment, management and development of the co-managed fisheries areas and protected areas. The Process Framework will also clearly define: (i) the eligibility criteria of affected persons or groups for project-supported livelihood development assistance; and (ii) the methods and procedures by which the affected communities will identify and choose the most appropriate type of 'livelihood development' support to be delivered by the project. The development of the Process Framework will specifically incorporate gender concerns to optimize livelihood development opportunities for women.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
	Medium/Moderate		

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

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

Project objective	Objective indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target		Means of verification	Risks and assumptions

To enhance trans-boundary cooperation and SAP implementation through sustainable fisheries co-management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in selected key biodiversity of Lake Tanganyika	*GEF Core Indicator 1:* Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	DRC = N/A Burundi = N/A Tanzania = N/A	DRC = N/A Burundi = N/A Tanzania = N/A	DRC = 59,295 ha (of a total area of 573,165 ha) Burundi = 10,673 ha Tanzania = 500,000 ha (of a total of 1,143,000 ha)	Annual Project reports METT scorecards and reports	**Assumption:** The current extent of the Pas will remain intact, or increase
	GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (ha)	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0	DRC = 1,100 ha Burundi = 1,250 ha Tanzania = 900 ha	DRC = 1,900 ha Burundi = 2,250 ha Tanzania = 2,100 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risk**: Areas of land under restoration/ rehabilitation are further degraded by illegal, unsustainable land uses

	GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (ha)	DRC = N/A Burundi = N/A Tanzania = N/A	DRC = >50,000 ha Burundi = 1,900 ha Tanzania = 8,200 ha	DRC = 156,098 ha Burundi = 4,800 ha Tanzania = 13,000 ha		Quarterly and annual project reports	**Assumption:** Government and other communal authorities continue to monitor, regulate and enforce sustainable land management and use
	GEF Core Indicator 7: Number of shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management	0	1	1		LTA reports to Management Committee and Conference of Ministers	**Assumption:** Governance structures of the Convention continue to function, and have legitimacy with the riparian countries

	GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	N/A	9,200 (women = 4,100; men = 5,100)	18,600 (women = 8,300; men = 10,300)		Quarterly and annual project reports Household surveys	**Assumption:** Men and women in the targeted communities continue to participate equitably in project activities
	Objective indicator 1: Biennial performance assessment rating on the progress in implementing the SAP (rating scale of 1 to 5, where 0 = no progress; and 5 = exceeds expectations)	0	1	2		Performance assessment data LTA reports to Management Committee and Conference of Ministers	**Risk**: Inadequate standardization of assessment tool may lead to inflated results.

		Objective indicator 2: Percentage reduction in suspended sediment concentration (as measured in ppm) in the rivers of the micro-catchments downstream of the project-supported areas under Components 2 and 3	TBD	>10% reduction	>25%		Laboratory analysis results from bottle samples collected weekly/ monthly	**Assumption:** Standardised approaches to the collection and analysis of sediment concentration measurements will be adopted across the three riparian countries, under the guidance of the PCU
Project component	**Desired Outcome**	**Outcome Indicator**	**Baseline (2020/21)**	**Mid-term target**	**End of project target**	**Expected Outputs**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and assumptions**

1. Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity	1.1 A regional network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas are established and operationalised, and demonstrate their efficacy as a viable mechanism to enable improved livelihoods, sustainable utilization of fishery resources, and conservation of fish biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika	*Outcome indicator 1:* Number (and coverage of nearshore habitats in ha), of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas that are participatively defined, zoned and managed by gender-responsive fisheries co-management institutions (CMI) in each riparian country	N/A	DRC = 1 (>100 ha) Burundi = 1 (> 150 ha) Tanzania = 2 (>250 ha) Zambia = 2 (>200 ha)	DRC = 2 (>260 ha) Burundi = 2 (>240 ha) Tanzania = 2 (>260 ha) Zambia = 2 (> 240 ha)	*1.1.1 Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas are identified and characterised, the mechanisms for their co-management consultatively developed, and management plans are prepared* *1.1.2 Fisheries development and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are under implementation,*	Quarterly and annual project reports Record of stakeholder consultations Fisheries Development and Management Plans	**Assumption:** There is ongoing support from fishing communities for co-management of fisheries areas and the establishment of CMIs
		Outcome indicator 2: Number and extent (ha) of community fish reserves e stablished, demarcated and protected within each project-supported co-management fisheries area, in each riparian country	N/A	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 1 Zambia = 1 Total area = (>20 ha)	DRC = 1 Burundi = 1 Tanzania = 1 Zambia = 1 Total area = >50ha		Quarterly and annual project reports CMI annual reports	**Assumption:** There is ongoing support from fishing communities for the establishment and protection of community fish reserves

		Outcome indicator 3: Improvement (as a %) in the average METT score of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas	TBD	>10%	>25%	*with use zones demarcated, fish biodiversity protected, use zoning and fisheries regulations enforced, and fish catches*	(modified) METT scorecards	**Assumption:** The national institutions responsible for fisheries management continue to support CMIs and CMINs

		Outcome indicator 4: Status of the key enabling mechanisms to improve information sharing, collaboration, and cooperation between fisheries co-management institutions (where 0 = non-existent; 1 = in process of development; 2 = basic functionality, but not yet full coverage; and 3 = fully functional and full coverage)	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 1 CMINAC = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 1 CMINAC = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 2 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 2 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 3 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 3 Knowledge sharing	*monitored* *1.1.3 The capacities of national and local government fisheries institutions are strengthened to support the effective functioning of CMIs and their networks in the implementation of sustainable fisheries practices*	Annual reports of national fisheries institutions Record of CMIN and CMINAC meetings Quarterly and annual project reports Creation and maintenance of cloud-based database and knowledge sharing platform	**Assumption:** The national institutions responsible for fisheries management continue to support CMIs and CMINs

			platform = 0	platform = 2	platform = 3			
2. Protection of core conservation zones in three protected areas	2.1 Improved protection of, and enhanced delivery of ecosystem services from, the core conservation zones of protected areas contributes to enhancing the biodiversity and water	*Outcome indicator 5:* Extent (in ha) of core conservation zones in three terrestrial protected areas under an active management regime[1] (and METT score)	Itombwe NR = <30,000 ha (METT score: 26) Rusizi NP = 1,500 ha (METT score: 26) Moyowosi GR = 57,150 ha (METT score: 32)	Itombwe NR = >30,000 ha (METT score: 40) Rusizi NP = >5000 ha (METT score: 55) Moyowosi GR = 250,000 ha (METT score: 65)	Itombwe NR = 59,295 ha (METT score: 55) Rusizi NP = 8,300 ha (METT score: 60) Moyowosi GR = 500,000 ha (METT score: 72)	*2.1.1 The institutional and individual capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas is strengthened*	Quarterly and annual project reports METT reports	**Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

	security of the Lake Tanganyika Basin	*Outcome indicator 6:* Number of protected area and community rangers/guards/scouts that are adequately trained, equipped and deployed in the core conservation zones of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR = 42 Rusizi NP = 0 Moyowosi GR = 10 (baseline TBD)	Itombwe NR = 54 Rusizi NP = 26 Moyowosi GR = 25 (with at least 10% female)	Itombwe NR = 69 Rusizi NP = 35 Moyowosi GR = 50 (with at least 15% female)	*2.1.2 Degraded ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zone of protected areas are restored and rehabilitated*	Quarterly and annual project reports Protected area agency annual reports	**Risk:** Inadequate recruitment of PA staff due to financial or administrative constraints, women face high risks and refrain from participating in protection activities
		Outcome indicator 7: Extent (in ha) of degraded or invaded natural habitats under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme in the core conservation zone of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR = <10 ha Rusizi NP = <15 ha	Itombwe NR = >250 ha Rusizi NP = 500 ha	Itombwe NR = 900 ha Rusizi NP = 1,400 ha		Quarterly and annual project reports Protected area agency annual reports	**Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

3. Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones	3.1 More sustainable natural resource harvesting approaches, and good crop and livestock agricultural practices, in the protected area buffer zones contributing to reduced threats to the biodiversity and improved water security in the Lake Tanganyika Basin adopted	*Outcome indicator 8:* Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with improved conservation status and more sustainable natural resource use	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 0 Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 74,646 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >2,100 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 5,715 ha	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 155,098 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 4,800 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 10,000 ha	*3.1.1 The sustainability of natural resource management and use by communities living in, or using natural resources from, the buffer zones of PAs is improved*	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risks:** Administrative delays in securing tenure for community-based forest management
		Outcome indicator 9: Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with more sustainable farming practices	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >500 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >1,000 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,000 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 3,000 ha	*3.1.2 More sustainable and productive farming practices are being adopted by, and other income sources*	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of farming communities, due to limited incentives to change farming practices

		Outcome indicator 10: Number of households (including female - headed households) directly participating in, and benefitting from, project support to the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management and use, and more sustainable farming practices, in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 0 Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >800 households Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = > 200 households Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >200 households	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,500 households Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 400 households Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 500 households	*developed for, communities living in the buffer zones of PAs*	Quarterly and annual project reports Household surveys	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of communities, due to limited incentives to change natural resource use and farming practices. **Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

		Outcome indicator 11: Extent (ha) of natural habitats in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = <25 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = <10 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = <50 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >300 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >400 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 650 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,000 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 850 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 2,100 ha		Quarterly and annual project reports	**Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

4. **Transboundary coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation**	4.1 Improved coordination and information-sharing among riparian countries, the LTA, donors and other stakeholders leads to more effective partnerships in the implementation of the SAP and NAPs for Lake Tanganyika and its Basin	*Outcome indicator 12:* Status of trans-boundary plans, systems, protocols, procedures, and guidelines that enable and support the implementation of the Convention and include new priority actions endorsed by the LTA Council of Ministers that promote gender equality (e.g.: related to participatory governance, equality in natural resource management, sustainable livelihoods, etc.). (where 0 = non-existent; 1= drafted/designed, but not yet adopted; 2= adopted/designed, but outdated or not yet implemented; and 3 = under	SAP = 2 SAP performance monitoring system = 0 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 1 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 1 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 0	SAP = 3 SAP performance monitoring system = 3 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 3 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 3 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 2	SAP = 3 SAP performance monitoring system = 3 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 3 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 3 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 3 Knowledge sharing platform = 3	4.1.1 *A performance monitoring system to track and report on the implementation progress of the SAP is developed and maintained* *4.1.2 A financing mechanism to improve the sustainability of financial support for transboundary water cooperation and basin development in Lake Tanganyika is developed* *4.1.3 The governance capacity*	LTA annual reports Quarterly and annual project reports LTA knowledge sharing Platform	**Risk**: Riparian States delay the approval and ratification of transboundary plans, systems, protocols, and guidelines developed to facilitate implementation of the SAP and NAPs.

		implementation)				*to oversee, support and coordinate the implementation of the Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika is further enhanced* *4.1.4 A project-based monitoring,*		
		Outcome indicator 13: Annual income (in USD) available to finance the costs of the transboundary governance structures to fulfil their responsibilities for coordinating, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Convention	<USD 175,000	>USD 315,000	>USD 520,000		LTA Annual Financial Reports CTF Management Reports	**Assumption:** The CTF is legally independent, free from political influence and remains committed to transparency in all its dealings

		Outcome indicator 14: Functional status of the governance structures under the Convention (where 0 = not constituted; 1 = constituted, but do not meet; 2 = constituted, but only meet intermittentl y; 3 = constituted, and meet regularly)	Conferenc e of Ministers = 2 National Steering Committe es = 0 Managem ent Committe e = 2 Managem ent advisory/t echnical committee s = 1	Conferenc e of Ministers = 3 National Steering Committe es = 1 Managem ent Committe e = 3 Managem ent advisory/t echnical committee s = 2	Conferenc e of Ministers = 3 National Steering Committe es = 3 Managem ent Committe e = 3 Managem ent advisory/t echnical committee s = 3	*reportin g and evaluati on program is maintain ed*	LTA quarterly , bi-annual, and Annual progress reports, Project quarterly , bi-annual and Annual SAP Impleme ntation Progress Monitori ng reports	**Assump tion:** Diploma tic relations between the riparian countrie s remains stable, and supports ongoing inter-governm ental cooperat ion and collabor ation.

[1] The core conservation zones of the protected areas under an ?active management regime? will have *inter alia* an: approved management plan promoting gender equality, allocated operating budget, dedicated staff complement, regular daily patrols, and active conservation management interventions underway. The overall management effectiveness of the PA will be rated in the METT evaluation

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
GEF 10388_Lake Tanganyika_UNEP PRODOC_Appendix 18_ESMF_revised 31	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	
GEF 10388_Lake Tanganyika_UNEP PRODOC_Appendix 17_SRIF	**CEO Endorsement ESS**	

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

Project objective	Objective indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	End of project target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
To enhance trans-boundary cooperation and SAP implementation through sustainable fisheries co-management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in selected key biodiversity of Lake Tanganyika	*GEF Core Indicator 1:* Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (ha)	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0	DRC = 5000 ha Burundi = 2000 ha Tanzania = 10,000 ha	DRC = 59,295 ha (of a total area of 573,165 ha) Burundi = 10,673 ha Tanzania = 500,000 ha (of a total of 1,143,000 ha)	Annual Project reports METT scorecards and reports	**Assumption :** The current extent of the Pas will remain intact, or increase
	GEF Core Indicator 3: Area of land restored (ha)	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0	DRC = 1,100 ha Burundi = 1,250 ha Tanzania = 900 ha	DRC = 1,900 ha Burundi = 2,250 ha Tanzania = 2,100 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risk**: Areas of land under restoration/ rehabilitation are further degraded by illegal, unsustainable land uses

	GEF Core Indicator 4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (ha)	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0	DRC = >50,000 ha Burundi = 1,900 ha Tanzania = 8,200 ha	DRC = 156,098 ha Burundi = 4,800 ha Tanzania = 13,000 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Assumption :** Government and other communal authorities continue to monitor, regulate and enforce sustainable land management and use
	GEF Core Indicator 7: Number of shared water ecosystems under new or improved cooperative management	0	1	1	LTA reports to Management Committee and Conference of Ministers	**Assumption :** Governance structures of the Convention continue to function, and have legitimacy with the riparian countries
	GEF Core Indicator 11: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	N/A	9,200 (women = 4,100; men = 5,100)	18,600 (women = 8,300; men = 10,300)	Quarterly and annual project reports Household surveys	**Assumption :** Men and women in the targeted communities continue to participate equitably in project activities

	Objective indicator 1: Biennial performance assessment rating on the progress in implementing the SAP (rating scale of 1 to 5, where 0 = no progress; and 5 = exceeds expectations)	0	1		2	Performance assessment data LTA reports to Management Committee and Conference of Ministers	Risk: inadequate standardization of assessment tool may lead to inflated results. The assessment will be undertaken by an Independent Consultant
Project component	**Desired Outcome**	**Outcome Indicator**	**Baseline (2020/21)**	**Mid-term target**	**End of project target**	**Means of verification**	**Risks and assumptions**
1. Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity	1.1 A regional network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas are established and operationalised, and demonstrate their efficacy as a viable mechanism to enable improved livelihoods, sustainable utilization of fishery resources, and conservation of fish biodiversity in Lake Tanganyika	*Outcome indicator 1:* Number (and coverage of nearshore habitats in ha), of the project-supported co-management fisheries areas that are participatively defined, zoned and managed by gender-responsive fisheries co-management institutions (CMI) in each riparian country	0	DRC = 1 (>100 ha) Burundi = 1 (> 150 ha) Tanzania = 2 (>250 ha) Zambia = 2 (>200 ha)	DRC = 2 (>260 ha) Burundi = 2 (>240 ha) Tanzania = 2 (>260 ha) Zambia = 2 (> 240 ha)	Quarterly and annual project reports Record of stakeholder consultations Fisheries Development and Management Plans	**Assumption:** There is ongoing support from fishing communities for co-management of fisheries areas and the establishment of CMIs

		Outcome indicator 2: Number and extent (ha) of community fish reserves e stablished, demarcated and protected within each project-supported co-managemen t fisheries area, in each riparian country, with inclusive processes	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0 Zambia = 0	DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 1 Zambia = 1 Total area = (>20 ha)	DRC = 1 Burundi = 1 Tanzania = 1 Zambia = 1 Total area = >50ha	Quarterly and annual project reports CMI annual reports	**Assumption :** There is ongoing support from fishing communities for the establishme nt and protection of community fish reserves
		Outcome indicator 3: Improveme nt (as a %) in the average METT score of the project-supported co-managemen t fisheries areas	TBD	>10%	>25%	(modified) METT scorecards	**Assumption :** The national institutions responsible for fisheries management continue to support CMIs and CMINs

		Outcome indicator 4: Status of the key enabling mechanisms to improve information sharing, collaboration, and cooperation between fisheries co-management institutions (where 0 = non-existent; 1 = in process of development; 2 = basic functionality, but not yet full coverage; and 3 = fully functional and full coverage)	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 0 CMINAC = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 0	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 1 CMINAC = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 1 CMINAC = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 2 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 1 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 2	<u>DRC</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Burundi</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Tanzania</u> CMINs = 3 CMINAC = 3 Knowledge sharing platform = 3 <u>Zambia</u> CMINs = 3	Annual reports of national fisheries institutions Record of CMIN and CMINAC meetings Quarterly and annual project reports	**Assumption:** The national institutions responsible for fisheries management continue to support CMIs and CMINs

			CMINA C = 0 Knowledge sharing platform = 0	CMINA C = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 2	CMINA C = 3 Knowledge sharing platform = 3		
		Proportion of target men and women with improved knowledge on Governance and management of NR (%)	Practices in the project sites to be assessed during baseline survey	At least 30% (women) and 40% (men)	At least 65% (women) and 70% (men)	Quarterly and annual project reports Governance and capacity needs assessment	**Assumption :** Strong community leadership allows for capacity building and awareness raising of all the community members

Project component	Output	Output Indicator	Baseline (2020/21)	Mid-term target	End of project target	Means of verification	Risks and assumptions
1. Addressing identified transboundary threats to fish biodiversity	1.1.1 Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas are identified and characterised, the mechanisms for their co-management consultatively developed, and management plans are prepared, with men and women actively involved	(i) **Number of Prospective sites for community-based fisheries co-management areas identified and characterised** (ii) (Number of management plans prepared, with men and women actively involved	(i) DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0 Zambia = 0 (ii) DRC = 0 Burundi = 0 Tanzania = 0 Zambia = 0	(i) DRC = 1 Burundi = 1 Tanzania = 2 Zambia = 2 (ii) DRC = 1 Burundi = 1 Tanzania = 2 Zambia = 2	(i) DRC = 2 Burundi = 2 Tanzania = 2 Zambia = 2 (ii) (i) DRC = 2 Burundi = 2 Tanzania = 2 Zambia = 2	Quarterly and annual project reports Record of stakeholder consultations Fisheries Development and Management Plans	**Assumption: There is ongoing support from fishing communities for co-management of fisheries areas and the establishment of CMIs**

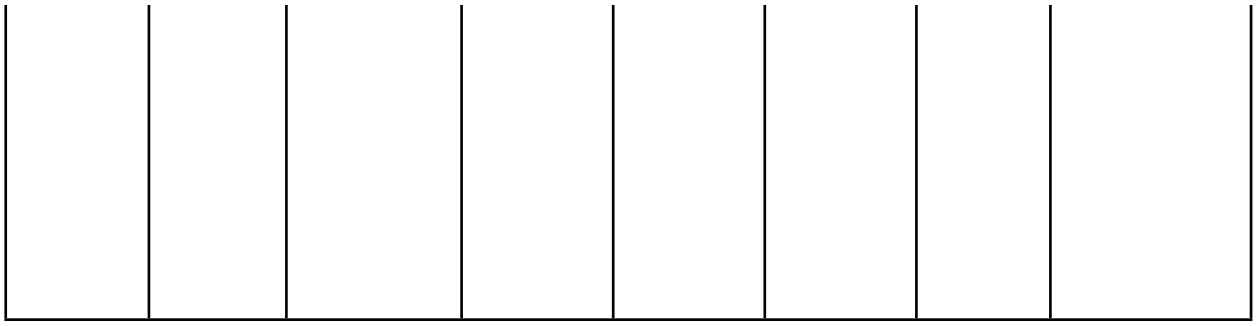
	1.1.2 Fisheries development and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are under implementation, with use zones demarcated, fish biodiversity protected, use zoning and fisheries regulations enforced, and fish catches monitored	**Number of Fisheries development and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas that are under implementation.**		DRC = 0 - Burundi = 0 - Tanzania = 1 - Zambia = 1	DRC = 1 Burundi = 1 Tanzania = 1 Zambia = 1	Quarterly and annual project reports CMI annual reports	**Assumption: There is ongoing support from fishing communities for the establishment and protection of community fish reserves**

	1.1.3 The capacities of national and local governme nt fisheries institutio ns are strengthe ned to support the effective functioni ng of CMIs and their networks in the implemen tation of sustainabl e fisheries practices	**Number of national and local government experts working in national government offices trained to plan to support the effective functioning of CMIs and their networks in the implementat ion of sustainable fisheries practices** **Number of functioning CMIs**	Capacities exist but need to be strengthen ed and aligned with project objectives TBD	Capacity needs assessment is conducted, experts identified from key relevant institutions and ToT training provided to at least 50 national staff and 30 district level trainees	At least 50 national level staff and 100 planners and experts at district level (ToT) trained	Open source training materials , modules and videos available	
2. Protectio n of core conservat ion zones in three protected areas	2.1 Improved protectio n of, and enhanced delivery of ecosyste m services from, the core conservat ion zones of protected areas contribut es to enhancin g the biodiversi ty and	*Outcome indicator 5:* Extent (in ha) of core conservation zones in three terrestrial protected areas under an active management regime[1] (and METT score)	Itombwe NR = <30,000 ha (METT score: 26) Rusizi NP = 1,500 ha (METT score: 26) Moyowosi GR = 57,150 ha (METT score: 32)	Itombwe NR = >30,000 ha (METT score: 40) Rusizi NP = >5000 ha (METT score: 55) Moyowosi GR = 250,000 ha (METT score: 65)	Itombwe NR = 59,295 ha (METT score: 55) Rusizi NP = 8,300 ha (METT score: 60) Moyowosi GR = 500,000 ha (METT score: 72)	Quarterly and annual project reports METT reports	**Assumption**: The political, secur ity and humanitarian situation remains stable No assumption related to enhanced protection status providing better ecosystem services.

	water security of the Lake Tanganyika Basin	*Outcome indicator 6:* Patrol distance covered by the patrol teams with increased patrol efficiency by community rangers/guards/scouts that are adequately trained, equipped and deployed in the core conservation zones of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR = baseline value TBD Rusizi NP = baseline value TBD Moyowosi GR = baseline valueTBD	Itombwe NR = 30% increase Rusizi NP = 25% Increase Moyowosi GR = 20% increase	Itombwe NR = 80% increase Rusizi NP = 60% increase Moyowosi GR = 50% increase	Quarterly and annual project reports Protected area agency annual reports	**Risk:** Inadequate recruitment of PA staff due to financial or administrative constraints
		Outcome indicator 7: Extent (in ha) of degraded or invaded natural habitats under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme in the core conservation zone of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR = <10 ha Rusizi NP = <15 ha Moyowosi GR = 30 ha	Itombwe NR = >250 ha Rusizi NP = 500 ha Moyowosi GR = 800 ha	Itombwe NR = 900 ha Rusizi NP = 1,400 ha Moyowosi GR = 2000 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports Protected area agency annual reports	**Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

		Proportion of workers involved in project-supported activities related to NR protection, conservation, and value-added activities that are women and FHH (%)	None	At least 30% of women, including FHH	At least 50% of women, including FHH	Quarterly and annual project reports Monitoring reports	**Assumption**: Local leaders, including traditional leaders are supportive of increasing gender equality in decision making, planning and implementation processes

2. Protection of core conservation zones in three protected areas	2.1.1 The institutional and individual (including women and youth) capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas is strengthened	(i) % increase in institutional and individual capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas. (ii)Number of community members trained	(i)Number of institutional and Individuals in relevant institutions (national and local) (including women and youth) with capacities to monitor and control illegal activities and land encroachment in core conservation zones of protected areas (to be determined through a Capacity Needs Assessment at Baseline) (ii) Itombwe NR = 0 Rusizi NP = 0 Moyowosi GR = 0	(i) 30% increase at National level; 50% increase at District level ii) Itombwe NR = 50 Rusizi NP = 30 Moyowosi GR = 80	At least 50% increase at national level staff and 80% increase at at district level (ToT) trained ii) Itombwe NR = 100 Rusizi NP = 80 Moyowosi GR = 180	Open source training materials, modules and videos available	**Assumption:** The government is in support of such efforts Percentage Increase = ((Target Data - Baseline Data) / Baseline Data) x 100



	2.1.2 Degraded ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zone of protected areas are restored and rehabilitated, with active participation of men and women, including FHH	(i)Percentage increase in restored and rehabilitated ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zone of protected areas, with active participation of men and women, including female-headed households (FHH).	Conduct a baseline assessment of the current status of degraded ecosystems and habitats in the core conservation zone of protected areas, including the level of participation of men and women, including FHH, in restoration and rehabilitation efforts. This can include data on the extent of degradation, species diversity, ecosystem functions, and community engagement in conservation activities. Itombwe NR = X ha Rusizi NP = <Y ha	Itombwe NR = >40 % increase Rusizi NP = 40% increase Moyowosi GR buffer zone=40 % increase	Itombwe NR = 80% increase Rusizi NP = 80 increase Moyowosi GR buffer zone=80% increase	Quarterly and annual project reports Protected area agency annual reports	**Assumption:** The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable Percentage Increase = ((Restored and Rehabilitated Data - Baseline Data) / Baseline Data) x 100

			Moyowosi GR buffer zone=Z ha				
3. Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones	3.1 The adoption of more sustainable natural resource harvesting approaches, and good crop and livestock agricultural practices, in the protected area buffer zones contributi	*Outcome indicator 8:* Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with improved conservation status and more sustainable natural resource use	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 0 Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 74,646 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >2,100 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 5,715 ha	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 155,098 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 4,800 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 10,000 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports METT Dashboard and Report	**Risks:** Administrative delays in securing tenure for community-based forest management

	ng to reduced threats to the biodiversity and improved water security in the Lake Tanganyika Basin adopted	*Outcome indicator 9:* Extent of land (ha) in the multiple use and buffer zones of the three protected areas with more sustainable farming practices	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >500 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >1,000 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,000 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 3,000 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of farming communities, due to limited incentives to change farming practices
		Outcome indicator 10: Number of households (including women-headed households) directly participating in, and benefitting from, project support to the adoption of more sustainable natural resource management and use, and more sustainable farming practices, in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 0 Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 0 Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 0	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >800 households Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = > 200 households Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >200 households	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,500 households Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 400 households Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 500 households	Quarterly and annual project reports Household surveys	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of communities, due to limited incentives to change natural resource use and farming practices. **Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable

		Outcome indicator 11: Extent (ha) of natural habitats in the multiple use, buffer and lake floodplain zones of the three protected areas under an active restoration and rehabilitation programme leading to reduced threats to biodiversity and improved water security	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = <25 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = <10 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = <50 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >300 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >400 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 650 ha	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = 1,000 ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 850 ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 2,100 ha	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Assumption**: The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable
		Proportion of community forest established and Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) renewed with men?s and women?s groups active involvement (ha/%)	None TBD	At least X/ha of community forest and 30% women?s groups and 40% men?s groups involved	At least X/ha of community forest and 50% women?s groups and 65% men?s groups involved	Quarterly and annual project reports Signed VLUP documents	**Assumption**: Local leaders, including traditional leaders are supportive of increasing gender equality in decision making, planning and implementation processes

3. Sustainable natural resource use in three protected areas and their buffer zones	3.1.1 The sustainability of natural resource management and use by communities living in, or using natural resources from, the buffer zones of PAs is improved	Percentage increase in the sustainability of natural resource management and use by communities living in, or using natural resources from, the buffer zones of protected areas (PAs).	Baseline: Conduct a baseline assessment of the current status of natural resource management and use by communities in the buffer zones of PAs. This can include data on the area of land in (Ha)under sustainable natural resources management by communities living in or using natural resources from the buffer zone or protected area, the level of community engagement, resource utilization practices, ecosystem health, and livelihoods dependent on natural resources.	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 40% increase Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >40% increase Moyowosi GR buffer zone = 40% increase	Itombwe NR buffer zone = 80% increase Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = 80 % increase Moyowosi GR buffer zone = increase	Quarterly and annual project reports	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of farming communities, due to limited incentives to change farming practices **Percentage Increase = ((Sustainability Data - Baseline Data) / Baseline Data) x 100**

			Itombwe NR buffer zone = X ha Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = Y ha Moyowosi GR buffer zone = Z ha				

	3.1.2 More sustainable and productive farming practices are being adopted by, and other income sources developed for, communities living in the buffer zones of Pas	Percentage increase in adoption of sustainable and productive farming practices and development of alternative income sources by communities living in the buffer zones of protected areas (PAs).	Baseline: Conduct a baseline assessment of the current level of adoption of sustainable and productive farming practices and the availability of alternative income sources by communities in the buffer zones of PAs. This can include data on farming practices, income diversification, access to markets, and livelihood sources. Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone % of adoption at baseline = X Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain % of	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >20% increase in the households adopting sustainable farming Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = > 20% increase in the households adopting sustainable farming Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >20% increase in the households adopting sustainable farming	Itombwe NR multiple use and buffer zone = >80 % increase in households adopting sustainable farming practices Rusizi NP multiple use zone and lake floodplain = >80 % increase in households adopting sustainable farming practices Moyowosi GR buffer zone = >80 % increase in households adopting sustainable farming practices	Quarterly and annual project reports Household surveys	**Risks:** Low levels of participation of communities, due to limited incentives to change natural resource use and farming practices. **Assumption:** The political, security and humanitarian situation remains stable Percentage Increase = ((Adoption/Development Data - Baseline Data) / Baseline Data) x 100

			adoption = Y Moyowosi GR buffer zone % of adoption = Z				
4. **Transboundary coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation**	4.1 Improved coordination and information-sharing among riparian countries, the LTA, donors and other stakeholders leads to more effective partnerships in the implementation of the SAP and NAPs for Lake Tanganyika and its Basin	*Outcome indicator 12:* Status of trans-boundary plans, systems, protocols, procedures, and guidelines that enable and support the implementation of the Convention (where 0 = non-existent; 1= drafted/designed, but not yet adopted; 2= adopted/designed, but outdated or not yet implemented; and 3 = under implementation)	SAP = 2 SAP performance monitoring system = 0 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 1 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 1 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 1 Knowledge sharing platform = 0	SAP = 3 SAP performance monitoring system = 3 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 3 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 3 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 2 Knowledge sharing platform = 2	SAP = 3 SAP performance monitoring system = 3 Guidelines for fisheries CMIs = 3 Protocols and guidelines for CMINs = 3 Guidelines for cage aquaculture = 3 Knowledge sharing platform = 3	LTA annual reports Quarterly and annual project reports LTA knowledge sharing Platform	**Risk**: Riparian States delay the approval and ratification of transboundary plans, systems, protocols, and guidelines developed to facilitate implementation of the SAP and NAPs.

		Outcome indicator 13: Annual income (in USD) available to finance the costs of the transboundary governance structures to fulfil their responsibilities for coordinating, overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the Convention	<USD 175,000	>USD 315,000	>USD 520,000	LTA Annual Financial Reports CTF Management Reports	**Assumption:** The CTF is legally independent, free from political influence and remains committed to transparency in all its dealings
		Outcome indicator 14: Functional status of the governance structures under the Convention (where 0 = not constituted; 1 = constituted, but do not meet; 2 = constituted, but only meet intermittently; 3 = constituted, and meet regularly)	Conference of Ministers = 2 National Steering Committees = 0 Management Committee = 2 Management advisory/technical committees = 1	Conference of Ministers = 3 National Steering Committees = 1 Management Committee = 3 Management advisory/technical committees = 2	Conference of Ministers = 3 National Steering Committees = 3 Management Committee = 3 Management advisory/technical committees = 3	LTA quarterly, bi-annual, and Annual progress reports, Project quarterly, bi-annual and Annual SAP Implementation Progress Monitoring reports	**Assumption:** Diplomatic relations between the riparian countries remains stable, and supports ongoing inter-governmental cooperation and collaboration.

		Proportion of the SAP's new strategic actions effectively including performance indicators related to women participation in NR management	0	50% of the SAP strategic action programmes including performance indicators related to women participation in NR management	All SAP?s strategic action programmes including performance indicators related to women participation in NR management	Signed SAP document	**Assumption:** commitment and political will of all stakeholders including local communities for project approach (gender-responsive)

4. Transboundary coordination, information management and monitoring and evaluation	4.1.1 *A performance monitoring system to track and report on the implementation progress of the SAP is developed and maintained*	*A fully developed, functioning and well-maintained performance monitoring system that is being used to track and monitor the implementation progress of the SAP*	A performance monitoring system does not exist	A performance monitoring system is developed and implemented to track and report on the implementation progress of the SAP. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are identified, and data collection methods and reporting mechanisms are established. The system is functional and being used to regularly monitor and report on the progress of SAP implementation.	The performance monitoring system is fully operational and maintained throughout the project implementation period. The system effectively tracks and reports on the progress of SAP implementation using established KPIs and reporting mechanisms. Regular performance reports are generated and shared with relevant stakeholders, including project management, donors, and other relevant partners. The system is recognized as a valuable tool for monitoring and evaluating the	LTA annual reports Quarterly and annual project reports LTA knowledge sharing Platform	**Assumptions:** The Riparian approves the performance monitoring system **Risk:** Riparian States delay the approval and ratification of performance monitoring system

					implementation progress of the SAP, and it is integrated into the project's overall monitoring and evaluation framework.		

	4.1.2 A financing mechanism to improve the sustainability of financial support for transboundary water cooperation and basin development in Lake Tanganyika is developed	*Number of financing mechanism (A Sustainable Conservation Trust Fund) developed*	0	1	A Conservation Trust Fund developed and Operationalised as a financing mechanism to improve the sustainability of financial support for transboundary water cooperation and basin development in Lake Tanganyika	LTA Annual Financial Reports CTF Management Reports	**Assumption**: The CTF is legally independent, free from political influence and remains committed to transparency in all its dealings **Risk:** Riparian states do not commit to support the operations of the CTF

4.*1.3 The governance capacity to oversee, support and coordinate the implementation of the Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika is further enhanced*	Annual Country contributions to the Lake Tanganyika Authority	Burundi= X% To be determined Democratic Republic of Congo= X% To be Determined Tanzania= X% To be Determined Zambia=X % To be Determined	Burundi=80% Democratic Republic of Congo= 80 % Tanzania= 80% Zambia= 80%	Burundi=100% Democratic Republic of Congo= 100 % Tanzania= 100% Zambia= 100%	LTA Reports, Project reports	**Assumption:** Diplomatic relations between the riparian countries remains stable, and supports ongoing inter-governmental cooperation and collaboration

	4.1.4 Progressive increase in the amount of money spent on various governance structures of the Lake Tanganyika Convention from the Conservation Trust Fund	Amount of money spent on Capacity building to various governance structures of the Lake Tanganyika Convention	0 USD	50,000 USD spent on capacity building to various governance structures of the Lake Tanganyika Convention from the Conservation Trust Fund	300,000 USD spent on capacity building on various governance structures of the Lake Tanganyika Convention from the Conservation Trust Fund	LTA Reports, Project reports	Assumption: Diplomatic relations between the riparian countries remains stable, and supports ongoing inter-governmental cooperation and collaboration

	4.1.5 A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation programme is maintained	*A fully developed, functioning and well-maintained performance monitoring system that is being used to track and monitor the implementation progress of the SAP* *Availability of M&E System*	0	1	A project-based monitoring, reporting and evaluation program developed and maintained	Project reports	

	4.1.6 Enhanced South To south cooperation through knowledge sharing	*(i)Attendance of at least 80% of regional knowledge management and learning activities among RBOs and RECs organized by Africa Network of River Basin Organisations (ANBO)* *(ii) 100 % participation and usage of the IW: LEARN Global Platform*	*(i)Attendance and participation in regional knowledge sharing platforms is around 20%* *(ii) 30% participation and usage of the IW: LEARN Global Platform*	(i)Attendance and participation in regional knowledge sharing platforms is around 60% ((ii)50% participation and usage of the IW: LEARN Global Platform	(i)Attendance and participation in regional knowledge sharing platforms is around 80% (ii)Attendance and participation in regional knowledge sharing platforms is around 100% At least one learning workshop hosted by The LTA to share its experience with ANBO stakeholders (RBOs, LBOs, Groundwater Commissions, RECs, AMCOW), East African Community or SADC) and usage of the IW: LEARN	LTA Reports, Project Reports	**Assumption: (a)Availability of Delegates to attend organized events.** **(b}That the Lake Tanganyika Authority will hire a Communication Officer paid for from Country Contributions**

					Global Platform		
	4.1.7 Enhanced communication with LTA stakeholders	*LTA Website Regularly updated*	*LTA website exist but is not regularly updated*	Lake Tanganyika Authority website regularly updated, linked to Social Networking Service (SNS) updates	Lake Tanganyika website regularly updated, linked to SNS updates and videos from demonstration sites showcasing results.	LTA website	**Assumption: LTA Communication Expert with sufficient capacity to organize all communication activities effectively.**

		Public Outreach materials available in the 4 LTA basin states	*Public outreach activities organized in four basin states around the World Water Day in four riparian states on ad hoc basis.*	LTA providing outreach materials on SAP/NAP implementation to member states to support organizing the Outreach activities in four riparian states around the World Water Day or the World Environment Day.	LTA providing outreach materials to promote SAP implementation and its progress to member states to support organizing the Outreach activities in four riparian states around the World Water Day or the World Environment Day.	LTA Reports, Project reports	**Assumption: LTA Communication Expert with sufficient capacity to organize all communication activities effectively.**

[1] The core conservation zones of the protected areas under an ?active management regime? will have *inter alia* an: approved management plan, allocated operating budget, dedicated staff complement, regular daily patrols, and active conservation management interventions underway. The overall management effectiveness of the PA will be rated in the METT evaluation

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

Review comments	Response

STAP REVIEW	
GEBs STAP would like to see the global environmental benefits more thoroughly described. STAP also suggests considering the potential for generating carbon benefits through ecosystem restoration	***Section 3 Intervention Strategy* (?Project rationale, project conformity, and expected global environmental benefits?) of the UNEP PRODOC** has been updated to better describe and quantify the GEBs. While the suggestion to establish the net carbon benefits of sustainable land management interventions in terms of protected or enhanced carbon stocks and reduced greenhouse-gas emissions estimate has considerable merit, the measurement and monitoring of soil organic carbon (SOC) at the scale of the lake basin is very costly and technically challenging. As indicated in the UNEP PRODOC, the underlying data required to establish the carbon stock baseline (for SOC or Land Productivity Dynamics) across the riparian countries is currently highly fragmented, outdated, unreliable and in many cases, non-existent. The project will thus focus its resources on first establishing a sound baseline of carbon stocks for the lake and its basin under Output 4.1.1 as a foundation for the future monitoring of carbon benefits from, for example, the implementation of the SAP (and linked NAPs).
GEF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS	
Co-financing ?The co-finance remains complex and will need to be firmed up/confirmed and adjusted during PPG.? ?The co-finance, and specifically the 'investment mobilized'/cash co-finance, needs to be explained in terms of what it is comprised of and how the co-finance aligns with which specific component/s and how the co-finance contributes to the PDO and implementation of the project (as per the GEF co-financing policy). A table/text explaining this alignment of co-finance with the components will be needed.?	The co-financing letters are included in Appendix 11 **(?Co-financing commitment letters from project partners?)**. **Appendix 2 (?Co-financing by source and UNEP budget lines?) of the UNEP PRODOC** now aligns the co-financing with the four project components and project management costs. Because there are very few in-country institutions and organisations that can make large co-financing commitments (this situation has been further exacerbated by the re-allocation of scarce funds from these institutions and organisations to address localised flooding and intermittent outbreaks of disease), the co-finance for the project remains complex. These co-financing commitments do however represent an important pledge of support from a wide range of different partners, albeit for relatively small amounts.

Gender Please assure that gender considerations are not only outlined in the RSA and a gender action plan (GEF required at endorsement) but part of the component design.	Gender has now been mainstreamed into the design of all the project outputs and activities described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?)**. A comprehensive Gender Action Plan (GAP) has also been developed for the project, and is included in **Appendix 16 of the UNEP PRODOC**. The GAP includes a detailed framework of activities for addressing gender equality and women?s empowerment, with indicators and targets for each output. A suite of different tools for gender mainstreaming - such as gender assessment, gender specific data collection and analysis, and gender checklist ? will be used for monitoring the gender targets for the project outputs and activities. **Appendix 4** ***Results Framework*** of the UNEP PRODOC also includes gender-disaggregated targets and indicators, with a dedicated budget allocated under Component 4 to ensure that they are effectively monitored. A suite of different tools for gender mainstreaming - such as, gender assessment, gender specific data collection and analysis, and gender checklist ? will be used for monitoring the gender targets for the project outputs and activities. The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will ensure that the service level agreement concluded with each of the individual responsible project partner institutions incorporates the implementation of elements (as relevant to the project outputs and activities) of the GAP. The project will ensure specialized gender expertise is available to support the responsible project partner institutions in effectively engaging women in project outputs and activities. The project will also contract the services of a Gender Officer to oversee and monitor the implementation of the Gender Action Plan by each of the responsible project partner institutions throughout the project implementation phase.
GEF COUNCIL MEMBER COMMENTS	
Denmark and Norway	
Project scope ?the program should be more focused, given the available budget? The project) ?seems to be too thematically fragmented and the interventions lack geographical scale to see this as a joint programmatic approach?	Agreed. The PPG team are cognisant of this legitimate concern (over-reach and lack of strategic coherence) and have tried to consultatively adjust the project design accordingly. As far as is practicable, the strategic focus, the geographical scale and the suite of activities at the transboundary and riparian country levels have now been refocused and tightened up during the PPG phase. In multi-focal projects of this nature, there are however the inevitable compromises that need to be made between GEF focal area objectives, GEF implementing agency requirements, transboundary-level strategic priorities, national implementation priorities, key sectoral gaps and community needs. ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Intervention logic and key assumptions?, ?Project goal and objective? and ?Project components and expected results?)** reflects this programmatic and thematic refocusing of the project design.

Operational costs ?There seems to be a risk of high operational costs in the current set up?	Agreed. The project implementation arrangements have now been further simplified to reduce these costs and are presented in ***Section 4 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements*** **and Appendix 8 (?Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities?) and Appendix 9 (?Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart?) of the UNEP PRODOC.** The PCU, hosted by UNOPS in the LTA offices, will now directly contract responsible partners to implement a pre-defined set of project outputs and activities in each of the riparian countries.
Beneficiaries ?The number of beneficiaries is very low .. Is this targeted number sufficient to ensure proper management of the ecosystem??	It is a conscious decision made by the project to keep the number of direct beneficiaries relatively low so that the benefits delivered by the project are substantive, tangible and meaningful and have a better prospect of return on investment beyond the term of the project. It is envisaged that a single beneficiary could receive many forms of project support, ranging from ? for example - employment and training through to supply of PPE, equipment and technical support through to participation in regional meetings and workshops. We do not believe that a small project like this could realistically target directly sufficient numbers of beneficiaries that would result in the ?proper management of the ecosystem.?
Co-financing ?We question the stated co-funding (at least in the DRC ?)?	The project has to accept the *bona fides* of the co-financing institutions. As far as possible though, the project has been designed to supplement and build on existing programmes, projects and operations that are already being undertaken by many of the co-financiers (rather than initiate new activities) to help reduce this risk. During the project implementation phase, the PCU will continue to explore opportunities to leverage additional sources of funding. In addition, the project has included a new output (Output 4.1.2) which will assist LTA in the establishment, operationalisation and mobilisation of funding for a CTF for Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The activities under this output are described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC**.
Implementing partners ?National entities are considered as high risk from a fiduciary perspective?	Agreed. On the basis of a capacity assessment of LTA undertaken during the PPG phase, it was confirmed that UNOPS would now be designated as the project EA and would fulfil all the fiduciary roles and responsibilities for project implementation. The project implementation arrangements are described in ***Section 4 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements*** **and Appendix 8 (?Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities?) and Appendix 9 (?Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart?) of the UNEP PRODOC.** Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and Outputs 2.1.3 ? which focuses on strengthening the capacities of LTA ? are described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**

Itombwe NR ?The inclusion of IPs in project preparation and activities is essential?	Agreed. The process of involving IPs in INR during the PPG phase is summarised in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) of the UNEP PRODOC.** The inclusion of IPs in the project implementation phase is described in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) and Appendix 18 (?Environmental and Social Management Framework?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
Fisheries and fisheries CMIs ?the proposal has not indicated the status of these units (BMUs) and if they will be used? ?there is a lack of information in the problem statement on the fishing communities ? and the role of and activities conducted by the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries?	A comprehensive assessment of the different types of CMIs (of which BMUs in Tanzania are one type), the current status of community-based fisheries and the roles and responsibilities of national fisheries institutions across the four riparian countries is appended as **Appendix 22.1 (Technical reports ? fisheries situation assessment) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
Water User Associations ?The proposal has not recognised the role of these associations?	**Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) of the UNEP PRODOC** profiles the roles, and describes the level of engagement, of WUAs in the project.
Legal and policy framework ?the project should relate to both existing policies as well as those which have been recently developed?	Agreed. As part of the baseline assessments (see **Appendix 22.1 ?Technical reports? of the UNEP PRODOC)** the enabling legal, policy and planning frameworks in LTA and in each of the riparian countries were reviewed and opportunities for alignments with the project assessed.

Refugees/migration ?Inclusion of refugees (in the north-west boundary of Muyowosi GR) is important considering the security situation in the proposed project areas?	The DKK 25 million *Improving access to alternative energy sources and promoting environmental conservation in refugee camps and host communities in Kigoma Region, Tanzania* project (2021-2023) funded by Denmark and implemented by the Danish Refugee Council is already focusing on bio-briquette production at household level in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps to increase access to alternative energy sources for cooking. It is also improving forest protection around these refugee camps through the establishment of tree nurseries and awareness and capacity building on environment and forest management. The proposed USD 19,007,353 UNEP/GCF project *Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania* (2022-2027) will be further supporting sustainable natural resource use and climate resilience in the Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu refugee camps (and the host community settlements located within ~10?15 km of these camps) through: i) participatory, climate resilient land-use planning in villages; ii) improved land use and forestry management; and iii) climate-resilient agriculture and livelihood diversification. In consultation with the VPO and TAWA, and to avoid duplication and overlap with these complementary initiatives, the spatial focus for the MGR buffer area is now rather contained to 500m wide band of land immediately adjacent to the northern, western and southern boundaries of the reserve, with a focus on land designated in Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) as community forest reserves, community game management areas, agricultural areas and grazing areas under the village government authority. **Appendix 19 (?Project maps?) of the UNEP PRODOC** shows the extent of this 500m buffer zone around MGR.
Resource allocations by country ?Tanzania has the largest Lake Tanganyika catchment area of 67% compared to other neighbouring countries of Burundi, DRC Congo and Zambia. The proposal should consider reflecting on the level of interventions and amount of resources with respect to the size of catchment covered and potential contribution to achieving sustainable fisheries co-management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in biodiversity areas of Lake Tanganyika?	The distribution of funding resources under the IW FA is, by agreement of the riparian countries, distributed equitably between the countries. The distribution of funding resources under the BD and LD FAs is in accordance with the breakdown of the respective STAR allocations committed by each riparian country.

Other areas for project support ?The PIF is very weak in its mentioning of (addressing?) the water component (such as pollution)? ? ?It is difficult to see the added value of the water component of the current proposal?	The project is not addressing the ?water component? *per se*. As indicated in earlier comments, the project has tried to contain its strategic focus to four key areas of support: (i) improved transboundary cooperation and collaboration; (ii) networking of co-managed fisheries areas in the littoral zone of the lake; (ii) effective management of (selected) protected areas in the lake catchment; and (iii) sustainable agricultural practices and natural resource management in (selected areas of) the lake catchment. The benefits to the lake and it?s catchment are then broadly measured in terms of: (a) SAP implementation; (b) improved fisheries management; (c) improved biodiversity conservation (habitats and species); and (d) reduced land degradation (and concomitant reduction in erosion). This is all fully documented under **Component 1 (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), Component 2 (Output 2.1.2), Component 3 (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2) and Component 4 (Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.3**) in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
Agriculture ?How can the program promote crops and farming systems that reduce human-animal conflicts?? ?There are some challenges in the effectiveness of extension officers?	Due to COVID-19 movement restrictions and funding constraints, the issue of agriculture and HWC has not been adequately assessed during the PPG phase. There is however sufficient flexibility in the budget and project activities to ensure that this can be addressed ? on a case by case basis ? during the implementation of Output 3.1.2 by the appointed responsible partner institutions in DRC and Tanzania. Agreed. The issue of the challenges around availability of agricultural extension officers was confirmed during the PPG phase. ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC** now provides for a range of alternative mechanisms to deliver agricultural extension support to farmers ? including agricultural extension officers, FFSs, NGOs, MFP, CBOs, other donor initiatives, etc.
Alternative livelihoods ?a market analysis should be undertaken to ensure the realism and effectiveness of suggested activities (such as beekeeping)	Agreed. It must be noted that, in most instances project support will be to SMMEs who are likely to sell their services or goods locally (though word of mouth or existing small village markets). Provision has however been made to conduct a market analysis in instances where the scale of production dictates the need to access the wider market.
Private sector ?We recommend to get more information about the role of the private sector and what potential this can have on green growth?	Agreed. The opportunities for private sector engagement have now been more explicitly identified and are articulated above. The local economies of the project targeted areas are still in the early stages of growth and development. The notion of ?green growth? remains thus, for now, somewhat aspirational. The project is however strongly promoting the underlying approaches needed to attain this longer term vision.

Partner Institutions ?What role will TAWA play in the GEF project?? ? MNRT and TFS should be included in the list of stakeholders	**Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) of the UNEP PRODOC** profiles the roles, and describes the level of engagement, of TAWA, TFS and MNRT in the project. It is also anticipated that TAWA will be the responsible partner for implementing Output 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the project in MGR.
Consultations ?NGOs have not been consulted in the project identification phase?	This is correct. During the PPG phase, NGOs (IUCN, WWF and TNC) were contracted to undertake some of the technical preparatory work for the project. It is envisaged that selected NGOs will also be contracted by the PCU as a responsible partner to implement a pre-defined set of outputs and activities in the riparian countries. The process of involving local communities during the PPG phase is summarised in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) of the UNEP PRODOC.** The mechanisms for the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in the project implementation phase is described in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) and Appendix 18 (?Environmental and Social Management Framework?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
Germany	
Co-financing ?There is a high risk that these (co-financing) contributions cannot be delivered? ?(we) suggest that the project seeks additional sources of funding?	Agreed. This is a real risk, which may be difficult to meaningfully mitigate by the project. The project has to accept the *bona fides* of the co-financing institutions. As far as possible though, the project has been designed to supplement and build on existing programmes, projects and operations that are already being undertaken by many of the co-financiers (rather than initiate new activities) to help reduce this risk. During the project implementation phase, the PCU will continue to explore opportunities to leverage additional sources of funding. In addition, the project has included a new output (Output 4.1.2) which will assist LTA in the establishment, operationalisation and mobilisation of funding for a CTF for Lake Tanganyika and its basin. The activities under this output are described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC**.
Implementing partners ?How is the organisational strength of the main partner LTA being evaluated??	Agreed. On the basis of a capacity assessment of LTA undertaken during the PPG phase, it was confirmed that UNOPS would now be designated as the project EA and would fulfil all the fiduciary roles and responsibilities for project implementation. The project implementation arrangements are described in ***Section 4 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements*** **and Appendix 8 (?Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities?) and Appendix 9 (?Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart?) of the UNEP PRODOC.** Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and Outputs 2.1.3 ? which focuses on strengthening the capacities of LTA ? are described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**

Refugees/migration ?there is intra- and inter- country migration taking place at scale that needs to be considered in the project design and relevant activities need to be designed to mitigate the risk emanating from migration?	While it is recognized that intra- and inter- country migration is occurring widely in the region, the preliminary safeguards assessment undertaken during the PPG phase indicates that the likelihood of this impacting on the footprint of the project-targeted areas is low. Despite this low likelihood, **Appendix 18 (?Environmental and Social Management Framework?) of the UNEP PRODOC** has made explicit provision to monitor the situation and proposes a suite of interventions required to mitigate this risk if or when it occurs. A full-time SESO will also be employed within the PCU to monitor and respond to any incidences where in-migration may detrimentally impact on project implementation.
Selection of project sites ?The criteria for the selection of the 3 conservation areas are not clear enough? ?In order to be effective, the fisheries component should have a clear regional focus?	The criteria for the selection of the three targeted protected areas are as follows: (i) proclaimed as a formal PA; (ii) designated as a KBA; (iii) located (in part or in whole) within the LT basin area; (iv) located in Burundi, DRC and Tanzania; (v) have limited/low capacity; (vi) not be currently supported by any other GEF or donor funded project; (vii) have an existing public institution responsible for its management; (viii) have a basic staff complement *in situ*; (ix) be threatened by activities leading to land degradation, erosion and biodiversity loss; and (x) be prepared/able to commit co-financing support. The criteria for the selection of the co-management fisheries areas are detailed in **Appendix 22.7 (?Technical reports? ? fisheries co-management site selection) of the UNEP PRODOC**.
Canada	
Implementing partners ?Support the LTA ? to coordinate and monitor sustainable management of the lake? ?Strengthen institutions for management of transboundary resources ??	Agreed. On the basis of a capacity assessment of LTA undertaken during the PPG phase, it was confirmed that UNOPS would now be designated as the project EA and would fulfil all the fiduciary roles and responsibilities for project implementation. The project implementation arrangements are described in ***Section 4 Institutional Framework and Implementation Arrangements*** **and Appendix 8 (?Summary of reporting requirements and responsibilities?) and Appendix 9 (?Decision-making flowchart and organizational chart?) of the UNEP PRODOC.** Outputs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and Outputs 2.1.3 ? which focuses on strengthening the capacities of LTA ? are described in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**

Other areas for project support ?Support wastewater management in Bujumbura (Burundi), Kigoma (Tanzania) and other areas ?? Support sediment management through catchment management interventions in the critical regions ? ?Introduce and promote adoption of sustainable and responsible co-management regimes around the lake? ?Support policy processes to facilitate implementation of the Convention ? and the establishment and implementation of environmental monitoring programs.? ?Support the establishment of an information base for governance and growth?	In its original conception, the Project Concept envisaged supporting the development of improved wastewater facilities in coastal cities/towns but this was not accepted by GEF. Similarly the project envisaged supporting the implementation of the LTRIEMP, but this was also not accepted by GEF. The project is supporting sediment management through clearing of invasive plants in wetland areas, and the restoration of degraded habitats and the rehabilitation of riparian areas, in and around the targeted protected areas. The project is also supporting the establishment, operations and networking of co-managed fisheries areas. The project is further supporting the development of transboundary policies, procedures and guidelines and the development of an transboundary information-sharing platform. This is all fully documented under **Component 1 (Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2), Component 2 (Output 2.1.2), Component 3 (Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2) and Component 4 (Outputs 4.1.1 and 4.1.3**) in ***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
Consultations ?The project preparations were only so far conducted on a high level. There is a critical gap in order to evaluate local needs and respective mechanisms to involve local communities in project activities. The project proposal should further emphasize how local communities will be involved in decision-making under consideration of local power structures and dynamics?	This is correct. During the PPG phase, NGOs (IUCN, WWF and TNC) were contracted to undertake some of the technical preparatory work for the project. It is envisaged that selected NGOs will also be contracted by the PCU as a responsible partner to implement a pre-defined set of outputs and activities in the riparian countries. The process of involving local communities during the PPG phase is summarised in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) of the UNEP PRODOC.** The mechanisms for the involvement of communities and other stakeholders in the project implementation phase is described in **Appendix 15 (?Stakeholder analysis and engagement plan) and Appendix 18 (?Environmental and Social Management Framework?) of the UNEP PRODOC.**
GEBs ?the proposal should clarify how this would improve upon the existing system and contribute to biodiversity conservation as an outcome?	***Section 3 Intervention Strategy*** **(?Project rationale, project conformity, and expected global environmental benefits?) of the UNEP PRODOC** has been updated to better describe and quantify the GEBs.

Activities ?what specific activities (under component 2 and 3) would be undertaken, and what (are) the exact outcomes?	***Section 3 Intervention Strategy* (?Project components and expected results?) of the UNEP PRODOC** describes the activities and anticipated deliverables for each output under components 2 and 3.

	COMMENT BY GEF COUNCIL	**RESPONSE**
	Denmark and Norway	
1	It can be questioned if the scope of the program should be more focused, given the available budget to be shared between technical support and investments in four countries. There also seems to be a risk of high operational costs in the current set-up. Resources are spread out thinly and this might have an impact on cost effectiveness of the program.	The point is very much understood and was part of the discussions at the formulation stage of the project development of this IW - BD joint focal area project. The focus has been on addressing SAP priorities and the prioritization of activities based on the most urgently needed and with highest impact on water security, biodiversity conservation, and halting land degradation while working within the frame of the available budget. The PPG phase included a series of in-country meetings by national technical working groups from each riparian country and regular coordination at overall regional level with all partner countries. The last round of consultations were held between June and December 2022 with particular focus on fine tuning the implementation arrangement and on-the -ground activities to be executed by local partners (Line Ministries and institutions). The operational costs will be optimum (See section 4, p104)
2	The PIF lacks a theory of change that can meaningfully bring together the number of activities taking place in individual localities in a vast basin. It seems to be too thematically fragmented and the interventions lack geographical scale to see this as a joint programmatic approach.	During the last months we have been working on finetuning the theory of change (included in the revised Project document. See 149)
3	Potential existing partner programs have not been sufficiently identified ? an indication that the planning has not been optimal. The number of beneficiaries is also very low and poverty is a key factor leading to poaching. Is this targeted number sufficient to ensure proper management of the ecosystem?	During the actual PPG, the Covid pandemic did not allow us to hold all the planned in country meetings and a lot of the coordination was done online. Efforts were made to identify existing partner programmes and section 2.7 on Linkages with other GEF and non-GEF interventions was elaborated (page 37 to 39). During the LTA management Committee meetings of 1-2 December 2022, these partnerships were confirmed. The section on Baseline analysis and gaps highlights all the important projects and interventions in the project area (p33-p37)

4	We question the realism in the stated co-funding (at least in DRC from national entities and CSO).	The co-financing from DRC despite being complex, comes from the good will of the government and CSOs involved. For the government?s co-funding, remote consultations were held, and further discussions organised with the delegation of the DRC Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MESD) attending the LTA Management Committee meeting of 1-2 December 2022 in Bujumbura (Burundi). The MESD officials agreed to coordinate all the efforts and facilitate the mobilization and disbursement of the co-finances pledged. Indeed, the project, through the Technical Working Group in DRC, has already established the coordination system for the co-funding from the CSOs mainly through BUCODAC-DASOD (Which has been even co-financing the fieldwork during consultations through availing their cars and boats to reach communities).
5	We notice that several national entities are identified as implementing partners in DRC. National entities are considered high risk from a fiduciary perspective. How will UNEP ensure strong and efficient follow up of the project given the lack of presence in DRC?	UNEP will continue to keep a strong regional role through support to LTA and a strong PMU to be established for the project. Adequate direct operational support to the implementing partners in DRC and in other countries will be achieved through the PMU and our executing partners UNOPS. A detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) aiming at minimizing the fiduciary risks will be developed by the PMU and supervised by UNOPS to ensure that the implementing partners on the ground adhere to a set of rules and regulations The routine project monitoring visits by the PMU staff and periodically by UNOPS and UNEP Task Manager will check compliance of the operations to the provisions of the SOP, allowing any departure from the agreed rules and regulations to be captured and dealt with as soon as they arise.

6	The project builds upon previous GEF-investments. What has been achieved in terms of results with previous investments and what lessons learned can be drawn?	The UNDP-GEF Lake Tanganyika Biodiversity Project from 1995 - 2000 supported the countries to produce the Lake Tanganyika Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and the Lake Tanganyika Strategic Action Program (SAP), both from July 2000. The Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of the natural resources in the Lake Tanganyika basin was adopted in July 2000. Building upon the institutional capacity development support provided by the UNDP-GEF project and political commitment of the four countries for the joint management of the Lake Tanganyika resources strengthened during the project period, the four countries developed and signed the Lake Tanganyika Convention in 2003 with additional support from other partners including FAO and IUCN. The Lake Tanganyika Authority was formally established and became operational in 2007. The second phase of the UNDP-GEF support implemented from 2008 to 2013, focused on piloting the implementation of the SAP in the four countries and supported the institutional capacity development of the newly established Lake Tanganyika Authority and Secretariat, which is based in Bujumbura, Burundi. The project supported the promotion of improved catchment management practices piloted in DRC, Tanzania, and Zambia to reduce siltation which adversely affect the ecological processes in the lake including productivity, biodiversity, and pollution reduction from improved wastewater management in the capital of Burundi, and the biggest urban setting along the lake shore in Tanzania. The project also supported the development of the basin-wide Lake Monitoring system as part of the capacity strengthening support provided to the Lake Tanganyika Authority although this process was not completed as it ended at a design stage. This phase of UNDP-GEF support was implemented in close coordination and collaboration with the support from African Development Bank to the Lake Tanganyika basin. Some of the key lessons learnt from the two previous GEF investments are as follows: ? Sedimentation can be controlled through effective community mobilization. The success of the pilot project in Zambia justifies the need for replication of the results in an upscaled project intervention

		? Positive input and backstopping from the funding agency and the implementing agency is crucial in the success of an intervention. UNDP Zambia and The Zambian Government, UNDP Tanzania and the Tanzanian Government were very supportive to the Project Management Units. ? Team building through motivating team members and clear planning play a key role in successful project implementation. ? Positive altitude change is one of the most important steps towards livelihood improvement. The women groups around Uvira area had a positive attitude despite the challenging war situation and therefore were very successful in the manufacture of energy saving stoves. ? Organizing Communities through groups raises their ability to borrow and pay back. ? Women are more likely to pay back loans than men. ? Government Officers are very supportive and if properly motivated can deliver meaningful results comparable to short term Consultants. ? Communities can learn if facilitators are patient despite the literacy barrier. This was learnt in DRC around Uvira project sites. ? Political Interference can negatively affect a successful intervention.
7	For any work related to the Itombwe reserve, we would like to stress the importance of good understanding of the dynamic in the population, and in particular the presence of Indigenous Peoples, as conflicts are recurrent. The inclusion of IPs in project preparations and activities is essential.	This is very well noted and will be given particular attention in the Project Inception phase. A representative of IPs in the project area was included in the DRC Technical Working Group from the onset of PPG to ensure that IPs are involved from the conception and planning to the implementation on-the -ground. Consultations in the project site also involved IPs and their representatives. The project will implement the community stewardship philosophy being promoted by the GEF-7 BD strategy - through indigenous people and local community (IPLC) based conservation management - in the buffer zones of the protected areas (see 132, p46; 226-ii p74)

8	The proposal has recognized local governance structures and shown that the project will draw lessons from these networks (p. 39). These are Beach Management Units (BMU), which were adopted as a vehicle to involve local communities to support protection of fresh and marine water resources. Apart from recognition and using lessons learned, the proposal has not indicated the status of these units (if they exist and functions within proposed areas of intervention) and if they will be used.	*In 2.5.1 in Table 2. Profile of the main project stakeholder organisations in Tanzania, the role of* ***Beach Management Units*** *is stated as follows: Has the legal authority (under Local Government Authority) to manage local fisheries, to set bye-laws and to protect fisheries resources in the lake basin. The intention of all the stakeholders listed here is that the project will work with them, and these were captured in the stakeholder analysis and mapping. In $154 a statement on Tanzania states as follows: Tanzania formally adopted a co-management approach to fisheries in its national Fisheries Act (2003, with minor amendments in 2020) and Fisheries Policy (2015). Fisheries co-management groups were formally established as Beach Management Units (BMUs) in the 1990?s in Lake Victoria, and in 2012 in Lake Tanganyika. To operate, BMUs must have certificates of registration issued by the Director of Fisheries. BMUs typically fall under a Village Government Committee, who oversee the preparation of Fisheries Management Plans and By-Laws with support of local and central government agencies. The Fisheries Regulations (2009 with amendments in 2018, 2019 and 2020) provide for additional levels of co-management, enabling the establishment of BMU networks across villages to form a ?Collaborative Fisheries Management Area, CFMA?. Currently there are 42 BMUs and 7 CFMAs established in 85 villages along the Tanzanian coast of Lake Tanganyika. The Nature Conservancy supports 23 BMUs with capacity enhancement through its ongoing Tuungane Project in partnership with TAFIRI, Pathcare, and others.*
9	In Tanzania, Water User?s Associations have been used as a means to involve local communities in the management of water resources at both upstream and low stream areas. The proposal has not recognized the role of these associations. It should be indicated whether these associations have been established in the Tanzanian catchment areas and if they will be used, or whether the project will support their establishment.	In 2.5.1 in Table 2. Profile of the main project stakeholder organisations in Tanzania, the role that the **Water User?s Association** will play is clearly stated as follows: *Responsible for water conservation activities, conflict management over water issues, and water allocation to irrigators through a permitting system, in the lake basin and its watersheds*. The intention is for all the stakeholders listed here to be involved in the targeted implementation of the project activities, as captured in the stakeholder analysis and mapping

10	Under section 7 (consistency with national priorities), p. 78, the proposal shows how it will be nested with the national laws and policies. It is important that the proposal indicates how the project will accommodate new development of policies, plans and strategies based on the available knowledge. For example, all four countries will move from INDC to NDC and hence specific national commitments will be made by the Governments on adaptation and mitigation actions. To create more room for sustainability, the project should recognize and relate to both existing policies as well as those which have recently been developed. For example, Tanzania has a final draft of its NDC and freshwater management for climate adaptation is given a high priority.	The alignment to the existing policies and ways to accommodate new policies has been undertaken and a section on policy conformity was elaborated. Particular attention will be given in the inception phase on ensuring policy coherence in view of sustainability. This is a point well noted for action at project implementation
11	Inclusion of refugees is important considering the security situation in the proposed project areas. Refugee camps are covered under component 3 where the proposal has included adopting more sustainable natural resource harvesting and agricultural practices in the refugee camps of Mkugwa, Nduta, Kanembwa, Kalago and/or Mtendeli) adjacent to the north-west boundary of Muyowosi. The proposal shows that UNHRC will undertake Protection of refugee and displaced people by doing restoration and alternative livelihoods. The proposal is not clear about the way Local authorities in the proposed areas of interventions will be involved. This is important to ensure that restoration activities in the nearby refugee camps are linked with existing interventions by local authorities. Additionally, it can be mentioned that UNIDO has been involved in some work on fuel efficient cookstoves in refugee camps in Tanzania and may be a relevant partner to this effect.	This is well noted and will be given particular attention in the Project Inception phase. Local authorities were identified as key stakeholders in the implementation of the project activities and their collaboration while undertaking restoration nearby refugee camps will be assured. **The following text has been added to number 82:** The Local authorities in the proposed areas of interventions will be involved as the first point of call for all development actors (the government at District level) and anyone trying to set up any operation in the Districts including setting up of Refugee camps. This is important to ensure that restoration activities in the nearby refugee camps are linked with existing interventions by local authorities. It?s worth mentioning that UNIDO has been involved in some work on fuel efficient cookstoves in refugee camps in Tanzania and may be a relevant partner to this effect.

12	Tanzania has the largest Lake Tanganyika catchment area of 67% compared to other neighbouring countries of Burundi, DRC Congo and Zambia. The proposal should consider reflecting on the level of interventions and amount of resources with respect to the size of catchment covered and potential contribution to achieving sustainable fisheries co-management, biodiversity conservation and restoration of degraded landscapes in biodiversity areas of Lake Tanganyika. -	This is true. But it is important to indicate that in addition to the amount of the STAR resources put forward by each country, the allocation of financial resources amongst countries was mostly driven by the priority activities identified in each country against the baseline scenario, rather than on the pro rata basis of the size of the catchment areas. These activities and associated costs were discussed with the 4 countries during the preparatory phase and approved at the validation workshop by all concerned.
13	Water is a transboundary issue for cooperation or conflict. Lake Tanganyika is shared between four countries, and their cooperation on this valuable resource should be encouraged. However, the PIF is very weak in its mentioning of the water component. Even if the PIF informs that ?The project will also address other priority threats to the lake, such as sedimentation and pollution?, it is very hard to understand how this will be brought forward and implemented.	Interventions directly related to water were increased and explicitly detailed in Component 1 and Component 4 of the project. As indicated in section 88 of the ProDoc, another EUR 6.9 million EU-funded Lake Tanganyika (LATAWAMA project is currently being implemented with which the GEF project will work very closely. The aim of LATAWAMA project is to: (i) support the development and testing of a water quality monitoring tool for the lake, (ii) implement wastewater management, waste management and sanitation projects in the five main coastal towns in the riparian states; (ii) strengthen the capacity of LTA to coordinate and support water resource management stakeholders. Preliminary discussions were held with the LATAWAMA project during the LTA management committee meeting in Dec 2022 and will be actively pursued during the early days of the project.
14	It is difficult to see an added value of the ?water component? of the current proposal, apart for specific fisheries-related activities. A regional program addressing natural resources should elaborate much more thoroughly about the water resource and its potential for transboundary cooperation.	This has been addressed through strengthening Component 4 with targeted additional activities related to Transboundary coordination, capacity building, support to regional information management and monitoring and evaluation.

15	Sustainable land management is relevant and much needed throughout Tanzania. Agriculture and charcoal are the main drivers of deforestation. It is therefore relevant to find ways to improve efficiency of land use, sustainable agriculture and agroforestry as well as promote soil conservation. Community based forest management has long traditions in Tanzania and it is positive that the proposal seems to indicate it will utilise this.	The comment is well noted and will be reflected in the inception phase of the project.
16	Different farming systems have different potentials for human animal conflicts. How can the program promote crops and farming systems that reduces human-animal conflicts?	Crops growing and other farming activities will be avoided in areas that will be designated as wildlife areas especially in the buffer zones to the National Parks as a way of reducing the animal-human conflict. As far as possible, some fencing will be encouraged to separate wildlife areas from other land uses such as crop land and human settlement areas. The Project document describes activities that support avoidance of animal human conflicts. The updating of the General Management Plans for Moyowosi Game Reserve (MGR) in Tanzania described in 185 of the Project document; the location and survey of the reserve boundary corner beacons (as required) and replacing or repair of any missing corner beacon markers (using concrete markers or stone cairns) in Itombwe Natural Reserve (INR) in DRC described in 194 of the project document as well as the location of the park boundary corner beacons (as required) for the Delta Sector, Palm Tree Sector and Rusizi river corridor and replace or repair any missing corner beacon markers (using concrete markers or stone cairns) described in 203 are important steps towards reducing animal-human conflict. In 228, there is an intentional statement that reads as follows: (*vi) Under guidance from the Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC) strategy (see Output 2.1.1 above), pilot the installation of crocodile-exclusion enclosures at one or two selected ?hotspot? Human Crocodile Conflict (HCC) sites along the Rusizi rivers to protect people and/or livestock against crocodile attack.*
17	Experience from many projects focusing on alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping and nursery development is that market analysis is lacking. Hence, if the livelihood activities aim at accessing markets with produce ? a market analysis should be undertaken to ensure the realism and effectiveness of suggested activities.	The following statement has been added to 234 in the PRODOC: *All livelihood activities where the UNEP GEF Lake Tanganyika project plan to enhance productivity will include a market analysis to ensure the realism and effectiveness of suggested activities.*

18	There are some challenges in the effectiveness of extension officers in agriculture in Tanzania. The extension officers are few and they have little resources. Farmer field schools have seemed to have some positive impact. It seems that a lot of the costs involved in extension services are covered by donor funded projects. The government of Tanzania, Ministry of Agriculture has in May 2020 launched an online service platform for farmers to access extension workers through their mobile phones. Several NGOs have also developed such systems in order to reach farmers more regularly and where farmers can quickly ask questions and get response. -	This is well noted. The following statement has been added to **Moyowosi Game Reserve (MGR) buffer zone, Tanzania 230 (vii)** Farmer field schools seem to have some positive impact. It seems that a lot of the costs involved in extension services are covered by donor funded projects. In May 2020, the government of Tanzania, Ministry of Agriculture launched an online service platform for farmers to access extension workers through their mobile phones. Several NGOs have also developed such systems in order to reach farmers more regularly and where farmers can quickly ask questions and get response. The UNEP GEF Lake Tanganyika project will invest resources to help farmers in the project area to have access to online extension services.
19	The proposal mentions the engagement of private sector (p. 50), there is however little information about private sector in the proposal, including in the problem statement. Output 3.2 Technical support on sustainable agriculture provided to subsistence and small-scale crop ? there is no mentioning of access to markets and the role of private sector in enhancing livelihoods. We recommended to get some more information about the role of the private sector and what potential this engagement can have on economy and green growth. -	(i) Complementary activities were added to 268 (iii) to develop an overarching strategy to guide the constructive engagement and participation of the private sector in the implementation of project activities in the riparian countries. (ii) Private sector was also added in section 5 of stakeholders? participation.
20	We are of the opinion that there is a lack of information in the problem statement on the fishing communities and their livelihood options, economic situation and trade patterns e.g. with neighbouring countries. The description of the role of and activities conducted by the ministry of livestock and fisheries, who is responsible for the management of fisheries, is lacking apart from being listed in as a stakeholder. The ministry has been engaged in campaigns to stop illegal fishing in Lake Tanganyika. -	**In activity 1.1.2.1 in the outcomes, outputs and activities table the statement has been strengthened to read as follows:** *The ministry of Fisheries in respective countries give policy guidance in Fisheries Management. Additionally, they will police the use of illegal fishing techniques, enforce the annual fish ban for spawning purposes as well as guide the fish farming activities, ensuring that all the requirements and standards are met.*

21	TAWA is mentioned as the responsible manager of the MGR, however there is no mention of Tawa in the described project components. TAWA is in charge of Game Reserves and also Game controlled areas and corridors, often adjacent to National Parks. They are in serious lack of resources ? due to parts of Selous Game reserve now developed for a hydroelectric power project (which was their only real income in terms of photo tourism), but also due to the massive decline in hunting, exacerbated by Covid-19. There are indications that poaching has increased as a consequence of less tourism and less resources in agencies such as TAWA. Research has shown that poaching may be higher in MGR than in Serengeti. Some bilateral donors are considering increasing their support to TAWA due to Covid-19. What role will TAWA play in the GEF project? This should be further elaborated on. -	Both in the stakeholder analysis and in the list of Outcomes, Outputs and activities under the who does what column, it is indicated that Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority **(TAWA)** will provide policy guidance to the management of Pas.
22	It is rather surprising (and problematic) that NGOs have not been consulted in the project identification phase. TNC is correctly identified as having relevant activities in the area. Both Jane Godall Institute and TNC are listed as key stakeholders in the project document. They would both likely have useful input to the project idea.	National Technical Working groups were formed in each country and involved NGOs actively involved in the project area from each country. At regional level, a Regional Technical working group was also formed with TNC providing their technical inputs. TNC was even sub-contracted to support the Component 1 and provide inputs into component 4 of the project, which they did very well.
23	On the list of stakeholders and their roles: For Tanzania it should be noted that all government agreements with donors are signed by the Ministry of Finance. MNRT is in addition responsible for the management of natural and cultural resources ? also the ministry in charge of the Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS) who has the mandate to manage protected forest areas, relevant to the topic of charcoal production and deforestation.	Comment well taken. The roles of stakeholders were adjusted. VPO has assured they are fully aware of the process and as lead in TZ for this project, they shall assure government procedures are followed. This is reflected in the revised project organigram.
	GERMANY	

24	Germany would like to point out that one critical issue that is not mentioned is migration. There is intra- and inter-country migration taking place at scale that needs to be considered in the project design and relevant activities need to be designed in order to mitigate the risk emanating from the migration. For example, in Tanzania there is a strong migration movement of agro-pastoralists (mainly Sukuma) from Lake Victoria southwards, coupled with migration movements or existing refugee camps in close proximity to the project area. Especially the agro-pastoralists have a large footprint which is critical to be considered	This point is well noted and will be given particular attention during the inception phase of the project and the baseline studies. Internal and transboundary migrations are recurrent phenomenon across the region, especially in Burundi and DR Congo emanating very often from recurrent armed conflicts and from transhumance. These are unpredictable and challenging issues which will potentially need to be addressed through establishing synergies with other projects implemented in the region addressing these issues. The project will explore options to broaden the stakeholder base and work with the relevant groups to establish practices and procedures that enhance ecosystem resilience. Furthermore, the project will strengthen the network of resident resource users and stakeholders including local governance structures to facilitate the development and implementation of collaborative frameworks that involve non-residents arriving seasonality either from transhumance or displaced through conflicts. The issues of migration and conflicts will be addressed in the design and implementation of the anticipated CTF, and the subsequent activities will be funded through this fund when operationalized.
25	The project preparation consultations were so far only conducted on high-level. This is considered a critical gap in order to evaluate local needs and respective mechanisms to involve local communities into project activities. The project proposal should further emphasize how local communities will be involved in decision-making under consideration of local power structures and dynamics ? especially regarding landownership and access.	This point is well noted and the involvement of local communities will be given particular attention during the inception phase. During PPG the challenge of Covid affecting travel and meetings on the ground affected the level of involvement with local communities. The role of local communities is however mentioned in the stakeholder mapping (appendix 13) of the PRODOC. For example, the cooperative of fishermen and farmers on DRC is meant to be facilitating trading, possibilities of Co-financing: creating avenues for marketing and supply to support the commercial viability of conservation and sustainable management projects, land management.

26	The project assumes that significant co-financing will be provided by national institutions in the partner countries (Ministries and implementing agencies). These agencies are supposed to provide in-kind contributions and investments to implement national strategies and action plans in line with the project objective. There is a high risk (not moderate as outlined in the risk assessment), that these contributions cannot be delivered. E.g. the Lake Tanganyika Basin Water Board is acutely underfunded and merely (i.e. given, that Zambia is close to default) manages to meet a minimal operative budget. It will be difficult to expect this office to contribute meaningfully to project activities if no additional finance is provided through different channels. Germany would therefore like to suggest that the project seeks additional sources of funding.	This point is well noted. The point of creating synergies and attempting to leverage resources with other projects and donors has been further discussed over the last months with the EU for example. The Conservation Trust Fund that will be facilitated to come into existence by the project is expected to serve as a catalyst in this respect. The Country contributions are indeed irregular and will have to be assessed in detail from inception.

27	Regarding the project?s activities in Zambia, Germany would like the following points to be considered: ●How is the organisational strength of the main partner Lake Tanganyika Authority LTA being evaluated? ●It is suggested to pose a few question regarding the fact that LTA has not yet uttered comments regarding the dam project Lufubu in Northern Zambia despite the fact that it is one of the few freshwater intakes for the lake (including water falls with World Heritage Status). The project is being seen critically by many NGOs and other players in Zambia. ●The criteria for the selection of the 3 conservation areas are not clear enough. ●In order to be effective, the fisheries component should have a clear regional focus (?less is more?).	? The organisation strength of the Lake Tanganyika Authority will be evaluated through (from the results Framework under component 4): (1) Number of financing mechanism (A Sustainable Conservation Trust Fund) developed (2) Annual Country contributions to the Lake Tanganyika Authority in line with the regional agreement (3) Amount of money spent on Capacity building to various governance structures of the Lake Tanganyika Convention (progressively over the years). (4) Improvements in the LTA?s communication ability seen through (i) Regularity of updates of the LTA website (ii) Availability of outreach materials (5) Enhancement of South-to-South Cooperation seen through participation of the LTA in activities organised through ANBO (Africa Network of River Basin Organisation. ? The 3 core conservation areas, namely Rusizi National Park, Itombwe and Malagalasi Muyoyozi game reserve are established protected areas and were selected on the basis of their species richness and diversity, and the overall conservation value. ? Noted. The fisheries component is regional and this focus will be maintained through the project to enhance effectiveness
	CANADA	

28	The focus on supporting a network of community-based co-managed fisheries areas in the key fish biodiversity areas of Lake Tanganyika has high merit, but the proposal should clarify how this would improve upon the existing system and contribute to biodiversity conservation as an outcome. The other focus of the project concerning management interventions in protected areas to address threats and barriers to conservation and sustainable use of the lake and its basin area and increasing incentives for communities to invest in long-term stewardship, should what specific activities would be undertaken, and what the exact outcomes would be. <u>Additionally, implementation of this project should consider the following:</u> ? Strengthen coordination: Support the Lake Tanganyika Authority (LTA) and its Secretariat to coordinate and monitor sustainable management of the lake. ? Pollution control: Support wastewater management in Bujumbura (Burundi), Kigoma (Tanzania) and other areas where it is deemed critical. ? Sedimentation control: Support sediment management through catchment management interventions in the critical regions (e.g. Uvira (DRC), Kigoma and Rukwa (Tanzania), and Mpulungu and Kaputa (Zambia). ? Sustainable fisheries: Introduce and promote adoption of sustainable and responsible fishery co-management regimes around the lake. ? Strengthen Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks: Support policy processes to facilitate implementation of the Convention on Sustainable Management of Lake Tanganyika, and the establishment and implementation of environmental monitoring programs. ? Strengthen institutions and mechanisms for management of transboundary resources (the lake and its watershed), policy reforms for improved management of transboundary resources (integrated water resources and land management), and joint planning to capture efficiencies and	The activities under Output 1.1.2: Fisheries *development and management plans for community-based fisheries co-management areas are under implementation, with use zones demarcated, fish biodiversity protected, use zoning and fisheries regulations enforced, and fish catches monitored* will clearly improve upon the existing system and contribute to biodiversity conservation as an outcome through: See (139.). The project will contribute to conserving: (i) terrestrial, freshwater and fish Key Biodiversity Areas (ii) ecologically and morphologically diverse assemblages of cichlid fishes (of which at least 239 are endemic); (iii) key Fish Breeding Sites (FBS) which act as spawning areas and nurseries for commercially important clupeids and Lates species; (iv) Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas; (v) Ramsar sites of internationally important wetlands; (vi) Endemic Bird Areas; (vii) Alliance for Zero Extinction sites; and (viii) populations of rare, threatened and endemic species of global concern. The specific activities that will be undertaken in the protected areas also explained in the Outcomes, outputs and activities Table hereby attached will be: 1.Design, develop and implement a spatial monitoring reporting tool (SMART)-based patrol system for the *Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement* (OBPE), *Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature* (ICCN),Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA) in partnership with surrounding village governments in Rusizi National Park (RNP) in Burundi, in the core conservation areas of the Itombwe Natural Reserve (INR) in DRC; in the core conservation areas of the Moyowosi Game Reserve (MGR) in Tanzania 2. Provide funds to Professional, accredited training service providers (such as FTI, SUA, College of African Wildlife Management or the Community Based Conservation Training Centre) so that they provide training services to staff in RNP; In INP and in the MGR 3. Provide funds to OBPE, ICCN and TAWA and the reserve management team to provide strategic direction and technical facilitation in the development of the GMP for RNP IRN and MGR. 2.1.2.4. Develop and implement fire management plans. 2.1.2.5. Establish community managed nurseries to be used in the restoration of degraded habitats and ecosystems (fisheries, freshwater, forests, grasslands) using climate resilient and multi-use tree species and assisted natural regeneration in the core conservation areas of Moyowosi Game

	synergies, as well as catalyze priority transboundary investments. ? Support the establishment of an information base for governance and growth	Reserve, Rusizi National Park and Itombwe Nature Reserve The outcome of the above activities will be: *Outcome 2*. Improved protection of, and enhanced delivery of ecosystem services from, the core conservation zones of protected areas contribute to enhancing the biodiversity and water security of the Lake Tanganyika Basin. <u>Additional points to be considered during the implementation of the project.</u> ? This is adequately covered under component 4 ? The project will assess and take on board any achievements/recommendations in the completed UNDP 2008-2013 which had some elements of pollution control. ? The project will assess and take on board any achievements/recommendations in the completed UNDP 2008-2013 which had some elements of sedimentation control. ? Sustainable fisheries are adequately catered for under component 1. ? In relation to strengthening the institutional and regulatory framework, the current project is exactly about doing that under component 1 and builds strongly on the achievements of the two previous UNDP 2000 and 2008/13 projects. Additionally, the current project is bringing an innovative dimension on sustainable finance through the facilitation of the establishment of a conservation trust fund to support the activities during and beyond the project lifetime. ? This is dealt with under component 1 on sustainable fisheries management, component 2 on protected areas management, and component 4 on improving transboundary management. ? Component 4 will look into elements related to information management through the establishment of a comprehensive database that will also include governance issues.
29	**US**	

	The United States requests that this project is circulated to the Council for a four-week review period prior to CEO endorsement. ? Enhanced management systems at the Itombwe Reserve will be necessary to ensure the sustainability of global environmental benefits beyond the life of the project. ? USAID/CARPE is happy to share experiences working in Itombwe, particularly challenges with long-term progress and security concerns/conflicts with the local community that may potentially limit project achievements.	This is well noted and we very much welcome being able to learn from USAID/CARPE experiences working in Itombwe. We would suggest taking up the discussion on these potential challenges at the onset of the inception phase in order raise effective implementation and project achievements.
30	**UK**	
	Zambia - Worth noting that Zambia took over as chair of the regional group for Lake Tanganyika and this year there will be a new Executive Director appointed for the LTA. It may impact the project in its start-up. ? **DFID Central Africa** - Has there has been learning from the experience of efforts to develop community co-managed fisheries (beach Management Units)?	This is well noted, thank you. Indeed, UNEP was able to attend the last LTA Management Committee meeting in December 2022 where this project was presented along with other key initiatives from the EU. The LTA and participating countries have indicated that this is a top priority project and are awaiting its imminent launch. Coordination meetings have been set up with key donors (EU) and partners and regular meetings have been taking place in order to continue identify synergies. DFID Central Africa: ANSWER? Yes there has been some learning and the lessons have been taken on board in the design of the proposed co-management structure in the fisheries sector. In 165 on page58 of the PRODOC, the following statement which is a footnote answers this question directly: The project will take into account the pre-existing co-management structures in the riparian countries, which includes fisheries management committees (*Comit?s de P?cheurs*) in Burundi and DRC, Beach Management Units (BMUs) in Tanzania, and Village Conservation and Development Committees (VCDC) as well as Community Fisheries Management Committee (CFMCs) in Zambia. [1] Harmonised Guidelines for the Establishment of Co-Management Institutional Networks (CMINs) in the Republic of Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia (2016)

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: **$300,000**

UNEP Budget Line	Total budget	Cumulative expenditure	Unspent as of 15th April 2023
Staff & Personnel	79,015	79,015	0
Consultants	51,948	51,948	0
Audit	10,632	0	10,632
Transfers & Grants to Implementing Partners (TNC, WWF, and National technical working groups)	77,704	77,704	0
Travels (PPG Inception, validation, and coordination meetings)	30,701	30,701	0
International Consultant (PPG coordination)	50,000	50,000	0
Grand Total	**300,000**	**289,368**	**10,632**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

The project maps in Appendix 19 (?Project Maps?) of the UNEP PRODOC will be inserted here ?(they are currently too big)

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

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

Project title: Biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and enhanced water security in Lake Tanganyika basin
Project number: GEF ID 10388
Project executing partner: UNOPS
Project implementation period: 5 years
From: June 2023
To: May 2028

	BUDGET LINE		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	PMC	M&E	Total	EXPENDITURE BY CALENDAR YEAR (4 Components + PMC) Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total		
			US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$	US$		
	10	**Personnel**															
	1100	**Project personnel**															
	1101	Project Coordinator (PCU)	188,261	188,261	188,261	188,261	251,015		1,004,059	200,812	200,812	200,812	200,812	200,812	1,004,059	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1102	Financial and Contracts Manager (PCU)	107,484	107,484	107,484	107,484	231,503		661,438	132,288	132,288	132,288	132,288	132,288	661,438	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1103	Safeguards Officer (PCU)	108,789	108,789	108,789	108,789	145,052		580,208	58,021	130,547	130,547	130,547	130,547	580,208	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1104	Part-time M&E specialist	33,538	33,538	33,538	33,538		44,717	178,867	35,773	35,773	35,773	35,773	35,773	178,867	Appointment c	UNOPS
	1105	Part-time Gender Officer	14,505	14,505	14,505	14,505			58,021	11,604	11,604	11,604	11,604	11,604	58,021	Appointment c	UNOPS
	1106	Project Liaison Associate, DRC	51,225	51,225	51,225	51,225			204,899	40,980	40,980	40,980	40,980	40,980	204,899	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1107	Project Liaison Associate, Burundi	34,216	34,216	34,216	34,216			136,865	27,373	27,373	27,373	27,373	27,373	136,865	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1108	Project Liaison Associate, Tanzania	42,182	42,182	42,182	42,182			168,729	33,746	33,746	33,746	33,746	33,746	168,729	Contractual ap	UNOPS
		Driver	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885			111,542	22,308	22,308	22,308	22,308	22,308	111,542		UNOPS
	1109	**Sub-total**	**608,085.14**	**608,085.14**	**608,085.14**	**608,085.14**	**627,570**	**44,717**	**3,104,627**	**562,905**	**635,431**	**635,431**	**635,431**	**635,431**	**3,104,627**		
	1200	**Consultants**															
	1201	team	31,599	31,599	31,599				94,796	47,398	11,850	11,850	11,850	11,850	94,796	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1202	Human rights consultant	50,977					50,977	101,954	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391	20,391	101,954	Contractual ap	UNOPS
	1299	**Sub-total**	**82,576**	**31,599**	**31,599**	**0**	**0**	**50,977**	**196,751**	**67,789**	**32,240**	**32,240**	**32,240**	**32,240**	**196,751**		
	1600	**Travel - official business**															
	1601	Transboundary travel (road and air) - RPCU staff and consultants	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800		16,800	84,001	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	84,001		UNOPS
	1602	National travel (road) - Project Liaison Associates (Burundi, DRC, Tanzania)	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200		19,200	96,001	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	96,001		UNOPS
	1699	**Sub-total**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**0**	**36,000**	**180,001**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**36,000**	**180,001**		
		Personnel Total	**726,661.33**	**675,684.12**	**675,684.12**	**644,085.39**	**627,570**	**131,694**	**3,481,379**	**666,694**	**703,671**	**703,671**	**703,671**	**703,671**	**3,481,379**		
	20	**Sub-contracts**															
	2100	Sub-contracts (cooperating agencies)															
	2101	Tanzania - Outputs 1.1.1 & 1.1.2	872,125						872,125	87,212	196,228	196,228	196,228	196,228	872,125		UNOPS
	2102	Tanzania - Output 1.1.3	87,212						87,212	8,721	19,623	19,623	19,623	19,623	87,212		UNOPS
	2103	Zambia - Outputs 1.1.1 & 1.1.2	872,125						872,125	87,212	196,228	196,228	196,228	196,228	872,125		UNOPS
	2104	Zambia - Outputs 1.1.3	87,212						87,212	8,721	19,623	19,623	19,623	19,623	87,212		UNOPS
	2105	- Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3	969,598						969,598	96,960	218,159	218,159	218,159	218,159	969,598		UNOPS
262762	2106	Burundi - Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3	676,553						676,553	67,655	152,224	152,224	152,224	152,224	676,553		UNOPS
	2107	Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2		1,723,729					1,723,729	172,373	387,839	387,839	387,839	387,839	1,723,729		UNOPS
	2108	Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.2		779,782					779,782	77,978	175,451	175,451	175,451	175,451	779,782		UNOPS
	2109	Outputs 2.1.1. and 2.1.2		328,329					328,329	32,833	73,874	73,874	73,874	73,874	328,329		UNOPS
	2110	partner, Tanzania - Outputs 3.1.1 and 3.1.2			861,865				861,865	86,186	193,920	193,920	193,920	193,920	861,865		UNOPS
	2111	partner, DRC - Output 3.1.1			713,090				713,090	71,309	160,445	160,445	160,445	160,445	713,090		UNOPS
	2112	partner, DRC - Output 3.1.2			574,576				574,576	57,458	129,280	129,280	129,280	129,280	574,576		UNOPS
	2113	partner Burundi - Output 3.1.1			364,240				364,240	36,424	81,954	81,954	81,954	81,954	364,240		UNOPS
	2114	Information management and M&E, responsible				425,056			425,056	42,506	95,638	95,638	95,638	95,638	425,056		UNOPS
		Sub-total	**3,564,825**	**2,831,841**	**2,513,772**	**425,056**	**0**	**0**	**9,335,494**	**933,549**	**2,100,486**	**2,100,486**	**2,100,486**	**2,100,486**	**9,335,494**		
	2200	**Sub-contracts (supporting organisations)**															
	2201	National Reference Group, DRC (MESD)	36,803	36,803	36,803	36,803			147,213	29,443	29,443	29,443	29,443	29,443	147,213		UNOPS
	2202	National Reference Group, Tanzania (VPO)	36,803	36,803	36,803	36,803			147,213	29,443	29,443	29,443	29,443	29,443	147,213		UNOPS
	2203	National Reference Group, Burundi (MEAL)	11,376	34,127	34,127	34,127			113,755	22,751	22,751	22,751	22,751	22,751	113,755		UNOPS
	2204	National Reference Group, Zambia (MFL)	10,037	30,112	30,112	30,112			100,372	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	100,372		UNOPS
	2205	Activities under 1.1.1 (component 4) (breakdown in italics below)				80,169			80,169	16,034	16,034	16,034	16,034	16,034	80,169		UNOPS
	2205-1	*learning activities (travel and DSA)- for 16 trips total over the course of 5 years*				*62,688*			*62,688*	*12,538*	*12,538*	*12,538*	*12,538*	*12,538*	*62,688*		
	2205-2	*Enhanced communication with LTA stakeholders through regular website upkeeping*				*4,981*			*4,981*	*996*	*996*	*996*	*996*	*996*	*4,981*		
	2205-3	*Production and distribution of public outreach materials*				*12,500*			*12,500*	*2,500*	*2,500*	*2,500*	*2,500*	*2,500*	*12,500*		

	2299	**Sub-total**	**95,019**	**137,845**	**137,845**	**218,014**	**0**	**0**	**588,723**	**117,745**	**117,745**	**117,745**	**117,745**	**117,745**	**588,723**		
	2300	**Sub-contracts (commercial)**															
	2301	Design, training and implementation support to roll-out of SMART patrol systems in MGR, RNP, INR - Output 2.1.1	12,255	36,766	36,766	36,766			122,554	24,511	24,511	24,511	24,511	24,511	122,554		UNOPS
	2399	Sub-total	12,255	36,766	36,766	36,766	0	0	122,554	24,511	24,511	24,511	24,511	24,511	122,554		
		Sub-Contracts Total	**3,672,100**	**3,006,452**	**2,688,383**	**679,836**	**0**	**0**	**10,046,771**	**1,075,805**	**2,242,742**	**2,242,742**	**2,242,742**	**2,242,742**	**10,046,771**		
	30	**Training**															
	3200	Group training															
	3201	Accredited human rights, field skills, enforcement and SMART systems training (MGR, RNP and INR) - Output 2.1.1		145,794					145,794	29,159	29,159	29,159	29,159	29,159	145,794		UNOPS
	3202	Gender sensitivity training - all responsible project partners (transboundary)	19,526	19,526	19,526	19,526			78,104	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	78,104		UNOPS
	3203	Human rights sensitivity training - all responsible project partners (transboundary)	19,526	19,526	19,526	19,526			78,104	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	78,104		UNOPS
	3299	Sub-total	**39,052**	**184,846**	**39,052**	**39,052**	**0**	**0**	**302,002**	**60,400**	**60,400**	**60,400**	**60,400**	**60,400**	**302,002**		
	3300	**Meetings/Conferences**															
	3301	Project inception meetings (national and transboundary) - Output 4.1.4	7,290	7,290	7,290	7,290	7,290		36,448	36,448					36,448		UNOPS
	3302	Meetings of the Project Steering Committee - Output 4.1.4	9,372	9,372	9,372	9,372	9,372		46,862	9,372	9,372	9,372	9,372	9,372	46,862		UNOPS
	3303	Participation in regional and international conferences - transboundary lake and river basin management - Output 4.1.4	22,910	22,910	22,910	22,910	22,910		114,552	22,910	22,910	22,910	22,910	22,910	114,552		UNOPS
	3399	**Sub-total**	**39,573**	**39,573**	**39,573**	**39,573**	**39,573**	**0**	197,863	**68,731**	**32,283**	**32,283**	**32,283**	**32,283**	**197,863**		
		Training Total	**78,625**	**224,419**	**78,625**	**78,625**	**39,573**	**0**	**499,865**	**129,132**	**92,683**	**92,683**	**92,683**	**92,683**	**499,865**		
	4200	**Non-expendable equipment**															
	4201	Hardware (laptops, printers, routers, etc.) and software for RPCU and 3 Liaison Associates	9,368	9,368	9,368	9,368	9,368		46,840	46,840					46,840		UNOPS
	4202	Office equipment (tables, chairs, cupboards, etc.) for RPCU and 3 Liaison Associates	6,691	6,691	6,691	6,691	6,691		33,457	33,457					33,457		UNOPS
		Procurement of Vehicle	16,729	16,729	16,729	16,729			66,915	66,915					66,915		UNOPS
	4299	**Sub-total**	**32,788**	**32,788**	**32,788**	**32,788**	**16,060**	**0**	**147,213**	**147,213**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**147,213**		
		Equipment and Premises Total	**32,788**	**32,788**	**32,788**	**32,788**	**16,060**	**0**	**147,213**	**147,213**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**147,213**		
	50	**Miscellaneous**															
	5100	**Operation and maintenance of equipment**															
		Vehicle operations and maintenance including fuel and maintenance	25,093	25,093	25,093	25,093			100,372	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	100,372		UNOPS
	5199	**Sub-total**	25,093	25,093	25,093	25,093			100,372	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	20,074	100,372		
	5200	**Reporting costs**															
	5202	Monitoring visits to field sites - Output 4.1.4					11,189	63,811	75,001	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,001		UNOPS
	5299	**Sub-total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11,189**	**63,811**	**75,001**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**15,000**	**75,001**		
	5300	**Sundry**															
	5301	Output 4.1.4	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500			90,001	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	90,001		UNOPS
	5302	(newsletters, social media, electronic media, print	18,750	18,750	18,750	18,750			75,001	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	75,001		UNOPS
	5399	**Sub-total**	**41,250**	**41,250**	**41,250**	**41,250**	**0**	**0**	**165,001**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**33,000**	**165,001**		
	5400	Hospitality and entertainment															
		N/A															
	5499	**Sub-total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
	5500	**Evaluation**															
	5501	Annual audit - Output 4.1.4						23,708	23,708	4,742	4,742	4,742	4,742	4,742	23,708		UNOPS
	5502	Mid-term project review/evaluation - Output 4.1.4						29,675	29,675			29,675			29,675		UNEP
	5503	Terminal project evaluation - Output 4.1.4						30,098	30,098					30,098	30,098		UNEP
	5599	**Sub-total**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**83,481**	**83,481**	**4,742**	**4,742**	**34,416**	**4,742**	**34,840**	**83,481**		
		Miscellaneous Total	**66,343**	**66,343**	**66,343**	**66,343**	**11,189**	**147,293**	**423,855**	**72,816**	**72,816**	**102,491**	**72,816**	**102,915**	**423,855**		
		TOTAL	**4,576,517**	**4,005,686**	**3,541,823**	**1,501,678**	**694,391**	**278,987**	**14,599,083**	**2,091,660**	**3,111,913**	**3,141,587**	**3,111,913**	**3,142,011**	**14,599,083**		
	1.063	Net Direct Costs	4,305,284	3,768,284	3,331,913	1,412,679	653,237	262,452	13,733,850	1,967,695	2,927,481	2,955,397	2,927,481	2,955,796	13,733,850		
									0								UNOPS
		PIF approved TOTAL	14,599,083		0												

		PIF approved PM costs	695,194	Difference	803														

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

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

N/A

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

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

N/A

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

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

N/A