



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project
THE GEF TRUST FUND

Submission Date: September 2007, 30 October 2007

Re-submission Date: 20 March 2008

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

GEFSEC PROJECT ID: 2139

GEF AGENCY PROJECT ID: 595634

COUNTRY(IES): Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania

PROJECT TITLE: TRANSBOUNDARY AGRO-ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME FOR THE KAGERA RIVER BASIN (KAGERA TAMP)

GEF AGENCY(IES): FAO

OTHER EXECUTING PARTNER(S): Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), Rwanda; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Uganda; Division of Environment, Vice Presidents' Office (DOE/VPO), Tanzania; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MINAGRI), Burundi.

GEF FOCAL AREA (S) Land Degradation

GEF-4 STRATEGIC PROGRAM(S): LD SP-1, LD SP-3

NAME OF PARENT PROGRAM/UMBRELLA PROJECT: Terrafrica/SIP for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa

INDICATIVE CALENDAR	
Milestones	Expected Dates
Work Program (for FSP)	June 2007
CEO Endorsement/Approval	June 2008
GEF Agency Approval	July 2008
Implementation Start	September 2008
Mid-term Review (if planned)	March 2011
Implementation Completion	June 2013

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To support adaptive management and the adoption of an integrated ecosystems' approach for the management of land resources in the Kagera Basin over the medium to long-term which will generate local, national and global benefits (restoration of degraded lands, carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation, agrobiodiversity conservation) and contribute to improved agricultural production, food security and rural livelihoods.

Project Components	INV, TA or STA*	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
1. Transboundary coordination, information sharing and M&E for sustainable land and agro-ecosystem management (SLaM).	TA	Coordination, information sharing and M&E mechanisms across the basin operational and effective in promoting sustainable, productive agro-ecosystems and restoring degraded lands. (SIP indicators: new/strengthened transboundary coalition; agreed strategic priorities; regional (basin-wide) knowledge)	1.1 Basin wide coordination mechanisms established among countries and key partners (including MOUs with LVEMP-II/ Lake Victoria Basin Commission and Nile Basin Initiative/NELSAP). This will contribute to agreed SLM priorities and effective collaboration (cf. SIP IR2). 1.2 Basin wide knowledge management system established and used for decision support at all levels (e.g. GIS and RS tools; local centres; technical networks) (contributing to SIP-IR4) 1.3 M & E supporting TAMP implementation and decision making (and SIP IR4 -M&E).	2,320,080	50	2,316,520	50	4,636,600

Project Components	INV, TA or STA*	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
2. Policy, planning and legislative support	TA	Enabling policy, planning and legislative conditions are in place to support SLAM efforts by communities and districts and address development needs ensuring inter-sectoral synergy and transboundary conflict resolution (contributing to SIP-IR2 indicators: SLM advocacy and priority setting with stakeholders)	2.1 SLAM mainstreamed in national/district development programs and basin institutions (inter-sectoral SLM processes operating in 21 districts & cross-border). 2.2 Regulatory actions and conflict resolution mechanisms developed and used to promote - or remove existing barriers to - SLM (24 cases of local by-laws and best practices) 2.3 A coherent strategic and planning framework in place based on thematic reviews, stakeholder consultations and priority setting (communities in 21 districts trained & using land use plans /SLM policy)	322,000	21	1,273,320	79	1,595,320
3. Capacity building and knowledge management for sustainable land and agro-ecosystem management.	TA	Enhanced technical capacity and knowledge management (e.g. research /private sector collaboration) for successful promotion of SLAM practices and approaches by farmers and communities (SIP-IR3 indicators trained facilitators operational; SLM study plots conducted; SLM services to farmers & communities)	3.1 Methods and approaches to promote SLM adoption developed and validated through demonstrations and study plots (68) through FFS process) 3.2 Enhanced quality of services provided to rural communities in the basin through hands-on training, participatory research and monitoring (materials; trained staff; best practices in 21 districts)	950,200	21	3,636,520	79	4,586,720

Project Components	INV, TA or STA*	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Indicative GEF Financing*		Indicative Co-financing*		Total (\$)
				(\$)	%	(\$)	%	
4. Improved land and agro-ecosystem management practices are implemented and benefiting land users for the range of agro-ecosystems in the basin.	TA	Land management plans implemented through testing, adaptation and scaling up of SLM practices by farmer groups and communities and increased benefits realized by diverse land users in the range of agro-ecosystems in the basin (contributing to SIP IR-1 and 3-SLM plans approved; SLM practices adopted and supported).	4.1 Participatory land management plans in place for targeted communities (68), micro-catchments and wider land units (SIP-IR1) 4.2 SLAM practices adopted by farmers and herders in >100 targeted communities and replicated more widely (SIP-IR1). 4.3 Market opportunities & other cost-benefit sharing mechanisms for provision of environmental services demonstrated and promoted (34 villages; vulnerable groups) (SIP IR3)	2,188,620	12	15,915,000	88	18,103,620
5. Project management	Project management structures operational and effective.			582,800	24	1,600,000	76	2,182,800
Total costs SIP allocation				6,363,700	20	24,741,360	80	31,105,060

* INV = Investment; TA = Technical Assistance; STA = Scientific & technical analysis.

The project will contribute directly to the goals of TerrAfrica/SIP in terms of knowledge generation and management and coalition building and to the SIP Intermediate Results (IRs) as Kagera TAMP will be part of the country SIP processes.

B. INDICATIVE FINANCING PLAN SUMMARY FOR THE PROJECT (\$)

	Project Preparation*	Project	Agency Fee	Total
GEF	725,000*	6,363,700	701,550*	7,790,250
Co-financing	232,150	24,741,360		24,973,510
Total	957,150	31,105,060	701,550*	32,763,760

*UNEP received US\$725,000 (PDFa and B) in GEF -3 resources for project preparation. This amount, with an associated agency fee of 9% (US\$65,250), is reflected above. No PPG resources from GEF 4 will therefore be requested. A total grant of US\$7 million in GEF-4 resources has been approved in the SIP for the Kagera project, which is comprised of US\$6,363,700 for the project and an agency fee of US\$636,300. As agreed for GEF Executing Agencies participating in the SIP, a 10% agency fee (US\$636,300) for the full-size project is estimated above.

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE (including project preparation) and BY NAME (\$)

Sources of Co-financing ¹	Type of Co-financing	Amount
Government of Burundi (beneficiaries, provinces, MINAGRI, MINITERE) Sub-total		6,260,000
-Provinces	in kind	860,000
- IDA/PRASAB in Burundi	cash	2,400,000
- BAD/PABV		3,000,000
Government of Rwanda (beneficiaries, provinces, MINAGRI, MINATTE) Sub-total		6,293,760
- Provinces and Government Community Development Fund	in kind	768,000
- IDA/RSSP Rwanda	cash	1,285,000
- AFDB/PAIGELAC and PADAB Rwanda		2,710,760
- IFAD/PRDCIU Rwanda		1,530,000
Government of Tanzania (beneficiaries, districts, MAFC, MLD, DOE) Sub-total		2,230,900
- Districts (Karagwe, Bukoba)	in kind	186,500
- ASDP/DASIP (Ministry of Agriculture and DAOs)	cash	1,694,400
-Ministry of Livestock Development		350,000
Government of Uganda (beneficiaries, districts, MAAIF, MLD)- Sub-total		3,707,800
- Districts	in kind	260,800
- PMA/NAADS	cash	797,000
- FIEFOC		2,150,000
- NLPIP		500,000
Government co-funding during PDFB (all 4 countries)		85,500
FAO PDFB	in kind	222,150
FAO full project		497,650
UNEP - during PDFB	in kind	10,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies) Sub-total		4,780,000
- Government of the Netherlands (CATALIST project, executed by IFDC)	cash and in kind	4,000,000
- Government of Norway (NELSAP Kagera TIWRM)		481,000
- Duchy of Luxembourg (Développement Economique du Bugesera)		299,000
Other Multilateral Aid Agencies (see also Government programmes above)		
- ASARECA (soil and water management; climate change)	in kind	300,000
NGOs – INADES, Africa 2000 Network et al)	in kind	353,600
Private Sector	unknown at this stage	-
Total co-financing		24,741,360

D. GEF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY FOCAL AREA(S), AGENCY (IES) SHARE AND COUNTRY(IES)*

GEF Agency	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Agency Fee**	Total
UNEP/ FAO	Land degradation (GEF-3)	Regional (Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda)	725,000		65,250	790,250
FAO	Land degradation (GEF-4)	Regional (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda).		6,363,700	636,300	7,000,000
Total GEF Resources			725,000	6,363,700	701,550	7,790,250

Footnote under Table B above refers. UNEP received US\$ 725,000 from GEF for project preparation (PDFB+A+B) in GEF -3 resources. Agency fee 9% for PDFB and B and 10% for full-size project (FAO GEF agency). UNEP has kindly agreed that the fee on the PDFB resources should be transferred to FAO.

¹ As elaborated in Annex 1, Table 3, and Annex 6, Table 1 of the full project document

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. STATE THE ISSUE, HOW THE PROJECT SEEKS TO ADDRESS IT, AND THE EXPECTED GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS TO BE DELIVERED:

The Kagera River Basin occupies a strategic position, contributing to an estimated 24% of the inflow of Lake Victoria and 10% of the outflow into the Nile River- hence helping to sustain its flow. The Kagera River is transboundary, rising in the highlands in Rwanda and Burundi, and flowing in the lower reaches of its 400 km course through Uganda and Tanzania. The varied biophysical conditions and land use-livelihood systems developed by different socio-economic and cultural groups has led to the conservation and development of characteristic highly adapted species and high within-species diversity in the basin. However, the basin's land and freshwater resource base, biodiversity and the populations' livelihoods and food security are threatened by land degradation and deforestation, declining productive capacity of croplands and rangelands, encroachment into wetlands and fragile areas. The majority of the 16.5 million inhabitants are rural, poor and dependent on the natural resources for subsistence farming, herding and fishing. Population growth (expected to reach 32.8M in the basin by 2030) and refugee movements in recent decades have increased pressures on resources, with conflicts between interest groups and across countries. The goods and services provided by the agro-ecosystems and their biodiversity heritage are threatened by these pressures and by market forces; but there is little government support, investment or capacity building in improved resources management or local adaptation at farm, catchment or transboundary levels to respond. National strategies and interventions to alleviate land degradation tend to remain sectoral (crop, livestock, soil, water, range and forest management), with a focus on erosion control and on blaming local land users for their unsustainable practices and lack of attention to agro-biodiversity and ecological functions. There are weak governance mechanisms and lack of incentives for the common pool land and water resources, and many resource users do not participate in decision making, especially the poor, women and youth.

Kagera TAMP offers a unique, innovative approach, using agriculture as the engine for combining productivity improvement and sustainable livelihoods with reversing land degradation and enhancing biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration across the Kagera river basin. Thereby, the project is expected to contribute indirectly to the protection of international waters. More directly, particular attention to fire suppression, through anti slash and burn campaigns, grazing management, use of perennials and cover-crops/mulch, and bio-energy opportunities in the four countries, is expected to reduce atmospheric deposition of ash and phosphorous in Lake Victoria and its negative effects on aquatic life. The key entry point is enabling local farmers and herders to adapt and to widely adopt sustainable land and ecosystem management (SLaM) practices that help restore degraded lands and generate socio-economic and environmental benefits. The project recognizes that a key to maintaining the value of the natural resources is to ensure that local land users and stakeholders benefit from their efficient and sustainable use of land and ecosystems. Moreover solutions to address socio-economic and environmental problems require an integrated ecosystem approach and cross-border management arrangements. Participatory, farmer driven processes will help identify alternatives to traditional practices that are no longer viable (long fallows, shifting cultivation, nomadic livelihoods) or negatively impact on the environment (burning, repetitive tillage, deforestation, nutrient mining, etc.) Through FFS processes and collaboration with research, SLM practices will be developed and implemented that improve land cover, enhance nutrient cycling and biological control, maintain water quality and quantity; reduce biomass losses and improve energy supply; and enhance systems' diversification and resilience. Examples include: agroforestry, crop-livestock integration, intercropping and species/varietal improvements, conservation agriculture, pasture improvement and sustainable harvesting and improved marketing of products from endemic species (e.g. medicinal; wild foods; agroforestry species).

Inter-sectoral approaches that promote biodiverse and resilient land use-farming systems will generate improved productivity and income while contributing to resources conservation and maintenance of ecosystem services. Kagera TAMP, as a coordinated programme for demonstrating, adapting and upscaling SLaM in the various agro-ecosystems across the basin, responds to key priorities of the countries sharing the Kagera river basin. It will halt and reverse land degradation, mitigate deforestation and pressures on wetlands, and generate a range of local and national benefits. The agro-ecosystem management approach will contribute to more coherent implementation of the various national strategies and plans, through building capacity of local governance, communities, and technical/district level staff in the basin. At regional level, harmonized resource management strategies and collaboration across the basin will contribute to long term goals of sustainable agriculture and rural development, food security and the generation of global environmental benefits (reversing land degradation, conservation agro-biodiversity, enhancing carbon sequestration (above and below ground), efficient use of rainwater, thereby also contributing to maintenance of the hydrological regime and climate changes

mitigation and adaptation. Results will include: sustainable land and agro-ecosystem management practices implemented on 43,700 hectares of land by PY3 and 100,000 ha. by PY5; 10% increase in NRM-based income for 120,000 farmers/herders; 20% increase in carbon stores on 30,500 ha of land; 10% reduction in sediment load in 4 representative micro-catchments; some one million people benefiting from training in SLM; and an enabling environment for regional cooperation in SLM established.

B. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES/PLANS:

In the four countries sharing the basin - Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania - the project is guided by the national poverty reduction strategies that link human development and economic growth with agriculture/NRM (Rural Sector Support Programme (RSSP) in Rwanda; *Projet de Relance et de Développement du Monde Rural* (PRDMR) in Burundi; Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP) in Tanzania, and Promoting the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) and NAADS in Uganda). The project will help target districts to mainstream SLAM into their action plans and interventions in line with national agriculture sector policies and strategies (crop, livestock, range, food and nutrition), and with land, forest and environmental policies and laws and national plans to implement the biodiversity, desertification and climate change conventions (NAP-CCD, NBSAP, NAPA-FCCC, etc.). The countries confirmed that reversing land degradation and biodiversity loss in the Kagera basin is a top priority in view of the serious impacts on resources and livelihoods as shown through the substantial government co-funding (for infrastructure, watershed afforestation, modernizing agriculture, resource use planning for protection areas and buffer zones, land titling at community level). Results of increased resources and capacity in the basin will contribute to national targets to meet the MDGs 1 and 7.

C. DESCRIBE THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH GEF STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIC PROGRAMS:

The project design is consistent with objectives of the Land Degradation focal area strategy and Strategic Programme for GEF-4. Strategic Program 1 (SP-1 element b) is the selected entry point as the project's main focus is on restoring the health and functioning of the different agro-ecosystems in the Kagera basin through promoting sustainable land and agro ecosystem management. SLM will be promoted to overcome the severe soil erosion and loss of fertility through a landscape approach and integrating ecosystem-based concerns with human land use activities (agriculture, rangeland, forest/ tree management). Activities will address the root causes and negative impacts of land degradation on ecosystem stability, functions and services as they affect local people's livelihoods and economic well-being, and will identify and find ways to overcome bottlenecks. The project will be part of Terrafrica/SIP for SLM in Sub-Saharan Africa and will contribute to its long term goal and intermediate results: IR-1 through the identification and demonstration of innovative SLM approaches and their implementation (outcomes 3 & 4); IR-2 through building capacity and skills of communities and government for intersectoral planning, management, legislation and harmonized policies (outcome 2) and generation of knowledge and coordination mechanisms at community, national and river basin levels (outcome 1). SP-3 will also be addressed through innovative incentive mechanisms that encourage wide adoption of SLM practices.

Specifically, the project will contribute to SO-2 by demonstrating and up-scaling successful, innovative and cost-effective SLM practices and investments that will reduce the extent and severity of degradation and deforestation, enhance productivity and resilience of agricultural systems and generate socioeconomic/livelihood benefits for local land users as well as global environmental benefits. Capacity building will be promoted through farmer field school approaches for adaptive management of SLM practices, and through community planning and integrated ecosystem approaches for the range of cultivated and grazing lands, forested areas and wetlands in the basin. SLM activities will be scaled up in 46 micro-catchments and 35 agro-ecological units representing threatened or degraded common property resources (pasture/range, wetlands, riverine forest, buffer zones). Innovative practices will include: adapted conservation agriculture systems and improved access to required inputs; integrated crop-livestock systems; viable integration of adapted trees/agroforestry practices into catchment management (fuel, timber, C sequestration, non-wood forest products, etc.). Replication of diversified land use systems/ practices and enhanced government support will be ensured through monitoring (on-farm, downstream and between land uses) and demonstrating the multiple local, national and global benefits gained through improved farm-livelihood systems and catchment management approaches (sustaining/restoring the resource base, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem functioning, provision of goods and ecosystem services and reduced risks- climatic variability, food insecurity, etc).

The project will contribute to SO-1 through catalyzing inter-sectoral partnerships among institutions in all four countries to overcome barriers to SLM, including building institutional and human capacity for land use/ resources planning and

incentive/support mechanisms to promote wider SLM adoption. This will lead to a harmonized policy and legal framework guiding communities and districts in SLM in the 4 countries; and capacities for the development, implementation and monitoring of intersectoral community action plans on SLM (21 district offices; 136 communities), operating inter-alia through improved government-NGO-private sector collaboration.

D. OUTLINE THE COORDINATION WITH OTHER RELATED INITIATIVES:

At regional level Kagera TAMP activities to promote sustainable land and agro-ecosystem management (SLaM) are consistent with NEPAD's **Environment Programme and Action Plan** and with long term objectives and priorities of its **Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)**. In this regard, the **TerrAfrica Partnership** and its SLM Knowledge Management (KM) process are expected to facilitate collaboration and enhance sharing of data, lessons learned and successful processes between the Kagera basin countries and other SSA countries. Kagera TAMP will become an integral part of the Country Strategic Investment Frameworks (CSIF), policy dialogue and partnership process for mainstreaming and scaling up of SLM in Tanzania and in Uganda. This will include collaboration by Kagera TAMP Technical/Steering Committees with TerrAfrica/SIP country teams and stakeholder mechanisms (capacity building, partnerships and leveraging investment and knowledge management (e.g. with SLM projects in Kilimanjaro Region, Tanzania and Mainstreaming SLM for recovery of the Uganda Cattle Corridor).

TAMP will develop close collaboration and cooperation with the **Kagera Transboundary Integrated Water Resources Management Project (TIWRM)**, operating under NBI-NELSAP (for data production and sharing; legal and policy harmonization; training and capacity building; watershed studies, investment and management) and with the GEF supported **Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme (LVEMP-II)** which now includes Rwanda and Burundi in addition to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (notably for research and investment). Liaison with the Lake Victoria Basin Commission will assist in establishing effective linkages and coordination with LVEMP-II and GEF supported international waters projects in the Nile and Lake Victoria basins. This collaboration will ensure synergy, coordination and cost effectiveness between the activities of Kagera TAMP (which focus on intersectoral approaches, biodiverse crop and livestock production systems, catchment planning and management to reduce degradation and pressures on forest, wetlands and fragile areas) and, on the other hand, the water resources sector and environment protection activities in the wider Lake Victoria and Nile Basin ecosystems in line with OP's 9, 12 and 13 (wider biodiversity conservation, water quality, wetland management, land resources mapping, catchment afforestation, poverty eradication). Collaborative mechanisms at district, government and regional levels will ensure information sharing among water, land and agriculture sectors and joint actions and investment. Links will be made with other NBI-NELSAP projects for information sharing and capacity building, for example, methods for environmental monitoring in target communities/micro-catchments with the **Nile Transboundary Environmental Action Project (NTEAP)** and supplementary irrigation/water harvesting methods with the **Water Use in Agriculture project**. In turn, TAMP will produce guidance, know-how and capacities for SLaM to feed into skills development by the above programmes in the Kagera basin and wider region.

Close partnership will be established with the Netherlands funded project **CATALIST (Catalyser l'Intensification Agricole Accélérée visant la Stabilité Sociale et environnementale en Afrique Centrale des Grands Lacs)** to enhance food security and environmental impact in the basin (agro-environmental information sharing; natural resources laws and policy harmonization; training/capacity building; agriculture and environment conservation investments). Kagera TAMP will link with the **Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems project (IMCE)** in Rwanda with the **Rehabilitation and sustainable land management project (PRASAB)** in Burundi (3 of the same provinces), for harmonized approaches for community management of watersheds, wetlands and buffer zones to protected areas and restoration of degraded lands, and in the latter for integration of returnees/internally displaced persons. The projects will be mutually supporting. The added value of Kagera TAMP will be transboundary collaboration mechanisms, agro-ecosystem approaches, community conflict resolution, land resources planning and management. In addition to ASARECA, other partner research bodies include the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and African Conservation Tillage (ACT) network on adapting agroforestry and conservation agriculture systems.

E. DISCUSS THE VALUE-ADDED OF GEF INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATED THROUGH INCREMENTAL REASONING :

The threats of land degradation were identified with stakeholders during the PDFB and include intensification of land use; over-exploitation of forests and trees; conversion of pasture/range and wetlands to cropping; habitat and farm fragmentation, among others. Current programmes and investments in the Kagera basin tend to be sectoral and are largely driven by market forces and commodity driven approaches with inadequate attention to effects on natural resources, ecosystems and livelihoods in the medium to long term. If this trend continues, degradation of resources, declining land productivity and loss of ecosystem services will compromise the capacity of the basin to continue to meet the demands of expanding populations and will increase vulnerability to poverty, effects of drought and climate change.

It is increasingly recognized that land degradation processes, their causes and drivers and required interventions to bring about a change towards SLM, is a multi-dimensional problem that requires inter-sectoral and integrated ecosystem management approaches and multi-stakeholder coordination and involvement. The need for effective agriculture - environment collaboration to reach the MDG targets and environmental conventions' goals is also coming to the fore. However, agricultural extension and support is driven by commodities and markets with inadequate attention to sustaining the resource base and there remains a lack of harmonized strategies and operational mechanisms across sectors (land, water, crop, livestock, forest) to support integrated ecosystem management approaches from local to basin levels.

Through the full project, the threats of land degradation, reduced productivity and loss of agro-biodiversity, and their effects on ecosystem function, will be addressed through demonstrating how sustainable land resources and ecosystems management at community, landscape and basin levels can both generate global environmental benefits and meet demands of the expanding population in terms of livelihoods and food security. This will include:

- Cooperation among countries sharing the transboundary Kagera river basin to deal with issues of land degradation and agro-biodiversity loss and their effects on land productivity (nutrient cycling), carbon sequestration, hydrological regime and vulnerability/resilience to climate change (flood control; drought mitigation);
- Increased awareness/understanding in the region, and across Africa through Terrafrica/SIP, of factors affecting land degradation and biodiversity in key agro-ecosystems, their consequences and means to address them, through successful experiences of cross-border collaborative actions to address transboundary issues and provision of an enabling legal, planning and policy environment from local to national level for viable, sustainable, resources management and diversified agro-ecosystems that meet food security, poverty reduction and environmental goals.
- Reversal of land degradation and biodiversity loss, notably agrobiodiversity, catalyzed through increased capacities at all levels including awareness of resources and ecosystem values/potentials, in particular, of vital ecological functions/services, and options/ opportunities for improved management of land resources and agro-ecosystems (SLaM) by the range of stakeholders.
- Demonstrating how SLaM generates livelihood and economic opportunities - reduced costs (road repair, water supply/ quality), diverse market opportunities, improved wellbeing (reduced drudgery and risk of drought/flood/famine) and generating support and commitments at all levels for SLaM implementation at farm, catchment and territorial levels and for district/provincial planning and up scaling across the basin

F. INDICATE RISKS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS, THAT MIGHT PREVENT THE PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) FROM BEING ACHIEVED, AND IF POSSIBLE INCLUDING RISK MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN:

Project sustainability will depend on minimizing/avoiding deleterious impacts of identified risks: Environmental risks (drought, unreliable rains, flood); Human risks (impacts on labour/livelihoods of HIV/AIDS, refugee movements, youth exodus); Agricultural risks (severe crop and livestock pest or disease outbreaks); Economic shocks (market failures, change in prices/exchange rates, shortage of district funds for agriculture/environment sectors); and Political risks (government staff mobility, civil strife, insecurity). These potential risks against the continuity of activities have been minimized through the project design: flexibility; a decentralized, participatory and adaptive management approach; extensive stakeholder consultations from local to basin-wide level; and planned co-ordination mechanisms. Moreover, institutions and partners in the four countries have demonstrated their commitment (active involvement in PDFB; co-funding; project endorsement) to support the adoption of an environmentally sound and socio-economically sustainable

approach to the development of the transboundary agro-ecosystems. Finally, monitoring and demonstration of benefits generated for local people, the resource base and global environment will also contribute to capacity to minimize risks.

G. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:

When identifying the most suitable SLM practices to promote, the national technical teams will draw on R&D results of previous land resources/agricultural management activities and projects in the country and the region ensuring they are economically viable and ensure financial and environmental sustainability. The selected SLM technologies and approaches will then be tested on the ground through pilot interventions at farm and micro-catchment level with Farmer Field Schools and communities in the beneficiary districts to ensure they are cost effective as well as technically and socially appropriate. Through adaptive management approaches and drawing on local knowledge systems and innovations, adapted SLM practices will be developed that suit local conditions and financial capacities that can be readily replicated. Capacity building is an important part of the project at farmer, district and basin levels and cost-effectiveness will be ensured through use of FFS and other approaches that allow cost effective delivery and scaling up, building capacity of local institutions/NGOs, and development of user-friendly information and decision support systems. Monitoring and evaluation, through selection of appropriate indicators and participatory processes, will assess effectiveness and impacts at local level (socioeconomic; environmental), in implementing the SIP and generating global environmental benefits. The process of developing the full project with all actors on the ground (PDF-B) has been instrumental in generating understanding of the added value of GEF funding and has resulted in substantial co-funding commitments by districts, governments and partners and interest in collaborating closely in project implementation.

H. JUSTIFY THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OF GEF AGENCY:

The priorities and mandate of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are set out in its Strategic Framework 2000-2015, two objectives of which specifically address combating land degradation and promoting SLM: Conservation, improvement and sustainable use of natural resources (land, water, forest, fisheries and genetic resources) for food and agriculture; and, Conservation, rehabilitation and development of environments at greatest risk. FAO devotes a significant share of its Programme of work and budget and technical expertise to sustainable agriculture and forestry, natural resources/environmental management, and social and economic development. For effective implementation of Kagera TAMP and the wider TerrAfrica/SIP programme, FAO will be able to draw on its knowledge base, vast experience in addressing transboundary issues and managing complex projects and its diverse technical competence in its headquarters, (sub)regional and country offices, in improving crop and rangeland management strategies and their interactions with highlands and wetlands and across the basin, while taking into account today's policy context and recent advances in science and technology.

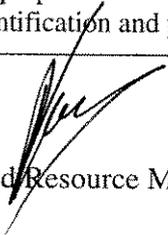
PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

(Please attach the country endorsement letter(s) or regional endorsement letter(s) with this template).

Salvator Ndarbirorere, Adviser, Land Planning Ministry of Environment and Tourism, BURUNDI	Date: 20/10/2006
Suzanna Uwimana Directorate of Environmental Protection, Ministry of Lands Human Resettlement and Environmental Protection, RWANDA	Date: 16/03/2006
A.R.M.S. Rajabu Permanent Secretary Vice President's Office, United Republic of TANZANIA	Date: 16/03/2006
C.M. Kassami Permanent Secretary to the Treasury Ministry of Finance, Planning & Economic Development, UGANDA	Date: 20/03/2006

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation.	
<i>Name & Signature</i> Roberto Samanez Officer-in-Charge Policy Assistance and Resource Mobilization Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Barbara Cooney GEF Agency Coordinator Tel: +3906 5705 5478 Email: Barbara.Cooney@fao.org	 Sally Bunning Project Contact Person
Date: 17 March 2008	Tel: +3906 5705 4442 Email: Sally.Bunning@fao.org