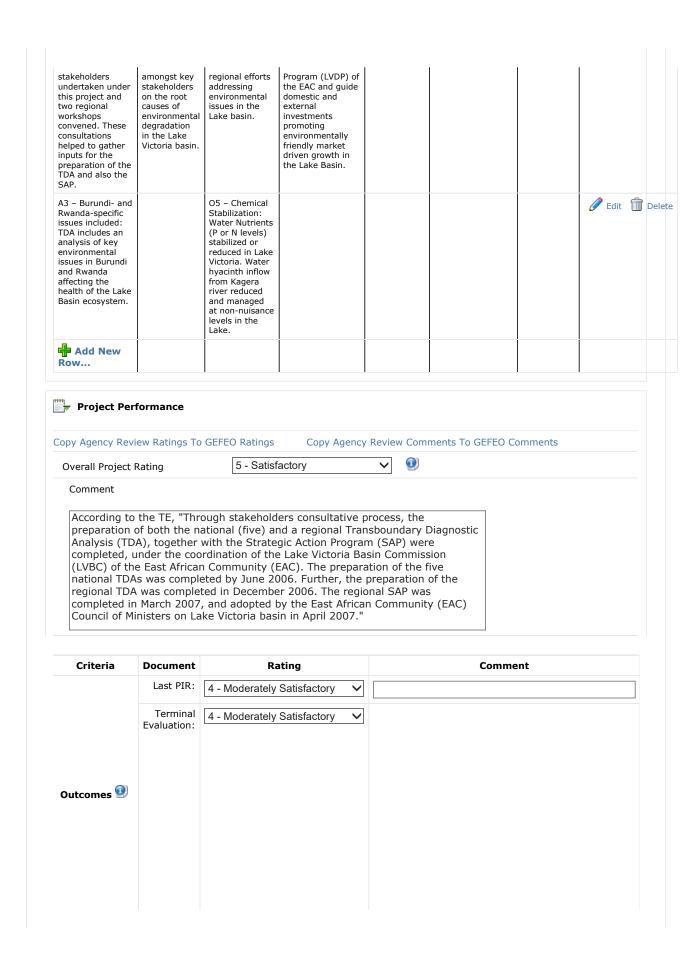
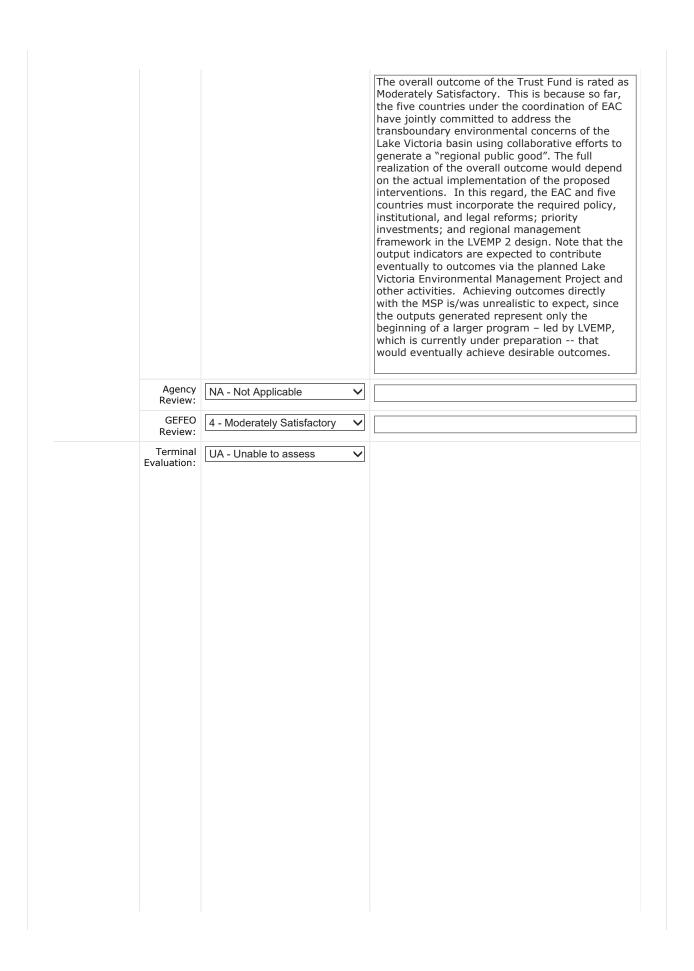
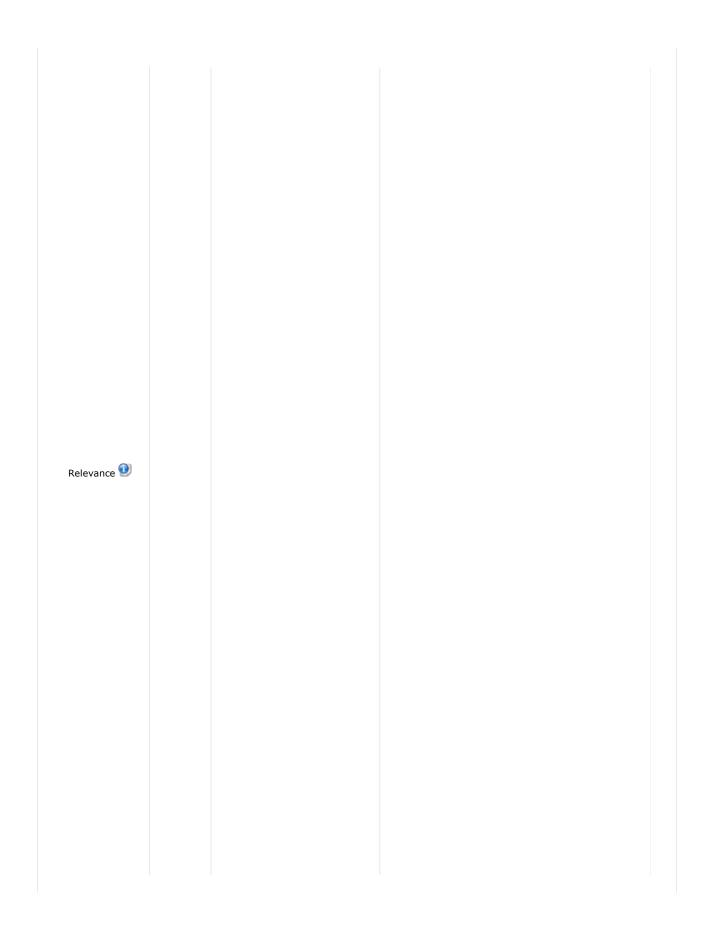


Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Assumptions & Risks	Impact Enablers	Intermediary States	GEB / Impact	
A1 - TDA: A Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of the Lake Victoria Basin was undertaken, including the preparation of survey papers that summarize the existing scientific findings and available data from the first phase of the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP) and other sources (on topics such as fisheries, water hyacinth, biodiversity, phosphorus, toxic substances, persistent chemicals, pesticide residues, blue- green algae, nitrogen, and land	O1 - TDA: TDA analyzed in a cooperative, participatory manner to design a SAP in the Lake Basin including identification of priority interventions in Burundi and Rwanda. The SAP will be used as an input into the design of the follow-on LVEMP2. TDA approved by the Ministerial Committee on Lake Victoria Development Program (CLVDP) and focal points in Burundi and Rwanda. O2 - SAP: A SAP was	O1 - Policy documents approved and improvement in project documentation: Burundi and Rwanda committed to include LVWMP 2 in their next CASs reports (as Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda), consistently with the national development strategies of other Lake Basin countries, which emphasize healthy ecosystems, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth. O2 - Legislation enacted,	A1 - SAP would be endorsed by the Regional Policy Steering Committee (RPSC) and the Ministerial Committee on Lake Victoria Development Program (CLVDP), with appropriate involvement of Rwanda and Burundi. R1 - Lack of consistency in pattern of efforts: The risk is considered to be Moderate (M) because important outputs have been produced, but the question is how these are deepened in terms of development of a more specific, prioritized program of investments, and institutional	IE1 - Regional cooperation and integration mechanisms in place: This GEF grant required involvement of Rwanda and Burundi at a time when these two countries were emerging out of conflict and were not yet associated. Thus, one positive benefit of the activity was that it enhanced regional cooperation and integration. New ground was broken	IS1 - Enhanced quality of TDA and SAP: Although approved, the TDA and SAP's quality could have been improved if the prioritization of interventions was complemented with the analyses of costs-effectiveness, costs-benefits, and expected physical impacts, rather than ranking methodology alone. Given that these are living documents, these analyses could be undertaken during the future revisions.	GEB1 – Enhanced Sustainable economic growth: Following important policy, legislation and standards implemented in EAC, sustainable growth is observed in the Lake Victoria basin, with explicit inclusion of Burundi and Rwanda, as a consequence of SAP and TDA.	€ Edit

use). A Strategic Action/Investment Program (SAP) would also be designed in the Lake basin through the TDA.	identified, addressing of key environmental issues and poverty alleviation by promoting sustainable economic growth. After identification, an SAP was produced and approved by the CLVDP and focal points in Burundi and Rwanda with policy, legal, institutional and investment projects addressing key environmental issues and promoting sustainable economic growth.	regional EAC standards in force: At the regional level, the Protocol on Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria basin was ratified by the EAC Partner States (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) in November 2004. It sets out the framework, and demonstrates regional commitments to sustainable utilization of transboundary resources and addressing environmental concerns in the lake basin. Further, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), established under the Protocol to coordinate development in the basin, became operational in July 2006. Finally, the EAC Partner States have adopted a shared Lake Victoria Development Vision and Strategy, which lists sustainable utilization of natural resources of the basin as one of its five policy areas. O3 - Priority interventions financed under national and regional frameworks. Basin-wide investment proposals developed to attract international financing. Environmentally friendly market-driven economic growth indicators were developed and are being used.	undertakings. The risk is considered low that work along these lines will not proceed since both the countries and IDA are committed to continue their efforts.	as Rwanda and Burundi were brought into discussions with the EAC and Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda on a technical issue of mutual interest. So this activity contributed in some way to strengthening relations among the countries and with the EAC, leading up to the integration of Rwanda and Burundi as full members into the EAC in November 2006.		
c ons: ons with	O3 – Awareness raise: Awareness	O4 - Coordination and synergy established	A2 - TDA and SAP serve as strategic documents for the Lake Victoria			<i>⊘</i> Edit 🛅 D



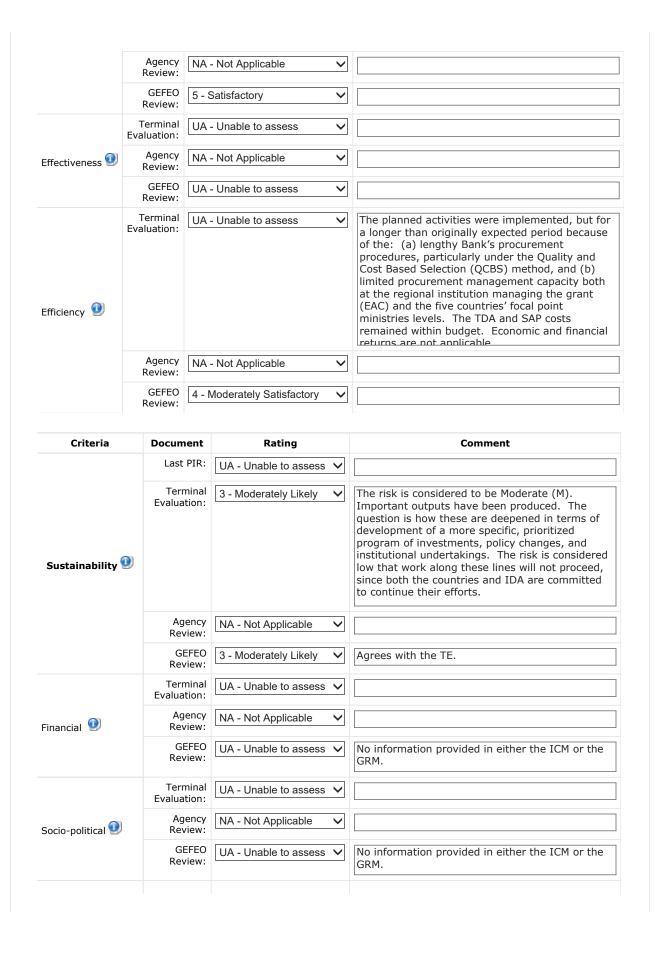


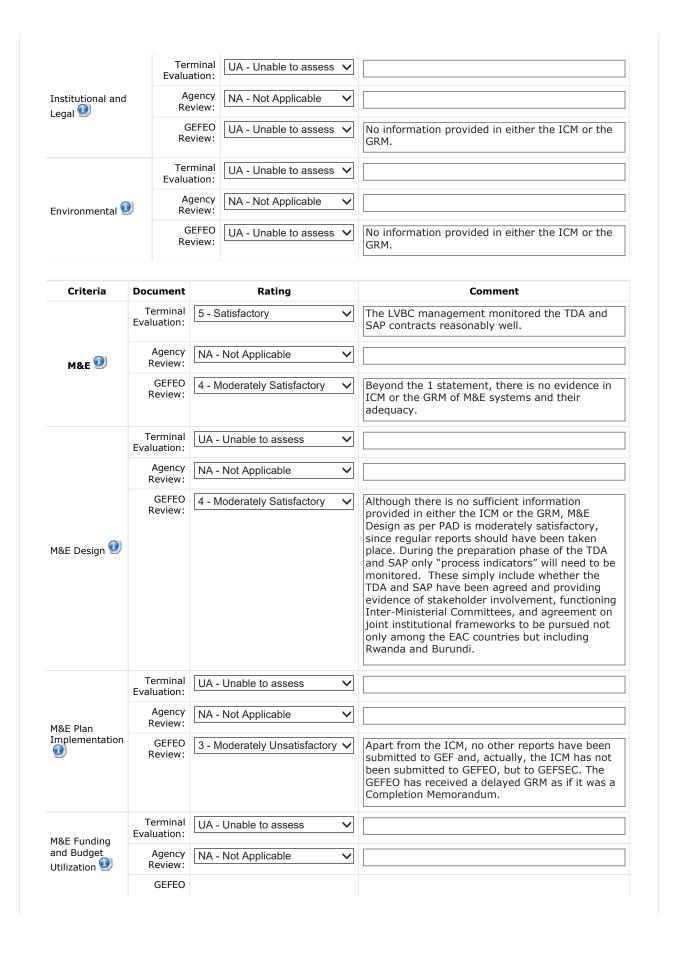


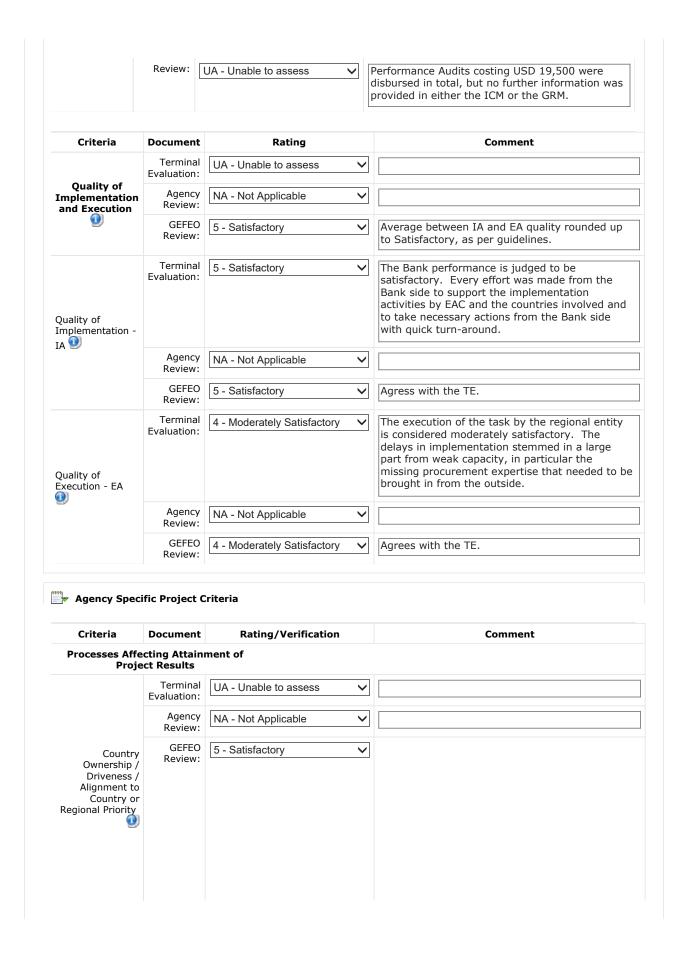
The preparation of the Lake Victoria Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Program (SAP) processes were important globally, that is why these processes have been supported by the GEF in the first place. They were also important regionally, since, for the first time, a basin-wide approach to Lake Victoria management has been taken under which all 5 countries have collaborated and identified the following prioritized key transboundary issues: (i) land, wetland, and forest degradation; (ii) governance, policy, and institutional weakness; (iii) fisheries, habitats and biodiversity loss; (iv) increased lake pollution, atmospheric deposition, and eutrophication; and (v) water balance, water resources management, and climate change problems. In addition, the Japanese PHRD grants have funded six national technical studies (applied research, natural resources interventions, private sector development, monitoring and communications, assessment of spatial planning tool, and institutional arrangements) in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Further, Sida has provided grants to Burundi and Rwanda to develop their national LVEMP 2 components. Finally, the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), with support from the Sida and NORAD, has launched three river basin management projects (Kagera, Mara, and Sio-Malaba-Malakisi rivers), and studied the hydrology of the Kagera basin. The main objective of these projects is to develop basin-wide investment proposals, which will attract financing from other donors.

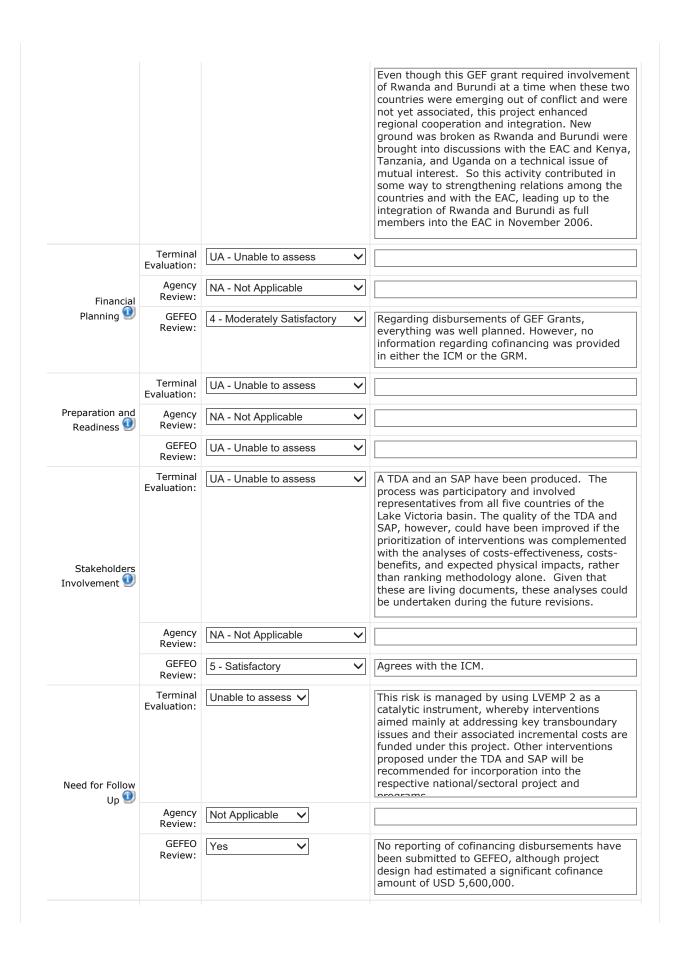
The CASs for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda list support to LVEMP2 as one of their key national priorities. Burundi and Rwanda are also committed to include LVEMP 2 in their next CAS reports. The Trust Fund was consistent with the national development strategies of the five countries, which emphasize healthy ecosystems, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth; and identify degradation of natural resources as a key impediment to achieving these shared results. At a regional level, the Protocol on Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin was ratified by the East African Community Partner States (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) in November 2004. It sets out the framework, and demonstrates regional commitments to sustainable utilization of transboundary resources and addressing environmental concerns in the lake basin. Further, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC), established under the Protocol to coordinate development in the basin, became operational in July 2006. Finally, the EAC Partner States have adopted a shared Lake Victoria Development Vision and Strategy, which lists sustainable utilization of natural resources of the basin as one of its five policy areas.

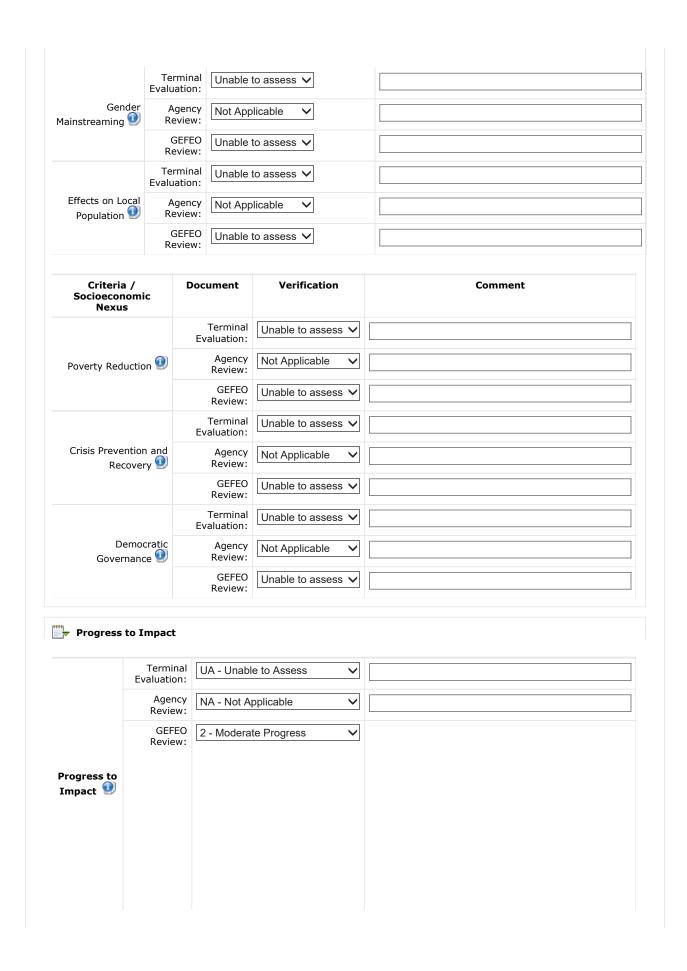
2. Achievement of TF Development Objective Discuss and rate the extent to which the Trust Fund development objectives have been met, with linkage to outcome indicators. This includes



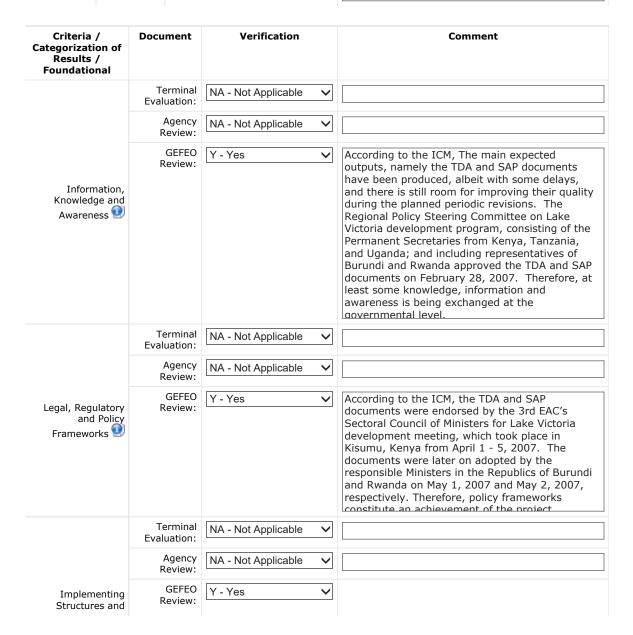


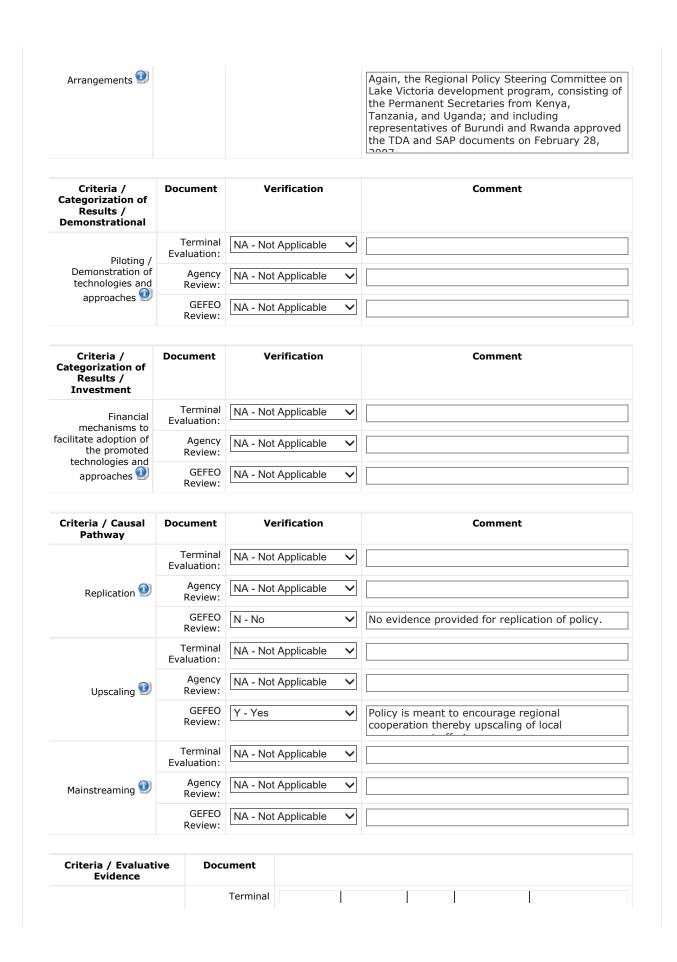






As an important factor of progress that allows for further achievement of GEBs following achievement of Outcomes, it may be noticed that, according to the ICM, this GEF grant required involvement of Rwanda and Burundi at a time when these two countries were emerging out of conflict and were not yet associated. Thus, one positive benefit of the activity was that it enhanced regional cooperation and integration. New ground was broken as Rwanda and Burundi were brought into discussions with the EAC and Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda on a technical issue of mutual interest. So this activity contributed in some way to strengthening relations among the countries and with the EAC, leading up to the integration of Rwanda and Burundi as full members into the EAC in November 2006.





	Evaluation	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
		NA - Not Applicable			Not applicable to the nature of the project.	PEdit Dele
		Add New Row				
	Agency Review	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
Environmental Stress Reduction		NA - Not Applicable				PEdit Tole
Reduction 🕏		Add New Row				
	GEFEO Review	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
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		Add New Row				
	Terminal Evaluation	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
		NA - Not Applicable			Not applicable to the nature of the project.	/ Edit 🛅 Dele
		Add New Row				
	Agency Review	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
Environmental Status Change		NA - Not Applicable				PEdit Dele
Citalige		Add New Row				
	GEFEO Review	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
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		Add New Row				
	Terminal Evaluation	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments	
		Y - Yes	Systemic	Intended	The preparation of the Lake Victoria Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Program (SAP) processes were important globally, that is why these processes have been supported by the GEF in the first place.	PEdit Dele

They were also important regionally, since, for the first time, a basin-wide approach to Lake Victoria management has been taken under which all 5 countries have collaborated and identified the following prioritized key transboundary issues: (i) land, wetland, and forest degradation; (ii) governance, policy, and institutional weakness; (iii) fisheries, habitats and biodiversity loss; (iv) increased lake pollution, atmospheric deposition, and eutrophication; and (v) water balance, water resources management, and climate change problems. In addition, the Japanese PHRD grants have funded six national technical studies (applied research, natural resources interventions, private sector development, monitoring and communications, assessment of spatial planning tool, and institutional arrangements) in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Further, Sida has provided grants to Burundi and Rwanda to develop their national LVEMP 2 components. Finally, the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), with support from the Sida and NORAD, has launched three river basin management projects (Kagera, Mara, and Sio-Malaba-

Socioeconomic Status

Change				Malakisi rivers), and studied the hydrology of the Kagera basin. The main objective of these projects is to develop basin-wide investment proposals, which will attract financing from other donors.	
	Y - Yes	Systemic	Intended	The CASs for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda list support to LVEMP2 as one of their key national priorities. Burundi and Rwanda are also committed to include LVEMP 2 in their next CAS reports. The Trust Fund was consistent with the national development strategies of the five countries, which emphasize healthy ecosystems, poverty reduction, and sustainable economic growth; and identify degradation of natural resources as a key impediment to achieving these shared results. At a regional level, the Protocol on Sustainable Development of the Lake Victoria Basin was ratified by the East African Community Partner States (Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda) in November 2004. It sets out the framework, and demonstrates regional commitments to sustainable utilization of transboundary resources and addressing environmental concerns in the lake Victoria Basin Further,	Delete

	Add New			(LVBC), established under the Protocol to coordinate development in the basin, became operational in July 2006. Finally, the EAC Partner States have adopted a shared Lake Victoria Development Vision and Strategy, which lists sustainable utilization of natural resources of the basin as one of its five policy areas.		
	Row					
Agency Review	Visibility NA - Not	Boundary	Intent	Comments		<u> </u>
	Applicable				Edit	Delete
	Add New Row					
GEFEO Review	Visibility	Boundary	Intent	Comments		
	Y - Yes	Systemic	Intended	The preparation of the Lake Victoria Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Program (SAP) processes were important globally, that is why these processes have been supported by the GEF in the first place. They were also important regionally, since, for the first time, a basin-wide approach to Lake Victoria management has been taken under which all 5 countries have collaborated and identified the following prioritized key transboundary issues: (i) land, wetland, and forest degradation; (ii)	Edit	The Delete

			weakness; (iii) fisheries, habitats and biodiversity loss; (iv) increased lake pollution, atmospheric deposition, and	
			eutrophication; and (v) water balance, water resources management, and climate change problems. In addition, the Japanese PHRD	
			grants have funded six national technical studies (applied research, natural resources interventions,	
			private sector development, monitoring and communications, assessment of spatial planning tool, and institutional arrangements)	
			in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Further, Sida has provided grants to Burundi and Rwanda to develop their	
			actional LVEMP 2 components. Finally, the Nile Equatorial Lakes Subsidiary Action Program (NELSAP), with Support from the Sida and	
			NORAD, has launched three river basin management projects (Kagera, Mara, and Sio-Malaba- Malakisi rivers), and studied the hydrology of the Kagera basin.	
			ragera dasin. The main objective of these projects is to develop basin-wide investment proposals, which will attract financing from other donors.	
Y - Yes	Systemic	Intended	The CASs for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda list support to LVEMP2 as one of their key national	PEdit Delete

priorities.
Burundi and
Rwanda are also
committed to include LVEMP 2
in their next
CAS reports.
The Trust Fund
was consistent with the national
development
strategies of the
five countries,
which emphasize
healthy
ecosystems,
poverty
reduction, and sustainable
economic
growth; and
identify degradation of
natural
resources as a
key impediment
to achieving these shared
results. At a
regional level,
the Protocol on
Sustainable Development of
the Lake Victoria
Basin was
ratified by the
East African Community
Partner States
(Kenya,
Tanzania, and Uganda) in
November 2004.
It sets out the
framework, and
demonstrates regional
commitments to
sustainable
utilization of
transboundary resources and
addressing
environmental
concerns in the lake basin.
Further, the
Lake Victoria
Basin Commission
(LVBC),
established
under the
Protocol to coordinate
development in
the basin,
became
operational in July 2006.
Finally, the EAC
Partner States
have adopted a shared Lake
Victoria
Development
Vision and
Strategy, which lists sustainable
utilization of
natural
resources of the basin as one of
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