



EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES IN EAST AFRICA

(Pre-concept)

PROJECT SUMMARY

PROPOSAL TITLE	A Framework of Nature Based Solutions for Climate Change Resilient Communities
REGION/COUNTRIES	East African Community (EAC)- Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Burundi, Republic of Kenya, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Republic Uganda
PROJECT DESCRIPTION & RATIONALE	<p>The East African Community occupies a land area of 4.96 million square kilometres (95% land and 5% inland water) and an Exclusive Economic Zone of 340,000 km². Of its 267 million citizens more than 78% reside predominantly in rural areas. Agrarian activities contribute between 24 and 44% of GDP in the EAC Partner States. It also encompasses a sizeable portion of the Western Indian Ocean and Atlantic Sea through the territorial waters of Kenya and Tanzania and Republic of the Democratic of Congo respectively. The region is highly diverse and extremely rich in natural resources, including grasslands, forests, rivers, wetlands, deltas, ocean, great lakes, and wildlife. These natural resources drive national and regional economic development, through agriculture, fisheries and pastoralism, forestry, wildlife tourism, hydroelectricity and many other goods and services.</p> <p>The seven countries of the East African Community, the republics of Burundi, Democratic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania are following steep development trajectories with fast growing economies combined with rapid population growth as they venture towards the status of middle-income countries. The region depends heavily on natural resources to satisfy basic needs of its citizens as well as to sustain economic development. As a result, development in the region is placing unprecedented pressure on natural resources, leading to depletion of resources, decline in ecosystem function and loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>The natural environment is under a combination of pressures,</p>

	<p>including a rapidly growing demand for goods and services combined with the growing threat of climate change, with increased seasonal climatic variability, rising temperatures, erratic rainfall regular flooding, degraded natural habitats, and species reductions. As nature is eroded, so too is economic growth and stability, with a corresponding loss of resilience and exposure to new risks, particularly in rural communities, with livelihoods at risk from the depletion of natural capital. Indeed, in all East African countries, the livelihoods and socio-economic development of communities in both rural and urban areas often depends, sometimes heavily, on the use of wild fauna and flora resources, and so the loss or ill management of natural resources directly and indirectly affects the livelihoods of East Africa's people.</p> <p>EAC Partner States collectively have a range of experiences in integrated landscape and seascape management, working to build up the policy frameworks and the implementation capacity for investments into 'green economy' and 'blue economy' initiatives. There are several initiatives at sub-national level on forest landscape restoration, rangelands restoration, sustainable agriculture, sustainable fisheries, mariculture and aquaculture, integrated watershed management, wetland restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction and community based natural resources management.</p>
<p>PROJECT OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>The programme is seeking to implement solutions that will overcome the barriers, as described above, and ensure there is sustainable climate-resilient development, valuing and using nature-based solutions to address societal challenges as well as contribute to strengthened natural resilience in East Africa to future shocks and crises.</p> <p>The programme objective will be achieved through four interrelated components that address the key barriers that threaten societal benefits from effective restoration, management, and protection of natural assets.</p> <p>In line with the East African Community (EAC) 6th Development Strategy (2021/22– 2025/26), the programme will dedicate support at the institutional, landscape and community levels and through knowledge platforms to enable the scaling-up of effective NbS interventions and enhance nature-facilitated recovery from the pandemic, utilising EAC post-pandemic recovery plans. The programme framework is divided into four core components, as follows:</p> <p>Component 1: Resilient Institutions Component 2: Resilient Landscapes and Seascapes Component 3: Resilient Communities Component 4: Knowledge Management</p>
<p>IMPLEMENTING/ EXECUTING INSTITUTION</p>	<p>East African Community (EAC) Secretariat, Department of Environment and Natural Resources PO Box 1096 Arusha, Tanzania Email: kleonidas@eachg.org ; eac@eachg.org</p>

PRESENTED TO	
IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	5 years
BUDGET	USD 100 Million

Description of Programme Components

Component 1: Resilient Institutions

In summary, Component One is focused on resilience from an institutional context, providing an enabling framework for successful NbS interventions, allowing the EAC to effectively support Partner States across dedicated land and seascapes and target communities therein. Component one comprises the following outputs:

Output 1.1: NbS guidelines and toolkits developed as a framework for ecosystem restoration, sustainable management, and enhanced protection across the EAC region.

Output 1.2: Creation of regional ‘nature economy’ for enhancing the competitiveness and capacity of nature-friendly SMEs in the EAC region, divided into ‘green economy’ (terrestrial) and ‘blue economy’ (marine);

Output 1.3: Conservation and sustainable management for the successful development of four key productive sectors that can utilise NbS, (sustainable tourism, agriculture, natural forestry and fisheries and mariculture);

Output 1.4: Public awareness and communications campaign for sustainable, high-value, nature-friendly productive sectors through community pilot activities.

Output 1.1: NbS guidelines and toolkits developed for enhancing the competitiveness and capacity of nature-friendly SMEs in the EAC region.

Output 1.2: Creation of nature-friendly ec0- tourism;

Output 1.3: Conservation and sustainable management of wildlife economy initiatives within the EAC region including implementation of EAC regional strategy to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products;

Output 1.4: Piloting climate change friendly and sustainable agriculture and fisheries value chains in the EAC Region;

Output 1.5: Public awareness and communications campaign for sustainable, high-value, nature-friendly productive sectors through community pilot activities.

Under Output 1.1. guidelines for the implementation of NbS across the categories—restoration, sustainable management, and protection—will be developed and endorsed across EAC productive sectors (marine and terrestrial) and linked to national and subnational policies where possible. Implementation guidelines will be adopted for validated Nature-based Solutions to ecosystem restoration, sustainable management, and enhanced protection on land and in the sea. In addition, an overarching toolkit will be developed for use in NbS interventions across East Africa, to support replication, scaling up and best practice. These will be communicated and promoted in terms of means of application in national and sub national policies and strategies.

Under Output 1.2, the focus will be in a framework of guidelines and an advisory toolkit for the competitiveness of SMEs and community-based organisations (CBOs) developed

under a ‘nature economy’ framework and adhering to the guidelines¹ of successful NbS. This focus on SMEs is part of the wider EAC development strategy, facilitating a rollout of SMEs that can support effective NbS intervention through ecologically, sustainable, socially beneficial, and economically profitable enterprises. Definition of the types of SMEs and how these can be promoted will be given on the guidelines, with a toolkit for effective implementation, based on best practices. Given the differences in contexts, the framework will be divided into ‘green economy’ and ‘blue economy’.

Output 1.3 will focus on and market research for the successful development of four key productive sectors that can utilise NbS, namely *sustainable* tourism, agriculture, natural forestry, fisheries, and mariculture. The aim under these outputs being to provide the regional framework for effective investment in and support to these important productive sectors. The focus will be on identifying nature friendly business opportunities in these sectors, to be able to develop climate change friendly and sustainable tourism, forestry, agriculture, fisheries, and mariculture value chains in the EAC.

Under Output 1.4 increased public awareness of the costs of ecosystem degradation, benefits of restoration and conservation, and opportunities for scalable NbS will be made possible through a targeted EAC-wide campaign, with a special focus on sustainable tourism, agriculture, natural forestry and fisheries and mariculture.

Component 2: Resilient Landscapes and Seascapes

In summary, the focus of Component Two is to ensure that NbS interventions will be made possible at the landscape and seascape level through focus on three selected landscapes and seascapes across East Africa, implemented through specific implementation activities at the land/seascape level, financed through the creation and implementation of a dedicated financing facility that will divest a combination of grants and investment finance into the land/seascapes through funded support to certain nature-friendly productive sectors.

A landscape approach allows the productive sectors addressed under component one to receive a more targeted level of support. The three landscapes/seascapes are as follows:

Programme Landscapes and Seascapes

No.	Habitat/Ecosystem	Landscape / Seascape Type	NbS Categories
1	Nyungwe-Kibira Afromontane and Rweru-Mugesera wetlands landscape	Savannah-woodland (west) and wetlands/lakelands (east)	Restore, Manage, Protect
2	Virunga and Queen Elisabeth Parks	Albertine Valley	Restore, Manage, Protect
3	Kidepo savannah landscape	Savannah / savannah woodland	Restore, Manage, Protect
4	Kwale-Tanga-Pemba Seascape	Tropical maritime: mangroves, coral reefs, seagrass	Restore, Manage, Protect

¹ See www.nbsguidelines.info and Seddon, N., Smith, A., et al (2021) ‘Getting the message right on nature-based solutions to climate change’ <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/gcb.15513>.

Component Two also addresses the financial sustainability of NbS in the EAC, drawing EAC Partner States closer to self-reliance through effective financial and business-based interventions by setting up a dedicated NbS Innovation Investment Fund. The fund will support restoration, protection and sustainable utilisation activities. It will enable green infrastructure investments in the three target landscapes as part of the investment fund, each with a specific window per landscape/seascape. Component Two is focused on creating the resilience necessary for NbS in the three selected landscapes. The work will utilise economic valuations², ecosystem investment analysis and market research to catalyse the market conditions for NbS across the different thematic areas. Regional and national investment partnerships will be catalysed, including public-private partnerships, with a view to developing public-private-community partnerships for specific landscape level interventions for target SMEs thereafter, under Component Three.

Component Two thus comprises the following outputs:

Output 2.1: An EAC Innovation Conservation and Protection Fund will be set up and capitalised, bringing together funders in a fund-raising roundtable.

Output 2.2: Environmental scanning and mapping of areas in the three landscapes and seascapes to determine the level of restoration, protection and conservation required, based on criteria

Output 2.3: Dedicated grant funding to selected protection, restoration and conservation projects in six Partner States within three targeted land/seascapes;

Output 2.4: Landscape coordination mechanisms in place to manage investments; soft work??and

Output 2.5: EAC implementation of elements of the regional strategy to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products at the landscape level.

Component two thus comprises the following outputs:

Output 2.1: Environmental Scan and Mapping of areas in the 3 landscapes and seascapes to determine the level of restoration, protection, and rehabilitation required;

Output 2.2: Water bodies (lakes, rivers, and oceans), wetlands and water catchment areas protected through planting of economical value trees (bamboo, macadamia, cashnuts, avocado...) in the 3 selected landscapes and seascapes;

Output 2.5: Restoration of degraded forests and agroforest practices at community level in place;

In further detail, Output 2.1, partners (corporate, philanthropic, and public) will be sought for investment into a nascent EAC NbS Innovation Investment Fund, built around focused investment under NbS categories, guidelines and standards³. The fund will be accessed through four windows (two 'green economy' landscape windows, one 'blue economy' investment window and a dedicated market-based window for SME and CBO investment as detailed in Component Three). In each landscape, investments will be a combination of grants and investments. Grants will be provided through the fund to

² This process should link with existing and ongoing economic valuation work in these land/seascapes e.g. the work done by 'Environmental Incentives' targeting these same landscapes and WWF wildlife economy studies, both also funded by USAID.

³ As developed by IUCN and others, such as the University of Oxford and incorporated by the EAC into existing policy.

support NbS utilisation in key locations along the lines of restoration, protection and sustainable utilisation, relevant to the particular land/seascape and local priorities.

Under Output 2.2, the development of criteria based on NbS standards and guidelines, and local conditions and priorities will enable the selection and mapping of the three land and seascapes in terms of potential areas to provide grant support through the new fund. The funding will be linked to the three NbS categories, namely protection, restoration and sustainable utilisation. Areas of focus will therefore likely include, amongst others: enhanced protection through greater support to parks, reserves and protected area buffer zones and corridors (terrestrial, riverine, lakeshore and marine) or initiatives to tackle illegal wildlife and timber trade; restoration of water bodies (lakes, rivers and ocean habitats), rewilding of natural forest areas or savannah ecosystems, restoration of reefs, restoration of degraded forest using agroforestry, restoration through use of green infrastructure; or sustainable management, such as wetlands and water catchment areas better managed through planting of economically valuable trees, like bamboo, macadamia, cashew, avocado etc., where such interventions are assessed as nature-positive, or improved management of wild fauna species, or support to sustainable mariculture, or focused payment for ecosystems initiatives where provision of ecosystem services can be effectively managed and monetised.

Under Output 2.3, secured funding and agreed criteria will enable key protection, restoration and conservation themed investments across all six EAC Partner States within the three target landscapes and seascape. Each landscape will receive the same level of funding, through the three landscape windows to ensure equitable distribution amongst Partner States. Investments will be based on the criteria identified and notably a stakeholder engagement process. Interventions should be based on guidelines and market value work developed in Component One, build on use of toolkits, and each intervention will require stakeholder engagement and buy in, inclusion of diverse groups and genders, follow risk assessments, show they are an effective fit with EAC and international NbS standards and guidelines, are assessed as viable economically and ecologically, with ensured sustainability, and address 'do no harm' standards and wider safeguarding requirements.

Landscape coordination mechanisms will be set up under Output 2.4 to conduct land use planning and strategic environmental assessments and to monitor responsive NbS actions. The capacity building support under this output will include interventions such as land use planning support to integrate corridors and dispersal areas as conservation zones, landscape management and restoration through LDN supportive techniques, trainings around tackling restoration, water resources management and eco-hydrological functions, managing soil erosion, and tackling ecosystem DRR.

Wildlife economies feature as a mechanism for tackling poaching and illegal trade, which is a priority for the EAC, for which there is a dedicated strategy⁴ and tourism is a sector which the EAC is seeking domestic, regional and international investment, particularly after the worst of the coronavirus pandemic has passed. Output 2.5 will focus specifically on implementing the regional strategy to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products with dedicated support to aspects of that regional strategy, notably the community engagement elements. These will be linked into efforts elsewhere in this component to boost sustainable nature economies and reduce activities which have a detrimental effect on wildlife. Notably, the anti-poaching/trafficking interventions will only be linked to the three land and seascapes to ensure relevance to those areas and their needs.

Component 3: Resilient Communities

⁴ The EAC's regional strategy to combat poaching and illegal trafficking of wildlife and wildlife products.

Scaling NbS for integrated landscape and seascape management means going from localised demonstration sites to impact across much larger landscapes. The premise under Component Three will be to build on broader NbS investments made under Component Two to create a small-medium enterprise (SME) funding window to support and create resilient value chains and markets at the community level, within the three-target land and seascapes, initiatives that are viable as private companies but also rooted at the community level leading to restored, sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems.

The EAC development strategy takes the involvement of communities seriously and this component will form part of EAC efforts to mainstream community development into EAC macroeconomic activities. Through the transboundary approach of interventions in three landscapes and seascapes, it will also count as part of EAC strategic efforts to empowering border communities through modernization of locally shared markets. Interventions will be focused on ensuring inclusive growth and an effective balance of men, women and young people in SMEs and CBOs targeted.

Further, ‘small and medium enterprises are the bedrock of the world’s economy, representing an estimated 95% of private sector companies. In sub-Saharan Africa, micro and small enterprises employ almost 80% of the workforce⁵. SMEs are an essential part of the current EAC workforce—as well as key to the future for ‘green’ and ‘blue’ economies in the region.

Sustainable production, the promotion of different products and green commodities for example that can attract sustainable land management practices, sustainable use of water resources. Horticulture, agriculture, agroecology, pastoralism, fisheries, mariculture, natural forestry and eco-tourism are all potential sectors for SME innovation, where sustainable and as appropriate per landscape. Nature-friendly SMEs, new and existing, may thus include a combination of different factions within a landscape or seascape: for example, adoption of agro-forestry on croplands, soil stabilisation practices on slopes, riverbank protection using a diversified economically viable species, woodland restoration in upper catchments, coral reef restoration, sustainable fisheries and biodiversity conservation in deltas and wetlands.

Component Three will provide financial and technical support to public-private-community partnerships, CBOs and SMEs operating at the landscape level in the three land/seascapes. It will fund market-based interventions conducive for the growth of sustainable productive nature economies, which will be funded through a dedicated window of the NbS Innovation Investment Fund developed under Component Two, tackling green and blue economy interventions at community level. Component Three thus comprises the following outputs:

Output 3.1: Mapping & identification of SMEs involved in nature friendly productive sectors in selected target land/seascapes under dedicated SME funding window; ok

Output 3.2: Community level SMEs investments in ‘green’ and ‘blue’ economies in the region established;

Output 3.3: Capacity development for those SMEs in the target land/seascapes;

Output 3.4: Piloting community-based projects for landscapes management in the three-target land/seascapes.

Output 3.1: Mapping & Identification of SMEs involved in landscapes restoration and in terracing and soil erosion control in target landscapes; covered

Output 3.2: Capacity development for those SMEs in target landscapes; covered

⁵ East African Community. EAC COVID-19 Tourism Recovery Plan 2020/21-2022/2.

- Output 3.3:** Piloting SMEs in the three target landscapes/seascapes;
- Output 3.4:** Piloting a **specialist NbS innovation fund and bring together** Funders in a fund raising roundtable;
- Output 3.5:** Criteria put in place for community level SMEs investments through financing of successful SMEs through innovation fund; and
- Output 3.6:** Pilot community-based projects for landscapes management to be supported by the NbS Innovation Fund. Covered

Under Output 3.1, mapping & identification of SMEs involved nature friendly⁶ productive sectors in selected target land/seascapes will take place. An EAC NbS Innovation Investment Fund SME window will be utilised to provide seed money to catalyse NbS financing solutions (to likely include grants, equity, blended finance, SME investments into NbS initiatives, additionally potentially the provision of grant funds for village banking, community conservation funds, micro-credit etc).

Criteria will be developed under Output 3.2. to scale-up Nature-based Solutions, with a focus on community-based restoration actions in production landscapes, payments for ecosystem services, sustainable utilisation (such as of wildlife) and protection work, such as tackling poaching and illegal wildlife trade, and ecotourism (in all cases, applying the NbS Standards). Areas of support may include private sector led supply chains such as vegetables, horticulture, tea or coffee, sustainable natural forestry, sustainable fisheries or other value chains which are priority across EAC and viable in the selected land/seascapes. Value chains supported under the planning process will need to meet NbS criteria, guidelines and standards, linked to landscapes; ensuring social and environmental impacts are reduced. The fund will require the creation of targeted SMEs which will operate under certain NbS thematic areas and in landscapes and seascapes that can show a positive impact for NbS. SMEs will be funded on a pilot basis with a view to developing the innovation fund further for greater self-reliance. Private enterprise, with community roots and public support is a critical part of the philosophy of the approach.

Output 3.3 brings capacity building to the community level, to the selected SMEs and partner organisations operating at the community level in the target landscapes. Capacity development will work to enhance resilience to environment sector challenges. The premise is that local communities have stronger capacity to implement validated NbS. Through trainings and courses, community institutions supporting NbS SME initiatives will be strengthened to develop natural resource governance agreements and coordinate their implementation in support of restoration, conservation management or protection actions. Further, business training will be provided to restoration-focused value chains strengthened and benefits to communities realized. Business plans will be developed and implemented for target restoration actions and conservation and associated value chains with emphasis on green jobs and economic inclusivity—for example growing of trees, such as bamboo, macadamia, shea, fruit trees and so on⁷. Specialist hardwood forestry initiatives may also be supported where sustainability can be proven in natural forest environments.

Output 3.4 is targeted at the rollout of successful, training SMEs in key landscapes. Public-private-community partnerships in the form of SMEs will be demonstrated, funded

⁶ Based on NbS standards and guidelines. Could include individuals/groups already involved in, e.g. landscape restoration such as in terracing and soil erosion control or, e.g. those engaged in sustainable coral reef restoration.

⁷ Critically, these non-native species would need to be managed as part of a broader programme for them to have positive biodiversity value as they could have a negative value if monocultures of these species were to displace native species or habitats.

through the NbS Innovation Investment Fund. The community-level demonstration sites will be selected from within the three landscapes/seascape.

Component 4: Knowledge Management

The fourth component is centred around knowledge management, to be able to coordinate and enhance technical inputs through the creation of an NbS knowledge management hub, to carry out mapping at regional and landscape levels, for effective research and modelling and for monitoring, evaluation and learning purposes—including of the programme itself. Component Four comprises four outputs:

Output 4.1: NbS knowledge management hub set up by the EAC Secretariat;

Output 4.2: NbS research and modelling set up championed, with mapping system.

Output 4.3: Research and modelling implemented, linked through the hub, with experts.

Output 4.4: Monitoring, evaluation and learning ongoing; and

Output 4.5: Skills on negotiations of multilateral agreements increased.

Output 4.5: Institutional strengthening

Output 4.1: NbS knowledge management hub in the EAC region;

Output 4.2: NbS research and modelling championed;

Output 4.3: A proven knowledgeable and experienced expert hired and based at EAC Secretariat for sustainability and continuity purposes;

Output 4.4: Monitoring, evaluation and learning; and

Output 4.5: Skills on negotiations of multilateral agreements increased.

In more detail, through Output 4.1. a knowledge management hub will be set up by the EAC Secretariat as a knowledge repository for all NbS related work and thinking in East Africa—as well as of international best practice. Through this hub, the EAC will be better able to serve its Partner states as a knowledge leader on NbS and provide advice on technical issues. The hub, as with other related initiatives under previous components, will allow the EAC to consolidate thinking under one unit—however, as with other initiatives, close collaboration with working groups and the institutions of the EAC will be maintained. The hub will provide information services and policy knowledge products as well as GIS mapping services, research capacity and monitoring oversight. Through the work of the hub, regional knowledge networks will be established to address key information and capacity gaps. These may include a regional rangeland restoration hub, an agroecology platform and means to coordinate EAC support to AFR100, the Delta Alliance Africa Knowledge Network etc. Further, through the knowledge hub, regional and transboundary institutions for coordinating ecosystem restoration, including information services, will be strengthened. An early warning system, providing flooding forecasting will be set up. The hub will have cross-East Africa capacity. It is expected to inform decision making and inform policies, to link to networks like the regional water resources monitoring networks and to provide water and ecosystem accounting and natural capital accounting for the EAC, linked to ongoing work elsewhere in the region. The hub will link to a range of research partners national and regional, as well as international academic institutions. The hub will also feedback at the community level.

Under Output 4.2., through the hub, a mapping system will be put in place⁸. This will allow for mapping and identification of demonstration sites for NbS actions under restoration, conservation and protection themes, likely at least one site per EAC country. Mapping will take place based on an agreed criterion by stakeholders, considering the

⁸ This will build on existing mapping tools and portals, particularly the EAC Ecological Mapping and Monitoring Tool currently under development for the priority transboundary landscapes with support from the EAC / IUCN CONNECT and IUCN / EAC BIOPAMA programmes. Details available from IUCN through the Ecological Mapping and Monitoring Tool – part of the EAC BIOPAMA workplan for 2020-2023.

NbS principles. It is expected to include GIS, imagery and data-led mapping, land use and land cover change. Mapping will include all aspects of regional mapping of critical ecosystems, degradation and DRR, equipped with tools and layering of interlinked data resources to assist the region to jointly plan and manage these resources. Work is expected to link to ongoing regional initiatives, such as the IUCN BIOPAMA Regional Observatories and the RCMRD⁹ and be championed regionally.

Output 4.3. is focused on dedicated research and modelling—linked through the hub. A proven knowledgeable and experienced NbS knowledge management expert hired, based at EAC Secretariat for sustainability and continuity purposes. All related to NbS, under the restoration, conservation/management and protection categories, research will address key questions and data requirements for successful NbS interventions. Initially, a regional ecosystem risk assessment will be conducted, incorporating the IUCN Red List¹⁰. Thereafter research and modelling will be built around sectors, such as wildlife or forestry or integrated water resources management and catchment modelling—incorporating models for water allocation and water balance modelling. NbS research and modelling may also include the study of sustainable farm- and rangeland management (e.g. water allocation plans, conservation farming, protection of riverbanks, rotational grazing schemes, strategic establishment/rehabilitation of water points outside critical areas, introduction of climate-resilient crop varieties and cattle breeds). Work will also be linked to ongoing research and modelling within the EAC (notably through the Regional Biodiversity Strategy), with the region generally and through partner projects and academic institutions. Links will be made with donor projects like CONNECT, such as through ecological futures studies under WWF and IUCN. Valuation work is also anticipated, such as wildlife economy studies and modelling—especially in light of the loss of tourism income due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Output 4.4. will attend to ongoing programme monitoring, evaluation and learning, on NbS, on the Innovation Investment Fund, feeding back into the knowledge hub and donor and investor partners, as well as monitoring the process of the programme itself—taking an adaptive management approach.

Output 4.5 will allow for capacity building amongst EAC staff in the future negotiation of multilateral agreements and business and investment negotiations in the productive sectors directorate, allowing for staff to receive negotiation and technical skills training to be able to ensure future investments and sustainable and in fitting with NbS guidelines and standard.

⁹ <https://www.rcmrd.org/about-us/about-rcmrd>

¹⁰ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/ecosystem-management/our-work/red-list-ecosystems>