

REF: KNP 16/1/2 Cooperative Agreement



SUBMISSION TO THE PORFOLIO COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

NOVEMBER 2018
Parliament, Cape Town

TITLE OF SUBMISSION:

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Cooperative Agreement: Cooperative Agreement for the South African Region of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) and Conservation Area

1. PURPOSE

To provide an overview of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Cooperative Agreement (GLTFCA) as key instrument for the regularisation of the KNP western boundary conservation areas, and in support of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area outcomes and reform process.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Problem Statement

In the early nineties and early 2000, fences were dropped between the Kruger National Park (KNP) and adjacent ¹protected areas and ²conservation areas in support of improved ecological services that straddle these areas (including integrated management of catchment services and migration of wildlife along historical migration corridors), to promote compatible land use development and to advance the expansion of the conservation estate, including the associated socio-economic outcomes. An Agreement was signed in 1996 with the Associated Private Nature Reserves (APNR), and a Technical Collaboration Agreement was signed with the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) for protected and conservation areas (Letaba Ranch and Makuya

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1 – Formal protected areas, declared through Provincial legislation or through NEMPAA (Act 57 of 2003). 2 – Areas not formally declared and zoned as agricultural land use, but managed as a reserve.

Nature Reserve) open to the KNP. However, no further Agreements were signed with other protected and conservation areas with which fences were dropped, and this retrospective situation needs to be corrected as part of the KNP regularisation process (Figure 1).

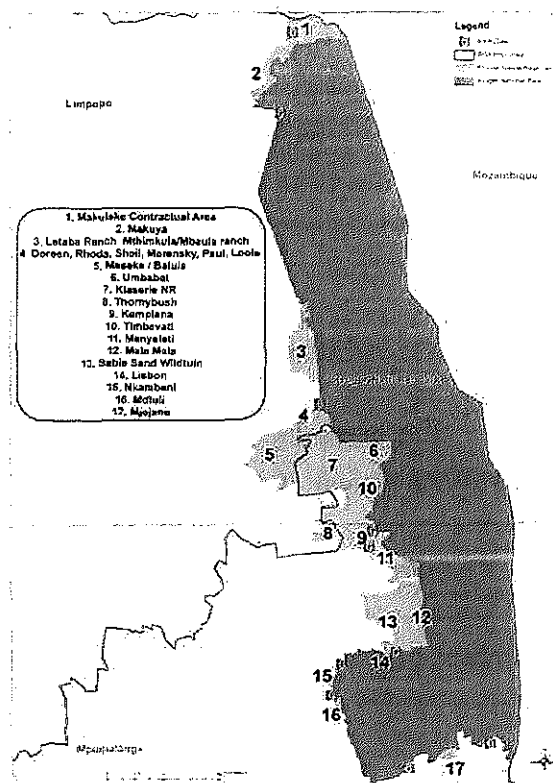


Figure 1. KNP western boundary areas that are currently being regularised, and which could form party to the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement, should they meet the requirements.

Conservation partners in the Greater Kruger system parties furthermore did not keep abreast of the new environmental legislation which was gazetted in the 2000's (especially NEMPAA 57 of 2003 and the subsequent Norms and Standards), and as result, conservation and protected areas were not regularised in accordance to the legislative framework. Fences were historically dropped without the establishment of an overarching Greater Kruger Strategic Management Framework and consistent "best practice guidelines", in support of shared and non-conflicting conservation and socio-economic outcomes.

Several of the protected and conservation areas open to the KNP are still zoned as agricultural land, straddles both Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces, fall within more than one local municipality, and falls within the international food and mouth disease (FMD) red line. These conservation and protected areas are regulated by the Provincial Conservation authorities, the Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency (MTPA) and LEDET, further complicating management between the three conservation entities (SANParks, MTPA and LEDET) as result of the inconsistent implementation of concurrent mandates within the open Greater Kruger landscape.

The KNP is further embedded within a broader institutional transboundary landscape mechanism. The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park Treaty (GLTP Treaty) was signed in 2002 between South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and provides for the establishment of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) through the inclusion of private, community and state owned areas on the western boundary of the KNP (Addendum A, Figure 1). The GLTFCA encompasses a landscape-scale conservation initiative that straddles international boundaries in southern Africa. At its core, it includes the Kruger National Park in South Africa, Limpopo National Park in Mozambique, Gonarezhou National Park in Zimbabwe and a number of contiguous surrounding private, state and communally-owned formal and informal conservation compatible areas that form part of a vast open system. It secures critical species and ecosystems, and enables vital ecological functions to continue at a broad landscape level. The GLTFCA is a major local and international economic driver that integrates a number of development approaches, contributes significantly to national GDPs and drives foreign exchange earnings. However, the GLTFCA process until recent was limited to strategic engagement between the countries especially with regard to safety and security matters. The GLTFCA reform process was operationalised only in the past three years on the western boundary of KNP, discussing the principles and requirements for inclusion as GLTFCA areas.

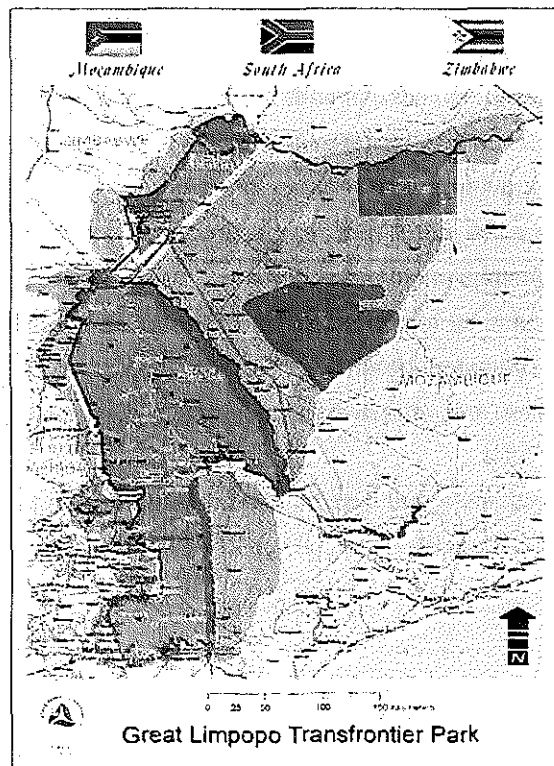


Figure 2. The GLTP Treaty (2002) resulted in the establishment of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (green), with the further expansion of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Areas (GLTFCA) being guided through the GLTFCA reform process (areas shown in the shaded colour).

In 2010 the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) agreed that by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape. The Global Environmental Facility Protected Area Programme (GEF PA), funded through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), identified key interventions necessary to support this commitment, with South Africa being one of the countries participating in this programme. The Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) is the implementing agent of this programme, facilitated by SANParks and Provincial Conservation authorities within five nodes within South Africa, including the Greater Kruger area. A key focus of this programme is to expand the conservation estate, regularise protected areas, to implement the National Buffer Zone Strategy (2012) surrounding National Parks (including TFCA arrangements), and to improve socio-economic outcomes and financial sustainability of the protected area system (detailed project document available).

In 2015 SANParks-KNP initiated the process to regularise the KNP and the Greater Kruger western boundary "buffer"/"retrospective situation", through the support of the GEF PA programme and Greater Kruger protected area and conservation partners to (Addenda B and C) in order to:

- Develop a shared understanding and Vision for the Greater Kruger Protected Area;
- Enhance collaboration between conservation partners and capitalise on synergies;
- Secure functional landscapes, unlock sustainable benefits, and grow local and regional economies through improved PA management;
- Develop consistent "best practice guidelines" for the Greater Kruger Protected Area network;
- Identify areas where interventions might be required to achieve common goals;
- Highlight areas of socio-economic opportunities and risks to be prioritised in the protected area management (reserve and protected area network level);
- Identify the most appropriate and effective co-operative/management agreements to leverage opportunities and mitigate risks;
- Inform integrated land use planning and land management options in the broader area, based on the economic value of the conservation land.

2.2 Concept framework

A systematic and broad consultation process has been followed over the past three years to gain a better understanding of the institutional arrangements, legal framework, challenges, risks and opportunities, to better inform the development of an overarching Cooperative Agreement between KNP and the open and adjacent protected and conservation areas within the GLTFCA footprint.

An initial concept framework was developed in consultation with DEA, the MTPA, LEDET and western boundary partners to guide the regularisation process, to present key considerations to guide the development and/or review of Agreements for areas open to the KNP (Addendum D). The Concept

framework incorporated several aspects, such as reviewing existing Agreement, determining the Vision and “desired outcomes” within the Greater Kruger landscape, address the legislative requirements, develop intervention to be responsive to emerging drivers e.g. safety and security threats, climate change, socio-economic drivers, and unlocking mechanisms in support of international/transboundary arrangements.

Subsequently a road map and guiding principles were developed to inform the status quo of the Greater Kruger conservation estate, interventions and institutional arrangements to deal with the retrospective situation, as well as to guide future arrangements for new areas to be included within the Greater Kruger conservation area footprint. This approach considered environmental, socio-economic, security and land use aspects. The processes reviewed the retrospective situation of dropping fences, lessons learnt through it, hence guiding corrective actions and undoubtedly pioneering work that would be necessary in pursuing a more resilient regional an integrated landscape approach.

The base-line assessment included:

- A detailed review the land use and management status of conservation/protected areas (governance, ecological and ecosystem management, socio-economic contribution, safety and security, land use status, Expansion strategy of existing areas, and as per Legal framework) (report available on request);
- A rapid initial risk assessment for the integrated PA network (report available on request);
- An initial baseline socio-economic assessment for PA's (see initial baseline report and attached presentation overview – Addendum E1 and E2. A more detailed report is available on request);
- An external review to inform interventions for integrated PA network (Addendum F);
- Management Effectiveness Tracking (METT) of protected areas, and development of integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems at protected area network level (report available on request);
- Baseline understanding of the municipal land use concerns: zonation, municipal tax exemptions and property values (report available on request);
- Integrated spatial assessment including ecological, economic, livelihood information within the Greater KNP and K2C footprint (reports available on request);
- Baseline assessment of the environmental management planning and protected area status as reflected in the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Local Economic Development Plan (LED) and Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (Maruleng, Bushbuckridge and Ba-Phalaborwa) (report available on request);
- Updated land audit status, with specific reference to land claim status (in process).

The afore-mentioned process provided the basis to:

- Develop a range of protected area and broader integrated land use interventions (Figure 2);
- Guide the review, and negotiate the signing of Cooperative and Contractual National Park Agreements based on consistent principles according to overarching norms and standards;
- Develop standardised high level Protocols, guidelines and SOPs for the integrated PA;

- Develop a high level Greater Kruger Strategic Framework for the integrated PA network – GLTFCA level (in process);
- Develop a shared Communication Strategy and Social media engagement framework for the integrated PA network (initial work concluded, and available on request);
- Develop a high level M&E framework for the integrated PA network, which will inform integrated management priorities (an initial guideline has been developed, for further review).

2.3 Approach and consultation processes followed

The Concept framework and associated interventions were improved after broad consultation processes from February 2016 to inform the regularisation process and the Greater Kruger protected area Vision (refer to Addendum G for the time-line of consultation). A management framework (Addendum H) was developed in consultation with conservation partners to inform the building blocks of an overarching/umbrella Cooperative Agreement.

Consultation was done through: meetings with Conservation/Protected areas EXCO structures, warden structures, focus group meetings with the KNP western boundary conservation partners and GLTFCA structures, bi-laterals with DEA, MTPA and LEDET, public meetings, KNP Management Plan consultation processes, and a submission to the late Minister in support of the Greater Kruger business case and KNP Management Plan implementation especially with respect to cooperative partnership arrangements (some of these are attached as Addendum I. A detailed PoE could be provided).

2.4 Range of interventions/key mile-stones

A range of interventions were identified and are being pursued to regularise the Greater Kruger conservation estate, and to unlock tangible outcomes through the GLTP Treaty and GLTFCA reform process:

- Development of an overarching GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement for the western boundary Conservation areas (Addendum J1), with the implementation guided by the consistent application of NEMPAA (Act 57 of 2003), legislative environmental Norms and Standards, and operationalised through the Management plans of protected and conservation areas (with a specific emphasis on the cooperative aspects within the open system) (process near-concluded);
- Development of similar Cooperative Agreements with Mozambique and Zimbabwe, facilitated through the GLTFCA Joint Management Board (2019);
- Development of overarching/consistent best-practice guidelines linked to key management pillars within the open system (governance, environmental and biodiversity, socio-economic, safety and security, land inclusion);
- Institutionalisation of the executive GLTFCA Joint Management Committee (JMC) structure and associated Joint Operational Committee structures, with representation by private, community and state-owned conservation areas (near-conclusion);
- Development of the KNP Land Inclusion Protocol, guided by the SANParks Policy framework;

- Review of the KNP Management plan, with specific actions pertaining to the GLTFCA cooperative arrangements (concluded);
- Review and alignment of Greater Kruger protected area management plans with the KNP Management Plan (in process);
- Investigate the feasibility/desirability of transferring adjacent open provincial state-managed conservation areas to KNP in support of harmonised management practices socio-economic outcomes (ongoing. Detailed reports for Letaba ranch and Makuya are available);
- Implementation of the KNP business case (in process, requesting through the Minister the engagement with Premiers) in support of the National Development Plan (NDP) and Provincial Growth Development Strategies (PGDS);
- Baseline socio-economic assessment, and quantifying the multi-plier impact of the Protected area network (baseline done);
- Development Responsible tourism best practice toolkit and associated branding, marketing and unlocking tourism opportunities within the integrated land use landscape (in process);
- Radical socio-economic transformation facilitated through the KNP Management Plan and Corporation programmes, e.g. in support of the land claimant beneficiation, responsible socio-economic opportunities through cluster partner approaches, and opportunities through the wildlife economy and inclusion of community land within the conservation estate (in process);
- Engagement with Mozambique and Zimbabwe through the GLTFCA structures, in support of conservation, safety and security and socio-economic outcomes (in process);
- Embedding the Greater Kruger planning and management processes into the Provincial, District and Local municipal and rural development processes, including alignment with SPLUMA (in process);
- Interventions with regard to wildlife and broader safety and security outcomes (in process);
- Addressing legislative and governance interventions within the complex multi-institutional landscape in support of compatible integrated land use outcomes (in process);
- Constituting the broader integrated land use institutional arrangements with business, tourism, municipal, traditional authority, People and Parks and other sectors within the Greater Kruger footprint (process now commencing).

3. MOTIVATION/DISCUSSION

3.1 General

The Great Limpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area (GLTFCA) Cooperative Agreement for Conservation Areas (Addendum J) is a critical intervention to address institutional arrangements within the Greater Kruger conservation area network. The Agreement seeks to address issues and capitalise on opportunities within the open system of the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park (GLTP) and surrounding conservation and protected areas. The Agreement is essential to ensure a uniform framework for the protection, management and socio-economic beneficiation of the open system of the GLTP. It will address a number of current and anticipated risks that the open system faces. It will

address key risks, unlock significant opportunities and benefits for landowners, management authorities and communities living within the GLTFCA.

The Agreement is guided by the GLTP Treaty's (2002) high level objectives and principles that were co-developed by conservation parties. The implementation is guided by the IUCN best practice guidelines, country specific protected area legislation (South Africa, Mozambique and Zimbabwe), and will be overseen through the Executive Joint Management Committee and Joint Operational Committee geographical clusters, as per GLTFCA Institutional reform process (Figures 3, 4 and 5).

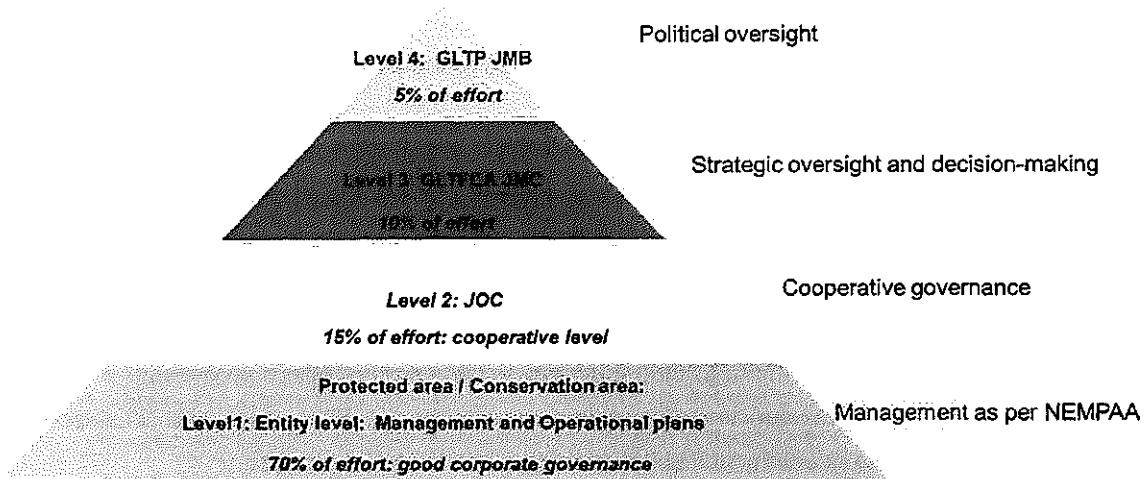


Figure 3. Hierarchical relationship between the protected areas, the cooperative Joint Operational Committee clusters in which they are embedded, Strategic oversight by the Executive Joint Management Committee, and Political oversight by the GLTFCA JMB.

GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement: Conservation Areas

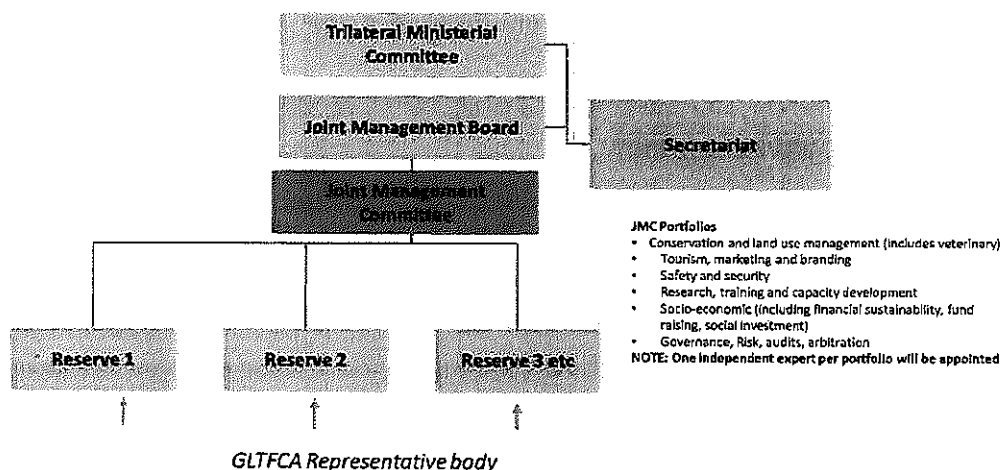


Figure 5. Organogram showing the representation of reserves on the GLTFCA Joint Management Committee, with Political oversight by the GLTFCA JMB.

marketing, and collective socio-economic beneficiation that efficiently maximises the benefits of the GLTFCA.

Within this context, the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement seeks to address the following:

- The legal protected area status of the areas that form the open system of the GLTP, which focus on:
 - Ensuring that land in South Africa is protected in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA), with a primary focus on national parks, nature reserve and protected environments.
 - Ensuring that there are appropriate legal protections for land in Mozambique and Zimbabwe that meet the IUCN criteria for categories of protected areas.
- The governance of the entities that constitute the GLTFCA, ensuring that there are appropriate institutional structures in place that enable effective protected area management, resourcing and oversight of the individual protected areas.
- A landscape-level approach to the management of key ecological issues that impact on individual protected areas and the entire open system, which would include issues such as water management, key species management, the ecological application of fire, bush encroachment and invasive alien plant control.
- The socio-economic benefits of the GLTFCA, which focus on the benefits to the regional and national economies, and socio-economic benefits to the communities within the GLTFCA related to issues such as poverty alleviation, job creation and the development of local capacity.
- Safety and security within the GLTFCA, with a strong focus on wildlife crime and the ability to cooperate and collaborate in addressing joint concerns related to safety and security.
- The future inclusion of land into the open system of the GLTP, ensuring that such inclusions do not pose a risk to individual protected areas and the open system in general, and that the ecological and socio-economic benefits of such inclusions are clearly defined and understood.

3.2 Key elements of the Agreement

Parties agree to consistent and cooperative management according to five key management pillars within the open Greater Kruger system:

- **Governance**

The Agreement requires all areas within the open system of the GLTP within South Africa to be compliant with the provisions of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (NEMPAA). This will ensure minimum standards of legal protection for areas within the open system under the framework of NEMPAA. This requires that all areas must be legally declared as protected areas, as defined in terms of NEMPAA (as a Section 23, Section 20 or Section 28 area). This also includes alignment with SPLUMA;

- **Environmental management**

The Agreement will, as a minimum, ensure that reserves meet their legal requirements, which would include the submission and approval of a comprehensive management plan that addresses the NEMBA

requirements, approval relevant species management plans, resource use plans, compliance with environmental authorisation processes, cooperation on issues such as catchment level water resource management and the management of species such as elephants at the landscape scale.

- **Socio-economic benefits**

The Agreement will establish best practice guidelines for the economic activities within the GLTFCA, including for resource use, responsible tourism guidelines for ethical and environmentally responsible nature-based tourism within the GLTFCA, ensuring that there are tangible benefits for communities living within the GLTFCA, unlocking tourism opportunities and joint buying power, etc.

- **Safety and security**

The Agreement will entrench and solidify efforts related to wildlife and broader safety and security that are being implemented through the Greater Kruger Environmental Protection Forum (GKEPF) and other safety and security clusters.

- **Land inclusion**

All future additions to the open system of the GLTFCA will be undertaken in terms of the agreement and the accompanying land inclusion guideline. This is essential to ensure that the additions contribute towards the values of the open system and that any potential risks associated with them are identified and managed.

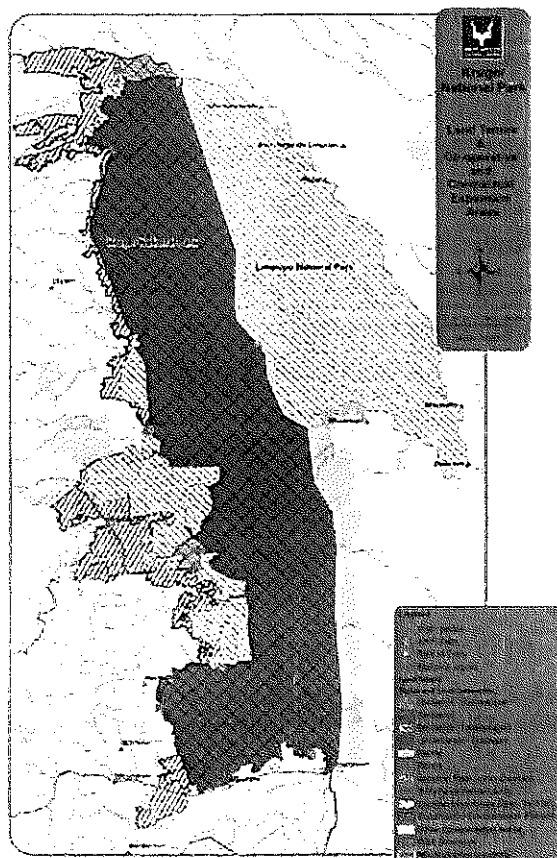


Figure 7. The future potential expansion areas are shown by the red and grey shaded areas, only if parties meet the minimum GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement requirements.

The following key guidelines/Terms of References have been or are in the process of being drafted, but will be endorsed by the GLTFCA-Greater Kruger Joint Management Committee once the Agreement has been signed (Addendum K):

- Land Use Guidelines;
- Environmental Protocols and Guidelines;
- Responsible Tourism Best Practice Guidelines;
- Socio Economic Guidelines: Marketing, Branding and Social Investment;
- Sustainable Resource Use Protocol (hunting, animal off-takes);
- Safety and Security Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures;
- Governance Guidelines as per NEMPAA;
- Governance Charter for JMC and Joint Committee(s): Operational Functions vs. decision-making at Executive level;
- Monitoring and Evaluation Guidelines;

3.3 Parties to the Agreement (Addenda J1, L)

- Management authorities/structures of open state, community and private managed protected and conservation areas can become party to the Agreement, pending that they meet all requirements within the first five years from the effective date.
- Parties need to be declared as Nature Reserve (Section 23), National Park/Contractual National Park (Section 20) or Protected Environment (Section 28), and no further fences may be dropped unless these and the other Cooperative Agreement requirements are met.

3.4 Concluding the Agreement

A total of 19 versions of the Agreement, of which the last 6 versions have been drafted by a legal expert, have been workshopped over the past 2 years with DEA, MTPA, LEDET and conservation parties open to the KNP. The Agreement has been concluded, and parties have to obtain management instructions in November 2018. The signing of the Agreement will take place on 5 December 2018. Parties that do not sign on 5 December 2018 may only join once they have met all the requirements, and reasonable interventions may be taken against such parties, e.g. fencing out.

4. IMPLICATIONS

- Entities may only be party to the Agreement if they become fully regularised and meet the minimum requirements of the Agreement within 5 years from the effective date of signing;
- Entities within the open system that do not sign the Agreement may be fenced out;
- The implementation of the Agreement will be monitored through external reviewers, appointed through the GLTFCA Joint Management Committee;
- The GLTFCA Joint Management Board structure is in the process of investigating funding options, including to support the establishment of a secretariat;

- Similar processes needs to be rolled out with Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the Portfolio Committee on Environmental Affairs:

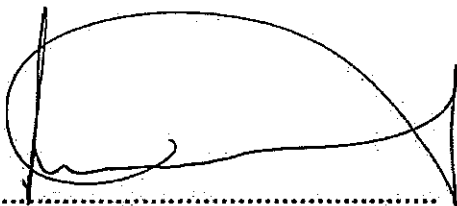
1. Take note of the initial Concept framework and consultation processes that were followed in support of the regularisation of the KNP western boundary.
2. Take note of the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement as a critical intervention to regularise the KNP western boundary, and to support the GLTFCA reform process and GLTP Treaty objectives.
3. Take note of the signing of the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement on 5 December 2018.
4. Support the implementation of the KNP Management Plan as enabling mechanism for the afore-mentioned process, and to unlock and secure enabling institutional arrangements for a sustainable and responsible Greater Kruger conservation and socio-economic legacy case.



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DATE: 09-11-18



MR F MKETENI:

Chief Executive Officer: SANParks

12 November 2018

List of Addenda

- Addendum A – Signed GLTP Treaty (as guiding framework for the Cooperative Agreement)
- Addendum B - Brief – Lowveld Protected Area Group, and support through the Global Environmental Facility Protected Area Programme (GEF PA) (interventions in support of the regularisation process and Cooperative Agreement)
- Addendum C – Overview of the Greater Kruger Lowveld Protected area process (in support of the Cooperative Agreement)
- Addendum D - Draft discussion document for external consultation – Review of Management/Contractual Agreements for Areas open to KNP
- Addendum E1 - Assessment of the Economic Impact of the Greater Kruger Protect Area Network Phase one: Report
- Addendum E2 – Presentation: broad verview of Protected area socio-economic component
- Addendum F - Rapid assessment of the Protected Area management status for conservation areas on the western boundary of the Greater Kruger National Park
- Addendum G - Greater KNP Cooperative Agreement process Building blocks and process for Greater Cooperative Agreement Framework and future collaboration
- Addendum H – Time-line of key consultation processes
- Addendum I1 – Consultation: KNP Management Plan review conservation areas
- Addendum I2 – Consultation: KNP Management Plan review Focus group meeting: Western boundary Conservation areas Skukuza Auditorium
- Addendum I3 – Consultation: Stakeholder Engagement Minutes GreatLimpopo Transfrontier Conservation Area Interest Group Nelspruit
- Addendum I4 – Consultation: KNP Management Plan Stakeholder report
- Addendum I5 – Consultation: Letter by the late Minister
- Addendum I6 – Consultation: Letter to the DG, DEA and the Minister
- Addendum I7 – Consultation: GLTFCA Joint Management Committee (GLTFCA JMC) minutes, January 2018
- Addendum I 8 – Consultation: GLTFCA JMC minutes, October 2017
- Addendum I9 – Consultation: GLTFCA Cluster Coordinator meeting: May 2018
- Addendum I10 – Consultation: Email correspondence with Conservation partners on the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement process
- Addendum J1 – GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement, Draft 6
- Addendum J2 – Greater Kruger Cooperative Agreement presentation
- Addendum J3 – Value of, and understanding the GLTFCA Cooperative Agreement
- Addendum K1 – Draft guide Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement lines for the Cooperative Agreement: Monitoring and evalauation
- Addendum K2 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: Protected are expansion and land inclusion
- Addendum K3 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: Greater Kruger Hunting Protocol (APNR areas, to be standardised for the entire Greater Kruger)
- Addendum K4 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: Biodiversity assessment
- Addendum K 5 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: General requirements for management plans
- Addendum K6 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: Establishment of protected areas – PowerPoint presentation
- Addendum K 7 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement: Requirements for Management plans
- Addendum K 8 – Draft TOR GLTCA JOC
- Addendum K 9 – PA Norms and Standards for Private reserves to be included in the PA registers
- Addendum K10 – Summary: KNP Land Inclusion Protocol (not the full protocol, and portions from the KNP Management Plan)
- Addendum K11 - Draft guidelines: regularisation of Nature reserves
- Addendum K12 – Draft TOR – GLTFCA JMC
- Addendum K13 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement
- Addendum K14 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement
- Addendum L – Summary GLTFCA reserves Phase 1

Additional information

- Additional 1 – KNP Management Plan (and sections pertaining to the Cooperative Partnerships)
- Additional 2 – Internal SANParks EXCO submission – status of western boundary areas
- Additional 3 – Land use information document (June 2018)
- Additional 4 – Internal SANParks EXCO submission – progress on the Cooperative Agreement
- Additional 5 – Internal SANParks submission – progress report on Letaba ranch, Makuya and Manyeleti processes
- Additional 6 – Cooperative Agreement slides, JMC meeting, October 2017
- Additional 7 – JMC presentation, April 2018
- Additional 8 – JMC presentation, January 2018
- Additional 9 - JMC presentation, August 2018
- Additional 10 – JMC presentation 2, August 2018
- Additional 11 – JMC presentation, October 2018
- Addendum K15 - Draft guidelines for the Cooperative Agreement

