

GEF-7 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT / APPROVAL CHILD PROJECT – MSP ONE-STEP

PROJECT TYPE: FSP

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TF



PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes			
Country(ies):	Tanzania	GEF Project ID:	10262
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US	GEF Agency Project ID:	G0023
Project Executing Entity(s):	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	Submission Date:	December 11, 2020
GEF Focal Area (s):	Multi-focal Areas	Expected Implementation Start	1 July 2021
		Expected Completion Date	30 June 2026
Name of Parent Program	FOLUR Impact Program	Parent Program ID:	10201

A. Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing
FOLU IP	Transformation of food systems through sustainable production, reduced deforestation from commodity supply chains, and increased landscape restoration.	GEFTF	7,368,808	72,686,863
Total Project Cost			7,368,808	72,686,863

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To promote integrated land and water management, restoration, and sustainable rice value chains to prevent deforestation in priority landscapes in Tanzania						
Project Components	Component Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems	TA	1.1. Strengthened integrated landscape planning and management of Kilombero and Unguja landscapes based on an enhanced understanding of land and water use in the target landscapes <i>Contributing to GEF Core Indicator 4.1,</i>	1.1.1. HCV areas and priority ecosystems including priority areas for restoration identified, mapped, and threat analysis undertaken 1.1.2. Implementation framework for Integrated Landscape Management for Kilombero Valley and new Integrated Landscape Management Plan for Kinyasini-Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni catchment areas 1.1.3. Local area (village) land use plans, based on priority areas identified in the	GEFTF	\$1,488,616	\$14,683,898

		4.3, 4.4, 6.1 and 11	Landscape Management Plans 1.1.4. Policy paper for improved land tenure and water governance systems to support implementation of the land and water use plans 1.1.5. Training and awareness raising program on ILM			
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains	TA and Investment	2.1. Agreed national strategies and enabling conditions for the development of sustainable rice value/supply chains <i>Contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.1, 4.3, 6.1 and 11</i>	2.1.1. Sustainable value chain development plan for the rice production sector, including identifying linkages to regional rice value and supply chains 2.1.2. Sustainable value chain guidelines, standards, and training packages for public and private sector value chain actors in the rice sector, with recognition of international best-practice	GEFTF	\$2,905,641	\$28,661,614
		2.2. Adoption of improved rice farming practices in the target landscapes through farmer support systems for sustainable rice value chains <i>Contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.1, 4.3, 6.1 and 11</i>	2.2.1. Training and capacity building on sustainable (climate smart, agro-ecological, conversion free) rice production approaches through capacity building of extension services and rice production cooperatives/resource centers 2.2.2. Priority sustainable value chain initiatives in the rice production sector supported and operationalized (building on 2.2.1) ¹			
		2.3. Investment and finance through private sector for sustainable value chains <i>Contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.1, 4.3 and 11</i>	2.3.1. Opportunities analysis for private sector investments in sustainable rice production value chains in the target landscapes with clear business cases 2.3.2. A collaborative agreement and platform for engagement between public, private and civil society actors on sustainable rice value chain development			

¹ initiatives will be further identified in project development

3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Investment	3.1. Improved management and restoration of natural ecosystems through the implementation of priority land and water use plans, with the active involvement of communities and private sector <i>Contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.1,, 3.2, 4.4, 6.1 and 11</i>	3.1.1. Restoration of degraded lands in priority locations based on the ILM plans (output 1.1.3) 3.1.2. Management of priority HCV areas within the target landscapes through proven models (e.g. certification, Village Forest Land Reserves and PPP) 3.1.3. Fiscal/financial schemes to incentivize investment for restoration in degraded lands, targeting small-scale farmers and larger private sector	GEFTF	\$1,889,341	\$18,636,701
4. Project Coordination and M&E	Technical Assistance	4.1. M&E plan implemented and learning exchanges with other FOLUR countries facilitated to aid scaling up and adaptive management	4.1.1. Project progress continuously monitored and mid-term and final evaluation conducted 4.1.2. Project achievements and results documented and KM products developed for replication and scaling up 4.1.3. Active participation in FOLUR learning network facilitated	GEFTF	\$ 734,368	\$7,243,900
Subtotal				GEFTF	\$ 7,017,966	\$69,226,113
Project Management Cost (PMC)				GEFTF	\$350,842	\$3,460,750
Total Project Cost					\$7,368,808	72,686,863

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. CONFIRMED SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Please include evidence for co-financing for the project with this form.

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Investment Mobilized	Amount (\$)
Recipient country Government	MNRT	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$250,000
Recipient country Government	VPO	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$250,000
Recipient country Government	VPO-2	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$8,000
Recipient country Government	NLUPC	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$125,000
Recipient country Government	NLUPC	Grant	Investment mobilized	\$113,000
Recipient country Government	MoW	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$125,000
Recipient country Government	MoW	Grant	Investment mobilized	\$105,000

Recipient country Government	MoA	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$150,000
Recipient country Government	MAINRL	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$150,000
Recipient country Government	MAINRL	Grant	Recurrent expenses	\$10,000
Recipient country Government	MAINRL	Loan	Investment mobilized	\$63,304,154
Civil society organization	WWF Tanzania	Grant	Investment mobilized	\$1,871,709
Civil society organization	IUCN	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$4,950,000
Civil society organization	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	\$1,100,000
Recipient country Government	ZAWA	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$125,000
Recipient country Government	CoL Zanzibar	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	\$40,000
Recipient country Government	CoL Zanzibar	Grant	Recurrent expenses	\$10,000
Total Co-financing				\$72,686,863

Describe how any “Investment Mobilized” was identified.

Investment mobilized was identified through consultation with key project stakeholders. All sources of investment mobilized relate to existing projects managed under the responsibility of the respective project partners (as indicated in the letters of co-financing). The largest source of co-financing is the ‘Rice Irrigation Infrastructure Project,’ financed through a loan by KOREA Exim Bank/SMZ with a value of US\$64,500,000, which will support the construction of four irrigation schemes that foresees in the creation of reservoirs (dams) as water sources for the many small-scale rice farmers, as well as boreholes for groundwater abstraction, in the Unguja (Zanzibar) landscape. This project, managed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resources and Livestock (MAINRL) of Zanzibar, which is also the main executing partner for the Zanzibar part of the project, will form the core attention of the Tanzania FOLUR CP, by providing the necessary guidance and technical assistance for sustainable expansion of irrigated rice farming in the Unguja landscape.

The term Investment Mobilized has been used to reflect co-financing that excludes recurrent expenditure, and financing that will be leveraged alongside the GEF grant.

D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country Name/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR	3,572,755	321,548	3,894,303
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	Land degradation	LD STAR	1,339,784	120,580	1,460,364
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	FOLUR IP	Multi Focal Area	2,456,269	221,064	2,677,333
Total GEF Resources					7,368,808	663,192	8,032,000

E.1. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) [Skip this section if PPG has previously been requested (as child project)]

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.1.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR	96,970	8,727	105,697
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR	36,363	3,273	39,636
WWF-US	GEFTF	Tanzania	FOLUR IP	Multi Focal Area	66,667	6,000	72,667
Total PPG Amount					200,000	18,000	218,000

E.2. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT?

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Fund).

F. PROJECT’S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Select the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex F and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at mid-term evaluation and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets will be aggregated and reported any time during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCC.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at CEO Endorsement
1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (Hectares)	
3	Area of land restored (Hectares)	40,000
4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)(Hectares)	1,202,590
5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	
	Total area under improved management (Hectares)	1,242,590
6	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO ₂ e)	11,686,815 ²
7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management	
8	Globally over-exploited marine fisheries moved to more sustainable levels (metric tons)	
9	Reduction , disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products (metric tons of toxic chemicals reduced)	
10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources (grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)	
11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment	11,694 male and 11,526 female

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

- Core Indicator 4: Total target area under improved practices is calculated as the total land area covered by the two landscapes (1,356,130 ha for Kilombero and 43,100 ha for Unguja) minus land area that is already under Protected Area Status (156,640 ha), minus land area covered under Core Indicators 3.2 (40,000) and 3.1 (80,000).

² Actual GHG emission mitigation potential to be determined once detailed site-specific plans for restoration and management improvement have been developed.

- Total area to be under improved management is 1,082,590. Of this, 513,036 ha will be under improved management to benefit biodiversity (4.1). 569,554 (already under cultivation, in production systems) will be brought under sustainable land management (4.3).
- 40,000 ha of HCV forest will be avoided (4.4), estimated as 10% of forest area in the target landscapes, current forest cover being approximately 385,000 ha.
- Core Indicator 11: Consisting of approximately 22,500 community members (based on 5 target villages per landscape with on average 2,000 inhabitants per village), approximately 300 government officials (150 per landscape), approximately 100 members of civil society organizations and approximately 100 private sector supply chain actors (beyond farmers).

An overview the project's expected contribution to the LDN and Aichi targets, and NDCs is presented below.

GEF Core Indicators	Associated Commitments and Targets, Tanzania
120,000 ha of land restored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDN Target: Restore 11,011,950 ha of forests through sustainable forest management
1,122,590 ha of landscapes under improved practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aichi Target 7: By 2020 areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, ensuring conservation of biodiversity. ● NDC: Enhancing Sustainable forest management. ● NDC: Promoting integrated water resources development and management practices.
11,686,815 mt CO ₂ e Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Aichi Target 15: By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LDN Target: Improve land productivity of croplands on 8,462,500.5 ha by 2025 ● NDC: Increasing yields through inter alia climate smart agriculture

G. PROJECT TAXONOMY

Fill up the table below for the taxonomic information provided at PIF stage. Use the GEF Taxonomy Worksheet provided in Annex G to find the most relevant keywords/topics/themes that best describe the project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing Models			
Stakeholders			
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
Gender Equality			
Focal Area/Theme			
Rio Markers			

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN WITH THE ORIGINAL PIF

1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

There are no major changes in the project from the original PIF. A summary of the project description as elaborated in the full project document is provided below, with changes from the PIF highlighted as appropriate.

Environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

The key environmental problem to be addressed by the project is the degradation of Tanzania's rich forest lands and wetlands and the related loss in forest health and biodiversity, under the pressure of rice expansion and other agricultural development, which has detrimental effects on the delivery of ecosystem services and related livelihood and economic opportunities. In Tanzania, rice production has more than tripled between 2004 and 2015, making Tanzania the 2nd largest rice producer in South, East and Central Africa. The rice sector is currently a key point of attention of various Government and donor supported programs geared towards both intensification and extensification, with a growing interest in export to supply adjacent Africa states. A key challenge is that production is small scale, with current yields are among the lowest in the world (between 1.5 and 2 t/ha), inefficient supply chains, post-harvest handling and poor transport networks, posing additional challenges.

The project focuses primarily on two landscapes in Tanzania, both critical for rice production:

- The Kilombero Valley, hosting a Ramsar-designated wetland system, part of the Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania's largest National Park and a designated World Heritage Site, parts of the Eastern Arc Forests, several wildlife migration corridors, and 75% of the world's Puku antelope population. The valley is targeted for agricultural expansion under the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT), Tanzania's largest agricultural development program, with rice production being one of the key target crops in light of the favorable conditions offered by the large Kilombero floodplain. At present, at least 60% of the wetland area has already been converted to cultivated land and the ongoing expansion is threatening the biodiversity in the wetland system, as well as blocking wildlife migration corridors cutting across the Valley.
- The North Unguja (Zanzibar) landscape, an area historically covered with rich coral rag forests and hosting the islands' major aquifer systems, which is the basis for food crop production as well as other critical ecosystem functions. Over the years, demand for food has driven large-scale conversion of forest lands, resulting in high levels of land degradation. The area is the main target for ongoing investments in the rice production sector as supported by the World Bank and South Korea. However, water needs for irrigation are increasingly becoming a constraint to both the biodiversity as well as other water uses, and intrusion of crop production in the remaining patches of high biodiversity forests is apparent.

An overview of the manifestations of the environmental problem in the two target landscapes is presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1 MANIFESTATIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEM IN THE TARGET LANDSCAPES

Manifestations of the environmental problem	Kilombero landscape	Unguja landscape
Forest loss and degradation	Highest levels of forest loss occurring in the upper catchments, due to settlements, conversion for crop lands and exploitation for firewood. The rice sector is indirectly	Most coral rag forests have been cleared to make space for agriculture. Extensive rice cultivation is an important driver to the loss of forests.

	responsible due to spillover effects (increased intrusion as flood plains are converted for rice and people seeking land elsewhere).	
Wetland loss and degradation	60% loss of wetland area as a result of expanding crop and grazing lands; rice being the most important crop. Other factors, such as the diversion of water courses, abstraction for irrigation and livestock grazing are adding to this challenge.	Wetland systems in Zanzibar mainly being of a coastal nature (mangroves in particular), the effects of rice farming on wetlands are mainly related to the intrusion of rice farmers into mangrove areas. This effect has, however, so far been limited as Government has imposed measures to protect mangroves.
Biodiversity loss	Substantial loss of biodiversity due to loss of wetlands, disturbance of wildlife migration corridors as well as intrusion of rice and other agricultural production into conservation areas. The presence of wildlife, which used to thrive in the Valley, has now become increasingly rare.	Loss of biodiversity mainly related to the conversion of coral rag forests for rice and other types of agriculture.
Disruption of hydrological cycles	Disruptions of hydrological flow occurring as a result of catchment degradation, combined with the effects of climate change, increased abstraction and diversion of streams for irrigation (rice being a key target for irrigation).	Land degradation as a result of forest degradation, adding to increasing levels of abstraction for irrigation and other purposes have led to a substantial decrease in both ground- and surface water availability, including increased saltwater intrusion into aquifers.

The key barriers to be addressed by the project, towards ensuring that current and future rice production in the landscapes becomes sustainable and has least impact on the environment, are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 OVERVIEW OF KEY BARRIERS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT

Barrier	Manifestations of the barrier
Inadequate institutional coordination and integrated planning systems for land and water use management	Inadequate integrated land and water use planning and management
	Inadequate capacity and implementation strategies for ILM
Policy and market conditions do not provide adequate stimulus for sustainable agricultural practices and value chains	Absence of agreed standards, policies and strategies for sustainable, climate smart, rice value chains
Inadequate farmer support systems and enabling conditions for private sector investment in sustainable value chains	Low capacity of existing farmer support systems and a lack of proof of concept to guide farmers in the transition towards more sustainable rice production
	Lack of clear business cases and public-private sector engagement for the development of sustainable rice value chains
Resource constraints, capacity limitations and lack of proven models of improved management and land restoration	General lack of resources and capacity for effective land management and restoration

Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The project will build on a substantial baseline of ongoing and planned projects and initiatives, amounting to an investment of over US\$70 million (10M US\$ for the estimate provided in the PIF).

Land- and water use management plans and platforms

In terms of integrated approaches to land-use planning and management, the NLUPC has made major strides over the past years in rolling out land-use planning across the country. Efforts in this regard were supported through mostly donor funded initiatives, in particular under the multi-donor funded Land Tenure Support Program. Due to resource- and capacity limitations, efforts so far lack in both scope and depth. For Kilombero District, for example, a draft District Land Use Framework plan has been developed for the Kilombero cluster but the plan still remains to be officially endorsed and put into implementation. Also, while the majority of the 99 villages in the Kilombero District have in place VLUPs, these mostly end at stage 4 (zonation) thus missing stages 5 and 6, which are relevant for example to attract the right levels of development and investment and secure the full ownership of communities. Most VLUP are limited by village boundaries without cohesion in the wider geography. Considering the existence of this important land use planning basis for the District, the existence also of an IWRM Plan prepared by the Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB), and an actively ongoing multi-stakeholder Land use Dialogue coordinated by the NLUPC, as well as other sectoral coordination structures, a strong basis is laid for the project addressing some of the main barriers regarding effective institutional coordination and better integrated planning systems for land and water use management. In this regard, the project will be able to build on continuous support provided by the IUCN SUSTAIN project, among others.

For Zanzibar, with the Commission of Land only established in 2015, efforts towards land use planning are still in its early stages. A National Land Use plan was, however, concluded in 2002, providing a high-level basis for land use planning across both Unguja and Pemba Islands. Moreover, an attempt towards the development of an integrated land use plan for the coastal belt of the North A District was made. Although this plan was never completed or endorsed, its outcomes will serve as a baseline for efforts under this project. Both efforts were supported by the Government of Finland. Furthermore, the Commission has completed the development of a number of local area land-use zoning plans around priority communities, including Mkokotoni and Nungwe town areas in the North-Unguja landscape. The existing land use plans, however, are all at high level and lack the level of detail and analysis to provide a basis for ILM. As a result, decisions around land tenure are mostly not based on clearly defined land use plans. At present, no existing projects and programs are supporting further efforts in this regard.

A critical point of attention is the earlier mentioned fact (see section 1.3) that in both landscapes, the current pricing mechanisms for domestic and irrigation water use do not reflect the true environmental costs to manage, conserve and restore water catchment; a major shortcoming that is impeding the long-term sustainable management of the landscapes. In addressing this challenge, the project will build on existing efforts under the Water Sector Development Program (Phase II) for mainland Tanzania, and the project ‘Strengthening of Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sustainability’ for Zanzibar to advance policy-level discussions in regard to a long-term sustainable financing mechanism for catchment management.

The three key baseline initiatives taken into account in the design of this project are:

- The IUCN ‘Sustainability and Inclusion Strategy for Growth Corridors in Africa (SUSTAIN-Africa)’ project (2020-2023; \$2,500,000 for Kilombero landscape). Because of the strong similarities in scope (see Table 2 below), the project will aim to build synergies with ongoing and planned initiatives under SUSTAIN. Also, efficiencies would be sought in potentially shared capacities for project implementation and technical assistance.

- The ‘Development Corridors Partnership (DCP)’ (2017-2022; \$6,200,000 covering 3 countries), led by UNEP-WCMC, will add specific value to establishing a baseline mapping of ecosystem services, climate change projections, hydrological modelling and related scenarios.
- The Care-WWF Alliance initiatives on ‘implementing Integrated Green Growth (IGG) in SAGCOT region and Tanzania’ (2020-2022; \$100,000) and ‘Savings and Credit Groups for Food Security and Ecosystem Sustainability in Tanzania and Mozambique’ (2020-2022; \$300,000), which both have components related to integrated land and water management.

Sustainable rice production and value chains

The rice sector in Tanzania, and the agricultural sector at large, has been the subject of considerable attention over the past few years, providing a good baseline of experiences and lessons learnt with regard to sustainable intensification of the rice production sector.

At the policy level, an important baseline is provided by the existence of the National Rice Development Strategy for mainland Tanzania, and the Agricultural Transformation Initiative for Zanzibar. Another key element in this regard is SAGCOT’s Green Growth Investment Framework, also referred to as ‘Greenprint’, which defines considerations with regard to issues of climate change, environmental conservation, and natural resource management as critical to the Tanzania southern agricultural growth corridor’s long-term economic development for smallholder and commercial agriculture alike. Specific strategies towards the ensuring the long-term environmental sustainability of the rice value chain are, however, still lacking at this point.

Past and present support to the sector is provided by a range of donors, including the World Bank, International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), African Development Bank (AfDB), Irish Aid, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Department for International Development (DFID), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), AfricaRice, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Coalition for African Rice Development (CARD). Key in this is, among others, the World Bank funded ‘Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)’, which is geared towards increase rice produced and marketed in targeted areas of Tanzanian mainland and on Zanzibar (including Kilombero and North-Unguja). Activities supported by the project include the introduction of sustainable seed systems, improved crop productivity through better irrigation and crop management, and innovative marketing strategies. This project is expected to close just at the start of the FOLUR project, but discussions have been held to integrate critical elements and experiences as part of the transition.

The most important, currently active baseline initiatives related to rice value chain development are the following:

- The USAID ‘Feed the Future’ Initiative (2017-2022; \$70,000,000), which features investments geared towards, among others, towards the construction of modern rice irrigation infrastructure, and the promotion of new varieties and sustainable agricultural practices in general. Targets include the rice value chain in Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya, Manyara, Dodoma and Zanzibar regions and the Zanzibar islands. Substantial support is provided to SAGCOT in particular.
- For Zanzibar specifically, the ‘Rice Irrigation Infrastructure Project’ (2019-2024; \$64,464,154 loan), implemented by KOREA Exim Bank/SMZ, supports the construction of four irrigation schemes that will use reservoirs as water sources as well as through boreholes for irrigating rice fields (i.e. Kilombero, Pangenji and Upenja JKU areas).
- The ongoing EU support to SAGCOT (2018-2021; \$4,900,000), with support to the smallholder rice sector in the Morogoro (including Kilombero) and Iringa regions.

- The Care-WWF Alliance project on ‘Savings and Credit Groups for Food Security and Ecosystem Sustainability in Tanzania and Mozambique’ (2020-2022; \$300,000), which provides a baseline related to sustainable finance mechanisms for the transition to sustainable agriculture.
- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) (2019-2022; \$373,640,000): The new phase (II) of the TASAF Project, will support household level (and community level) initiatives that target areas of interest to this proposed project including small scale irrigation schemes, water supply, etc.
- Besides these specific projects and programs, recognition should also be given to the various core activities undertaken by a number of project partners, in particular:
- Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI): The TARI center in Ifakara (Kilombero) is the designated focal institute for research related to the rice sector. As such, the centers current activities include training of Certificate/Diploma students – forming a good human resource base for extension officers in the rice value chain; training of extension services; and developing drought resistant, high yielding rice cultivars/varieties.
- The Agricultural Seed Agency (ASA), which collaborates with TARI to research, produce, certify and supply rice seeds across the country – including Kilombero and Zanzibar.
- SAGCOT Center Limited: Mandated with a broad level promotion of the SAGCOT initiative, the center provides important services in terms of facilitating private sector engagement and policy advice in regard to the agricultural sector; the rice sector in particular being targeted under the Kilombero Cluster.
- RCT, which together with SAGCOT Center, functions as a facilitator of bring private sector interests to the policy front.

Landscape management and restoration

Strategies for forest landscape restoration have been in place since 1967, with the proclamation of the National Community Forestry Program (Village Afforestation Program). Over the years, the Tanzanian Government has designed and implemented major programs and projects aimed at restoring degraded lands. While earlier the focus was largely on soil and water conservation, and several projects were implemented (e.g. Dodoma Soil Conservation Program; Natural Resource Conservation Program in Iringa region), in 2006, the Government began implementing a more comprehensive Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchments to reduce overgrazing, deforestation, wildfires, and unsustainable practices (of farming, irrigation, fishing, mining and waste disposal). Planting 1.5 million trees per annum in each district became a requirement. Recently, a 5-year (2016-2021) National Tree Planting and Management Strategy has been drafted to reverse the negative trend of rapid rates of deforestation and forest degradation in the country. The strategy responds to the National Forest Resources Monitoring and Assessment (NAFORMA) findings, which show that wood demands significantly exceed supply by approximately 19.5 million cubic meters every year. Forest landscape restoration has also been addressed in other programs and strategies including the National Forest Program, Biomass Energy Strategy, National REDD+ Strategy and National Climate Change Strategy.

While historically, the management of forests was characterized by extensive state control without much involvement of local community, a key part of the Government’s current strategy is on the devolution of authority and responsibilities for forest management to communities through various forms of participatory forest management³. Although under recent Government direction there seems to be return to stronger state control, the aspect of community engagement and empowerment is strongly enshrined in both Tanzanian culture and its prevailing Government policies.

³ Various forms of community forest management appear in Tanzania, including the establishment of Village Forest Land Reserves, which are characterized by far going devolution of responsibilities and authority to communities, as well as Joint Forest Management, with shared responsibilities between state and communities, such as through Community Forest Management Agreements (COFMAs) in Zanzibar.

Tanzania has good experiences with sustainable landscape finance initiatives. In particular, there have been several experiences related to the establishment of Payment-for-Ecosystem-Services (PES) schemes, the best known case being the PES scheme for the Sigi river catchment management, which is assuring freshwater to supply to Tanga Town. At present, there is an ongoing attempt to establish a PES scheme for the upper catchment area of the Kilombero Valley through USAID WARIDI project. However, this scheme is currently on hold as the private sector partner (Kilombero Plantations Limited) has gone bankrupt.

In addition to Government core programs as well as district level programs funded through operational budgets received from the Central Government, the current project baseline is constituted by a large number of programs, at district, regional and national level, geared towards implementing the above-mentioned policies, strategies and commitments, including in the target landscapes. Among the currently ongoing projects for this baseline are:

- The ‘Restoration in Supply chains (RESUPPLY)’ project (2019-2022; \$150,000), funded by the German Ministry for the Environment, which is intended to undertake, among others, assessments on opportunities for forest landscape restoration (FLR) in the Kilombero Valley, cost-benefit analyses of restoration approaches, as well as studies into landscape finance options for the same;
- Reforest Africa (2016-2030), a project set up to test and implement both active and passive restoration methods for the Udzungwa-Kilombero ecosystem, as well as to develop a comprehensive restoration plan for the Udzungwa-Kilombero ecosystem;
- The World Bank funded project ‘Resilient Natural Resource Management for Tourism and Growth (REGROW)’ (2017-2023; \$150,000,000), which will contribute to conservation and management of areas in upstream catchment areas of Kilombero (Udzungwa Mountains National Park).
- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) (2019-2022; \$373,640,000): The new phase (II) of the TASAF Project, will support household level (and community level) initiatives that target areas of interest to this proposed project including soil and water conservation measures (e.g. terracing, afforestation, sea water protection structures), small scale irrigation schemes, water supply.
- The Evergreen / Ecosystem based agriculture project by Care Tanzania (2020-2025; \$1,242,000), which focuses on the restoration of coastal forests and degraded agricultural lands in key landscapes in Zanzibar.

A full list of baseline projects and initiatives is presented in section 1.5. of the project document.

Proposed alternative scenario (description of outcomes and components of the project)

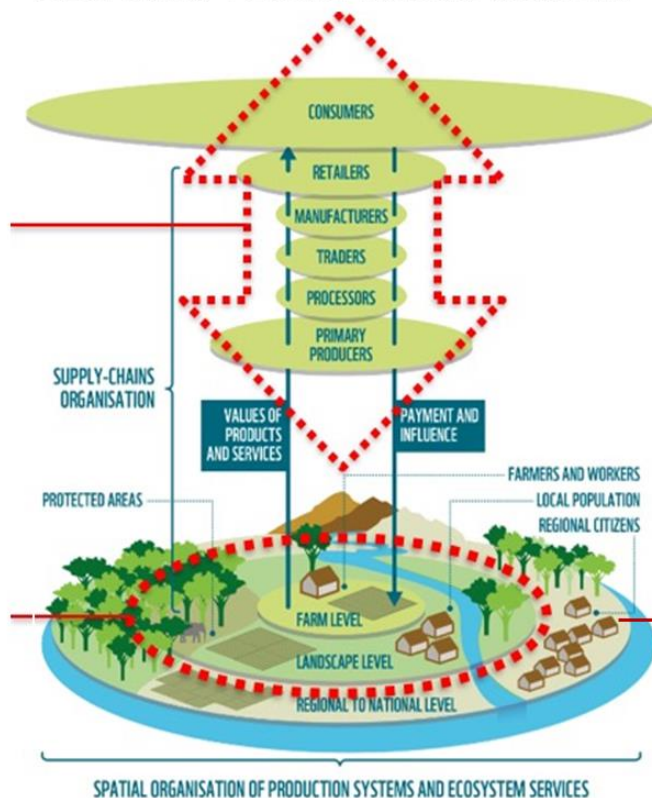
The project’s Theory of Change is formulated as follows:

If, in the Kilombero and North-Unguja landscapes, the project promotes environmentally sustainable, more intensive, climate smart rice farming; if the project, in those landscapes, at the same time helps conserve key HCV areas through the development and implementation of ILM Plans at district and village level, which will guide the further development of rice farming and other types of land use (basically determining the ‘where’ rice farming would be allowed to happen and where not because of environmental sensitivities); and if, simultaneously, the project promotes the restoration and improved management of key degraded areas (areas degraded by unsustainable farming practices or areas providing key ecosystem services to the rice farming sector); then the rice production sector in Kilombero and North Unguja districts will be more able to meet the increasing market demand for rice without threatening the long term conservation of the landscapes’ GEBs. A diagram of the Theory of Change is provided below.

Three axes of integrated food systems, land use and restoration action

Axis 2.
Sustainable
value chains

Axis 3.
Conservation
and
restoration



Axis 1.
Land- and
water use
Management

The Tanzania FOLUR Child Project will benefit greatly from exchanges with other FOLUR focal countries, in particular those with a focus on the rice sector (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam). In this regard, the global FOLUR platform will provide a mechanism for capacity building through learning activities, knowledge tools and resources, and general experience sharing through the Global FOLUR Community of Practice; engagement with value chain actors (private sector, investors) and access to resources and opportunities for policy engagement, finance and leverage opportunities, standards and guidelines; and access to a global platform for knowledge products and outreach materials, as well as global and regional forums.

In line with this, the project represents an integrated approach that combines aspects of sustainable food systems and deforestation free supply chains, with broader landscape level planning, management and restoration for the preservation of ecosystem services in some of Tanzania's key rice cultivation areas, which translates into four main components of work:

1. Support the development of an *Integrated Landscape Management* approach for the target landscapes, through a multi-stakeholder process, in order to provide for a landscape management framework that gives space for rice production and other uses, while securing space for the preservation and restoration of critical ecological systems;
2. Support the development of *sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains* for the rice production sector, including the development of supporting governance/policy frameworks, financial and market mechanisms and incentives that will drive sustainable value chains; and

3. Support the development and implementation of concrete *landscape restoration and management* activities in the target landscapes, including the creation of enabling conditions for upscaling. The focus here will be on areas degraded by or providing key environmental services to the rice sector.
4. Undertake *monitoring, evaluation and learning* activities to ensure adaptive management and benefit from the capacity building and networking opportunities provided by the FOLUR Global Platform.

A description of project Components and Outcomes are provided below:

Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems

Component 1 is designed to address the identified barrier of ‘Inadequate institutional coordination and integrated planning systems for land and water use management’. In this regard, activities defined under the component are geared towards the application of an ILM approach for the target landscapes, through a multi-stakeholder process, and creating an enabling environment that incentivizes private sector engagement towards sustainable landscape management practices. Particular consideration in the development of these plans will be given to the inclusion of vulnerable groups (e.g. the nomadic groups present in the Kilombero Valley) and gender perspectives. The key anticipated outcome from this component is: Strengthened integrated landscape planning and management of Kilombero and Unguja landscapes. At the landscape level, the project will support the development and implementation of Integrated Landscape Management Plans at catchment level, which take into account the trade-offs to be made between the expanding land and water use for rice cultivation, and other land and water users in the targeted landscapes, including areas reserved for conservation. At the village level, the project will similarly support the development and implementation of village land use plans to mitigate the impact of expanding rice cultivation on land- and water use in the project areas. The main rationale behind this component lies in the need to reduce the potential expansion of rice and other agricultural production over conservation areas. In particular, land use planning would be critical in terms of controlling expansion of rice cropping into forest and wetland systems (including the spillover effect).

Outcome 1.1: Strengthened integrated landscape planning and management of Kilombero and Unguja landscapes based on an enhanced understanding of land and water use in the target landscapes

By working on integrated landscape planning and management for the two target landscapes, this outcome will provide the basis for improved management systems for the landscapes. A key point of attention will be the link between water resources management (critical for both the important wetland systems in the Kilombero Valley and the crucial groundwater resources in North-Unguja) and land-use management systems.

Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains

Component 2 focuses on the development of sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains for the rice production sector, including the development of supporting governance, finance and market approaches that will drive sustainable value chains. It should be noted that the National Rice Development Strategy includes the objective to double rice production by 2030, an objective that risks leading to further large-scale land conversion. However, as earlier trials with SRI have demonstrated, there is considerable potential to increase yield per hectare (which currently is among the lowest in the world). This should go hand-in-hand with efforts towards better land (and water) management, as addressed under Component 1.

Outcome 2.1: Agreed national strategies and enabling conditions for the development of sustainable rice value/supply chains

As noted in section 1.3, the absence of agreed standards and strategies for sustainable, climate smart rice value chains, is a bottleneck in achieving long-term sustainable development in the sector. While there have been many projects and initiatives that have demonstrated positive results, the scaling up of such initiatives are hampered by the lack of a

consolidated, harmonized approach. The project will build on the existing experiences in Tanzania, as well as best practice experiences from elsewhere, to develop a sustainable rice value chain development plan, including a review of existing policies and the development of guidelines and training packages and activities that will be key to rolling out this plan. It should be noted, in this regard, that the National Rice Development Strategy does recognize the risks related to environmental sustainability and climate change, although details of mitigation approaches are missing. The proposed sustainable rice value chain development plan as proposed under this project will therefore serve as an annex to the existing National Strategy.

The process of developing the sustainable rice value chain development plan and guidelines will involve key actors along the value chain, including producers (traditional small-scale farmers), input suppliers, traders and agents; millers, wholesalers, and retailers, as well as service providers such as research and training institutions (TARI, ZARI, SUA), extension services, financial service providers, farmer cooperatives and resource centers, transporters and supporting internal aid agencies and institutions.

The overall purpose of promoting sustainable rice value chains at the Kilombero Landscape is to achieve reduction in water use, input use efficiency, reduced land degradation (soil nutrient, biomass cover), combat soil erosion and river siltation (caused by particulate terrestrial clastic material from eroded rice fields into the Kilombero river), reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, increased resilience against climate change and biodiversity conservation.

Outcome 2.2: Adoption of improved rice farming practices in the target landscapes through farmer support systems for sustainable rice value chains

Outcome 2.2 is geared towards building the capacity of farmers and other key value-chain service providers actors (e.g. input suppliers, processors) in the application of sustainable (climate smart, agro-ecological, conversion free) rice production, based on the strategies and guidelines developed under Outcome 2.1. The aim is to improve land management and productivity for at least 80,000 ha of agricultural land through the application of more appropriate rice farming practices. The strategy is to work both through traditional training approaches and extension services, strengthening and where necessary supporting the establishment of cooperative structures and rice resource centers, as well as through practically supporting a number of key initiatives in priority areas in the landscape (see ProDoc Annex 6); provisionally, the Ruipa and Mngeta clusters for Kilombero landscape, and Kinyasini-Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni Catchments for Unguja.

Outcome 2.3: Investment and finance through private sector for sustainable value chains

Many farmers and other value chain actors currently lack the financial means to make the necessary investments for improved, and more efficient and sustainable practices that deliver not only longer-term environmental benefits, a factor which was highlighted repeatedly in discussions with stakeholders in the project areas. Access to finance and investment is therefore a key bottleneck in achieving the necessary changes to occur. A key barrier in the development of sustainable rice value chains is furthermore the lack of coherent and constructive dialogue and engagement between public and private sector stakeholders, as well as civil society organizations active in the rice sector. This lack of engagement blocks the development of new initiatives and investments that could lead to improvements in the sector. The project will therefore support an opportunity analysis for enhanced public and private sector investments in sustainable rice production value chains, as well as facilitate public-private sector dialogue through the establishment of a Compact and related platform for public-private sector in the rice sector.

Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats

Component 3 is geared towards the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration activities in the target landscapes, including the creation of enabling conditions for upscaling of such initiatives. The key outcome defined

under this component is: Improved management and restoration of natural ecosystems through the implementation of priority land and water use plans, with the active involvement of communities and private sector. The target areas for restoration and/or improved management will be defined based on output 1.1.1. A provisional analysis of potential project sites is presented in ProDoc Annex 6. Key areas of focus in this will be on the priority clusters identified as part of the site selection process; provisionally, the Ruipa and Mngeta clusters for Kilombero landscape, and Kinyasini-Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni Catchments for Unguja. For both restoration and management work, the project distinguishes three ecological zones:

1. The agricultural development zone, which may also be called the midstream area, where rice expansion is currently happening. Restoration in these areas will basically target the rehabilitation of degraded land in order to render them appropriate for agricultural activities, by deploying agro-ecological and other regenerative approaches.
2. The upstream water catchment areas for which conservation provides the preservation of water flow and other ecological functions to downstream users (including rice farmers that depend on these). Much of the forest reserves are based in this zone; restoration and management approaches in this area will therefore be mainly geared towards the preservation and restoration of the integrity of these forest landscapes.
3. The downstream area, which is affected by upstream users and activities. This includes, among others degraded farmlands as well as natural wetland systems in the Kilombero Valley which have undergone severe transformation due to both land degradation and changes in freshwater inflow. In these areas, the focus will therefore be primarily on restoring land suitable for cultivation (rice in particular), as well as general wetland restoration and management.

Component 3 will be coordinated by MNRT/FBD and MAINRL/DFNR for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar respectively, with the supporting role of IUCN (technical assistance the development of appropriate land and soil management and restoration approaches) and various other partners as highlighted below.

Outcome 3.1: Improved management and restoration of natural ecosystems through the implementation of priority land and water use plans, with the active involvement of communities and private sector

Under this Outcome, the project will support key restoration activities in priority areas in the selected landscapes, with the overall aim to restore at least 40,000 ha of forest land and wetlands through activities such as physical rehabilitation, tree planting, agroforestry, and/or tree nurseries. The project also aims to bring at least 40,000 ha of HCV lands under improved management, consequently avoiding the loss of these critical habitats. Potential activities include management plans and management regimes, supporting forest reserve designation, establishing enclosures and demarcation, and developing alternative livelihood approaches. Activities will be in compliance with WWF Safeguard policies and procedures.

Finally, this Outcome will explore financing support mechanism to support sustainable landscape management and restoration in the two landscapes.

Component 4: Project Coordination and M&E

Component 4 focuses on coordination, cooperation, and M&E, including knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis and communication of experiences nationally and regionally (see following section). The key outcome of this component is defined as: M&E plan implemented to aid scaling up and adaptive management. The key outputs and activities related to this component are described below.

For details on these components of work, please refer to the detailed project document.

There are a few notable changes from the original PIF:

- Consolidation of component 1 outcomes from the original two outcomes that were merged into one comprehensive outcome statement. Outcome 2 in the PIF (enhanced multi-sectoral and intra-governmental coordination and capacity for integrated land and water use planning and management) was removed as it was considered an integrated strategic element of outcome 1 (Strengthened integrated landscape planning and management of Kilombero and Unguja landscapes based on an enhanced understanding of land and water use in the target landscapes) as opposed to a stand-alone outcome. Outputs under Component 1 were adjusted and consolidated accordingly, but with no change in overall project scope.
- For both target landscapes, an exercise was undertaken to identify more specific geographical areas of attention, matching the attention of the project on areas of conflict between expanding rice cultivation and environmental assets. Based on the site identification process described in the project document, the provisional selection of sites selected for on-the-ground intervention are the Ruipa and Mngeta clusters for Kilombero landscape, and the Kinyasini-Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni Catchments for Northern Unguja landscape. Also, the focus on ILM in the case of Zanzibar, will be limited to the Kisongoni-Chaani and Kiashange-Mkokotoni Catchments only.
- Under component 2, the original output 2.1.2 (review of fiscal, financial and trade policies) has been removed and instead this review has been integrated as an element contributing to output 2.1.1 (development of sustainable rice sector development plan).
- Also under component 2, an additional output (2.3.2) related to the establishment of a collaborative agreement and platform for engagement between public, private and civil society actors on sustainable rice value chain development has been added, in light of the need for a strong mechanism for private sector engagement in the project.

Alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies

The proposed child project represents an integrated approach that combines aspects of sustainable food systems with broader landscape level planning, management and restoration for the preservation of ecosystem services in some of Tanzania’s key agricultural growth areas, in line with the overall focus and outcomes of the FOLUR IP. Integrating these three objectives requires a cross-sector approach led jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The project is furthermore aligned with the objectives and strategies as defined under the biodiversity and land degradation focal areas. Alignment of the project with these strategies is summarized below.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF ALIGNMENT WITH GEF FOCAL AREAS AND IMPACT PROGRAMS

GEF-7 Focal area	Project alignment and contributions
Biodiversity	<p>The project will contribute primarily to Objective 1: Mainstream biodiversity across sectors as well as landscapes and seascapes. Specific contributions of the project in this regard will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mainstreaming of biodiversity in Government policies and plans ● Manage biodiversity in production landscapes ● Secure high conservation value forest areas in production landscape ● Strengthening general enabling conditions for biodiversity management

Land degradation	<p>The project will contribute primarily to Objective 1: Support on the ground implementation of sustainable land management to achieve land-degradation neutrality. Specific contributions of the project in this regard will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promoting sustainable land (and water) management ● Restoration of degraded production landscapes ● Diversification of crop and livestock systems ● Creating Enabling Environments for land degradation neutrality
FOLUR IP	<p>The project will deliver on all four FOLUR IP result areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promotion of sustainable food systems ● Reduction of negative externalities in value chains ● Deforestation-free commodity supply chains ● Landscape-scale restoration for production and ecosystem services <p>In doing so, the project follows the global FOLUR program structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of Integrated Landscape Management systems ● Promotion of sustainable food production practices and commodity value chains ● Restoration of natural habitats ● Project management, coordination and <p>The Tanzania FOLUR Child Project is structured around similar components to allow for maximum synergies and cross-interaction through the learning and exchange networks to be established under the FOLUR Global Platform project lead by the World Bank.</p>

Incremental/additional cost reasoning and Global Environmental Benefits

Building off a baseline of sectoral-focused and site-specific approaches and Tanzania’s commitment to ‘green’ agricultural expansion, the GEF funds incremental value will be to:

- Strengthen development of an ILM approach, including negotiating a land-use plan and related water allocation and protection plans through a multi-stakeholder process.
- Support the development of sustainable and socially inclusive value/supply chains for the rice production sector, including the development of supporting governance, finance and market approaches that will drive sustainable value chains.
- Support the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration activities in the target landscapes, including the creation of enabling conditions for upscaling.

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF INCREMENTAL VALUE AND GEBS

Component	Baseline	Strategy	Global Environmental Benefits
1. Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems	<p>Kilombero - draft Kilombero District Land use Framework Plan and IWRM Plan for Rufiji basin</p> <p>Zanzibar – absence of concrete ILM plans</p>	<p>Project will consolidate into ILM Framework and formalize institutional system for implementation</p> <p>Project will develop ILM plan and establish inter-institutional systems for implementation for Kiashange-Mokotoni and</p>	<p>Improved planning to give space for rice production and other uses, while securing space for the preservation and restoration of critical ecological systems</p>

		Kinyasini-Kisongoni catchment areas	
	Kilombero - village land use plans in place up to stage 4 (zoning) Zanzibar – no local land use plans	Implement stage 5 and 6 land use planning for at least 5 villages Will develop, finalize and implement land use plans for at least 5 villages	
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains	Various national plans related to agricultural production in place, including: National Rice Development Strategy, Green Print for SAGCOT	Develop a sustainable rice value chain development plan incorporating environmental dimensions, as an annex to the National Rice Development Strategy. Develop guidelines to facilitate implementation.	Improved land management and productivity. Reduction in water use, input use efficiency, reduced land degradation (soil nutrient, biomass cover), combat soil erosion and river siltation, reduction in CO2 emissions, increased resilience against climate change.
	Farming cooperatives and extension services in place. Investments in rice value chains are ongoing ((TARI, ASA, SAGCOT Center, RCT, USAID, IUCN, WWF-CARE). SRI approach piloted.	Implement initiatives for sustainable rice value chain, leveraging existing cooperatives, extension services, and best practices from previous/ongoing investments	
	SAGCOT Secretariat and RCT work to identify opportunities for private sector investment on an ongoing basis	Establish mechanisms for public-private partnerships in sustainable rice sector development	
3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RESUPPLY – opportunity assessments for forest restoration ● REFOREST Africa – restoration plan for Udzungwa-Kilombero ● REGROW – conservation of upstream catchment in Kilombero ● Evergreen – restore land in Zanzibar 	Based on past assessments and restoration initiatives, support restoration of degraded agricultural lands, forests and wetlands, restoring land suitable for cultivation and/or restoring to preserve ecological functions	Restoration of forest land and wetlands HCV lands under improved management
		Conserve areas in upstream catchment to and downstream area to ensure HCV areas are preserved	
4. Project Coordination and M&E	Existing engagement in relevant regional and global platforms: e.g. the Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), the African Rice Initiative (ARI), the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and The Forum for	Enhanced learning from other FOLUR program countries through e.g. exchange of technical notes and lessons learned reports; participation in annual Global FOLUR meetings; participation in regional commodity platform	Enhanced knowledge and networks underlying the above

	Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).	gatherings; and participation in training workshops.	
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The project will contribute the following global environmental benefits:

- 120,000 ha restored
- 1,122,590 ha of landscapes under improved practices
- 11,686,815 metric tons of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

By working at the landscape, national, and global level (through the FOLUR program), the project will build a coherent framework for achieving its objective to promote integrated land and water management, restoration, and sustainable and inclusive rice value chains to restore critical forest, wetland and other high value ecosystems in priority landscapes in Tanzania. Through this, the project will generate multiple GEBs, including improved management and protection of water and land in an area of high value biodiversity; enhanced carbon sequestration capacity through the improved management and restoration of forest landscapes; and abatement of land degradation through improved land-use planning, agricultural practices and forest landscape restoration.

Within the context of Tanzania’s ambitious agricultural development goals, the project’s impact will extend well beyond the specific target landscapes, and will also provide a scalable model for the wider Africa region. Important to note, in this regard, is that the focus of the project for mainland Tanzania will be on the Kilombero cluster within the SAGCOT growth corridor. The area is of specific global environmental significance as it hosts the Selous Game Reserve, a designated World Heritage Site, as well as several areas of high biodiversity significance, such as the Rufiji delta, designated as a Ramsar site, and the Eastern Arc Mountain Forests, which are internationally recognized for their high level of endemic species.

The project will furthermore contribute importantly to Tanzania’s commitments and targets as set through a number of international multi-lateral environmental agreements, including CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and the International Plant Protection Convention.

Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation - The project aims to bring a new spectrum of tools and systems to Tanzania that will enable Government to work towards a sustainable landscape-level approach through a combined focus on land- and water-use planning and management, combined with sustainable value-chain approaches that will bring viability and sustainability to agricultural sector. The approach aims to match the country’s aspirations towards sustainable agricultural expansion with consideration of broader environmental and social management aspects, including the country’s aspirations and commitments towards the conservation of its valuable forest, wetlands and other critical ecosystems. At the more technical level, specific innovations brought by the project will include the introduction of innovative landscape finance mechanisms and business cases for landscape restoration and investments in sustainable agricultural value chains.

Sustainability - By building on the existing strong baseline of existing Government and partner programs and initiatives, and by systematically involving key partners and stakeholders in the program development and implementation, the program’s long-term sustainability will be an in-built element. In this regard, the program will address the following key parameters of sustainability:

Institutional Sustainability: Through the participatory design process, from this initial concept development, the ownership and involvement of all key Government agencies has been secured, ensuring continuity. An important factor in this is that strong links are established towards the various Government policies, plans and programs; in particular,

outcome 2.1 is geared towards mainstreaming the principles of sustainable rice value chains in Government policies and plans. Furthermore, cross sectoral planning will be ensured through the Landscape Coordination Committees. A further factor is the fact that the project will have a strong focus on building capacity of local government staff at district and ward levels. This will ensure that experiences, lessons learned, and best practices generated by the project are maintained within the government structure. Capacity building and awareness raising activities are furthermore integrated in each of the three components of the project, ranging from capacity building on ILM approaches and methods to trainings and capacity building for both farmers and Government staff on sustainable rice value chain approaches.

Financial Sustainability: Firstly, the project builds strongly on the existing programs and initiatives supported from Government budget, at both national and local level. This support will continue beyond the scope of the project. Secondly, each of the 3 substantive components has built in the establishment of mechanisms for ensuring that the landscape plans and investments proposed under the project will become self-sustainable. The focus herein will be on harnessing both public and private capital and expertise to finance investments in sustainable land management and value chains. The key elements of the project strategy, in this regard, are:

Component 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of inter-institutional systems with clear responsibilities to be built into institutional mandates and budgets (output 1.1.2) ● Development of business plans and income generating activities that will contribute to effective natural resources management at village level (output 1.1.3) ● Development of sustainable landscape financing mechanisms in the form of e.g. water tariff systems and PES schemes⁴ (output 1.1.4)
Component 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mainstreaming of sustainable rice sector development approaches in existing strategies and policies will ensure uptake in relevant Government budgets (output 2.1.1) ● Strengthening of farmer groups (cooperatives, associations) will focus on creating clear added value through e.g. branding of products, generating additional income that can be used for sustainability (output 2.2.1) ● Similarly, selected value chain initiatives will need to demonstrate clear added value in terms of cost savings and additional income (output 2.2.2) ● Opportunity analysis and business case development for the establishment of financial support systems (output 2.3.1) ● Establishment of public-private partnership to generate additional investments and private sector engagement in sustainable rice value chain initiatives (output 2.3.2)
Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The development of fiscal conditions and financial support systems for landscape management and restoration (output 3.1.3)

Social sustainability: The engagement of non-governmental stakeholders, including communities and the private sector, is a key factor in assuring the long-term sustainability of GEF investments in the sector. In this regard, a considerable part of the project is dedicated to enhancing stakeholder participation in landscape management, sustainable agricultural value chains and investments, and restoration, including the establishment of the necessary incentive and benefit-sharing systems that are crucial to ensure their longer-term engagement. A key factor in this is development of the landscape and village land use plans, which are expected to continue to manage the interface between rice production and HCV areas.

⁴ Discussion in this regard were held with key institutional players, most critically the Tanzania National Electricity Supply Corporation (TANESCO), which is reliant on the continuity of the Kilombero Valley water inflow into the proposed hydropower station at Stiegler’s Gorge. Similarly, ZAWA in Tanzania has indicated profound interest in developing such schemes.

Scaling up - By linking field level interventions with national level policy dialogue and capacity building at local and national level, the project is also set to lay the foundations for up-scaling sustainable landscape options in other districts within the target landscapes and beyond. It should be noted, in this regard, that the project will not be able to address the entire landscape from a restoration and management perspective, but it will lay the basis for expansion. Furthermore, the project will set an example for replication beyond Tanzania itself into the wider region. Specific mechanisms build into the project in this regard include:

- Capacity building on ILM approaches to key Government and non-Government stakeholders (output 1.1.5).
- The development of a national-level sustainable rice value chain development plan, which will provide a broader perspective on sustainable rice sector development across Tanzania (output 2.1.1);
- The development of guidelines and training packages, as well as the roll-out of related training sessions, on sustainable rice value chain development;
- Opportunity analysis and development of public-private sector partnerships around sustainable rice sector development (outputs 2.3.1 and 2.3.2); and
- The development of fiscal/financial schemes to incentivize investment for restoration in degraded lands, targeting small-scale farmers and larger private sector (output 3.1.3).

Ib. Project Map and Geo-Coordinates. Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

This proposed project covers both Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania by focusing on two priority landscapes, combined with national-level interventions to address trade and value chain aspects to reduce degradation and deforestation in these landscapes, and in support of Tanzania's agricultural development at large. The two target landscapes are the Kilombero district within the Kilombero sub-basin on mainland Tanzania (1,356,130 ha), and the North A/North B districts on Zanzibar (North-Unguja landscape, 43,100 ha).

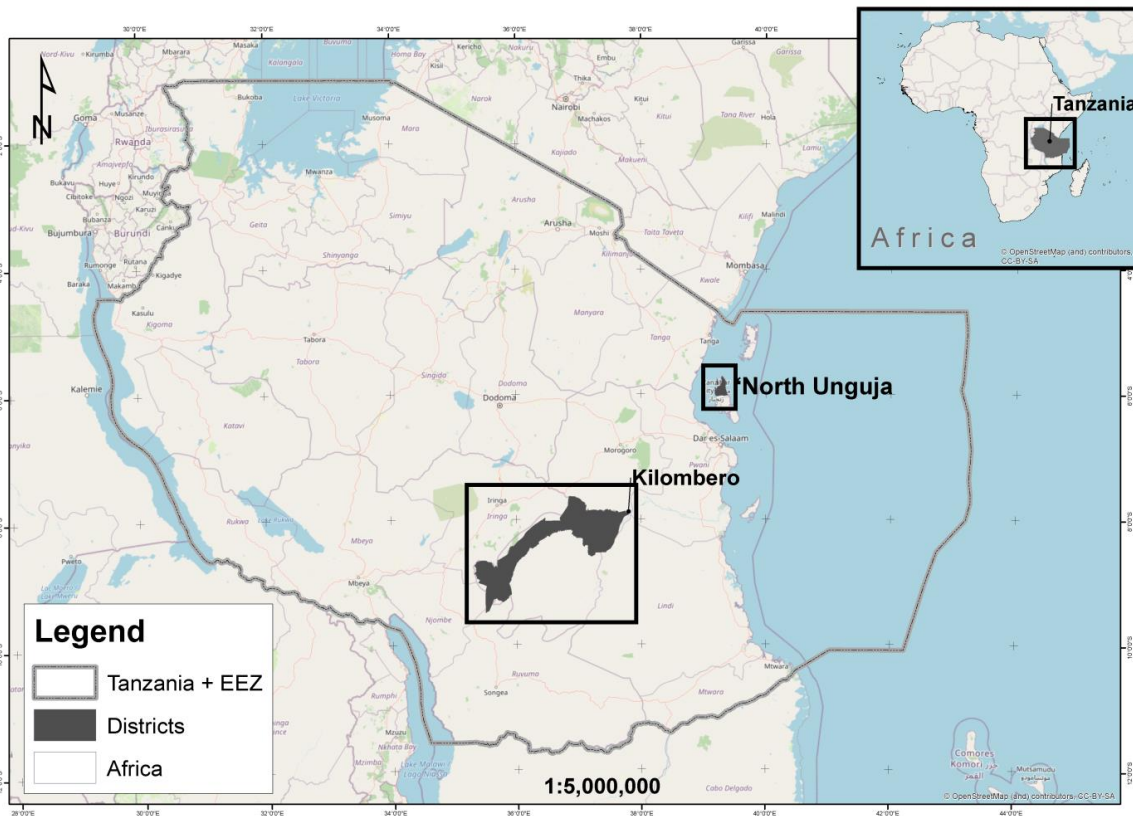


FIGURE 1 MAP OF TANZANIA WITH INDICATION OF THE TWO MAIN PROJECT LANDSCAPES

1c. Child Project? If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

The proposed child project represents an integrated approach that combines aspects of sustainable food systems with broader landscape level planning, management and restoration for the preservation of ecosystem services in some of Tanzania’s key agricultural growth areas, in line with the overall focus and outcomes of the FOLUR IP. More specifically, the central objective of the FOLUR IP is to promote sustainable, integrated landscapes and efficient food value and supply chains at scale. To achieve this objective, the program aims to (i) tackle negative externalities from food value chains; (ii) remove deforestation from commodity supply chains; and (iii) expand restoration of degraded lands, while (iv) undertaking comprehensive land use planning that reconciles competing land use, considers trade-offs, and harnesses synergy. The commodity chains considered in this include palm oil, coffee, rice, livestock, wheat, maize, cocoa and soy. The program is organized around four components: (1) development of Integrated Landscape Management systems; (2) Promotion of sustainable food production practices and commodity value chains; (3) restoration of natural habitats; and (4) project management, coordination and M&E. The Tanzania FOLUR Child Project is structured around similar components to allow for maximum synergies and cross-interaction through the learning and exchange networks to be established under the FOLUR Global Platform project lead by the World Bank.

More specifically, the project has allocated budget to attend regional learning events organized by the FOLUR Global Platform Project and contribute to the Platform under Output 4.1.3. The project will also finance exchange visits with other FOLUR countries. These activities will be designed in close coordination with FOLUR partner countries to maximize learning and information exchange during the life of the project, and include among others:

- Participation in annual Global FOLUR meetings
- Participation in regional commodity platform gatherings

- Participation in training workshops.

In addition, the project will contribute to the following Global Platform reporting requirements:

- Core GEF indicators (annually)
- Project Results Framework indicators (annually)
- Global Platform Indicators (annually)
- Descriptive case studies – the project will submit at least one outcome story annually
- Indicators identified in the Global Platform’s gender strategy (annually)

2. *Stakeholders.* Provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link) In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement. Select what role civil society will play in the project:

- Consulted only;
- Member of Advisory Body; contractor;
- Co-financier;
- Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;
- Executor or co-executor;
- Other (Please explain)

The project will comply with WWF’s Standard on Stakeholder Engagement and with the project-specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Annex 4 of the project document).

The main objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan are to:

- establish mechanisms that ensure high level of ownership across project partners, affected and interested parties throughout the project life cycle to align with the multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder project approach;
- facilitate close engagement and grievances mechanisms of stakeholders in the further development and throughout implementation and closure of the project;
- establish time frame and methods that ensure stakeholder consultation and disclosure of project information through the project life cycle; and
- establish and manage communication and engagement mechanisms across partners, affected and interested parties in a transparent, timely and clear manner.

The implementation of the project will involve a large number of stakeholders, at different levels and from different sectors of society. In this regard, the project design process involved a process of clarifying and confirming the various roles and responsibilities of these stakeholders, the details of which are presented in Annex 7 of the project document.

The primary responsibility for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan will be with the PMU, primarily through the role of the Project Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist, under supervision by the PSC. Other project partners will be involved in various aspects of its implementation.

The key institutional mechanisms for stakeholder engagement during project implementation are described in section 2.3 of the project document. These are:

1. The Project Steering Committee
2. The Multi-stakeholder Landscape Advisory Committees (for Kilombero and Unguja landscapes)

Under the coordination of the LCU's for both landscapes, further dedicated stakeholder groupings will be established on need-basis around specific aspects of the project. These will include, among others:

- Village Land Use Planning Committees to facilitate the process of development of Village Land Use Plans;
- Target group forums to facilitate engagement between farmer groups and other value chain actors in the rice sector (Component 2); and
- Target group around specific land and ecosystem restoration activities.

Furthermore, to ensure strong private sector engagement in the project, specific attention will be given to the creation of a public-private sector engagement process. Please refer to section 4 of this CEO endorsement document.

Component 4 of the project will furthermore involve the creation of specific learning networks related to the wider FOLUR Impact Program, which will facilitate the participation of key stakeholders in these processes, including the dissemination of information, lessons learnt and other materials.

Further details of the stakeholder engagement strategies proposed for the project are presented in Annex 4 of the project document.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment. (Type response here; if available, upload document or provide link)

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? (Yes) If yes, please upload gender action plan or equivalent here.

If possible, indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

improving women's participation and decision making; and or

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

In compliance with WWF's Gender Policy, the Tanzania FOLUR Child Project undertook a detailed gender assessment and action plan during the PPG stage. The main purpose of this assessment is to ensure gender sensitive implementation and effects of the project through the identification of appropriate measures for integration of gender-specific activities and approaches. The results of this assessment are documented in the form of a Gender Review report and Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan.

The Gender Review was prepared based on the following information: a) desk review of the WWF Gender Policy, Zanzibar's Policy on Protection and Development of Women (2001) and Gender Policy (2010), mainland Tanzania's National Strategy for Gender in Development, as well as related national policies, strategies and third party data and information sources; b) consultations, focus group discussions and key informant discussions held in March (Zanzibar) and October (Kilombero) 2020 at District and Village/Shehia levels. The complete Gender Review report and Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan as presented in Annex 11 of the project document.

Summary of conclusions of the Gender Review

The gender situation in Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania as contextualized by the literature review includes several barriers needing attention. The key conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- In general, the targeted areas include *gender imbalances* in: policy and community life, legal and customary laws, land management planning, tenure rights, trust in public institutions, income and market access. These factors are potential barriers for gender mainstreaming processes in the Project.

- The consultations in Zanzibar and Kilombero concluded that *women are vulnerable groups* and that consequently, all activities in the Project that require stakeholder engagement need to target and measure the participation of vulnerable individuals (including women) and respond to their needs.
- *Limited access to information* was indicated as a major barrier for women's inclusion. The report shows that men can access information on financial opportunities and natural resource management practices more readily than women. Consequently, the project needs to ensure equal information access through ideal practices such as making regular village visits for buy-in dialogues (particularly including vulnerable members).
- Women and men were found to have *different roles and livelihood incentives*; family wellbeing for women and income generation for men. Their preferences were impacted by: environmental changes (rainfall and heat); economic forces (e.g. cash cropping from public sector); cultural pressures (customary law); demographic change (population increase) and; institutional initiatives (access to services and technology). These root issues need to be addressed through gender sensitive planning, and monitoring & evaluation.
- *Time poverty* was a factor identified as causes for women's vulnerability. A common programming mistake is to "force" inclusion by adding quotas or other measurements for women's participation, without concerning overall workloads. Consequently, to address time concerns the Project's strategy should be to diversify women's livelihood options, and simultaneously establish collaborative household and agricultural practices among women and men.
- *Cultural and religious barriers* were identified for women as a barrier to inherit land and to access certain services. To avoid lacking incentives among women for responsible value chains and land restoration, the Project needs to ensure women's inclusion in management committees, access to legal advisors and safer tenure. On the other hand, community members indicated that gender roles are changing. An opportunity therefore is to identify "Ideal case families" and run learning events for community members on benefits from women leadership in conservation.
- In both Zanzibar and Kilombero, *activities of economic interest to women* were identified to include: farming of permanent crops, tree planting, decrease in shifting cultivation, application of user-friendly crop medicines and fertilizers, processing skills (including rice polishing and packing), ownership of a tractor, construction of fences to limit livestock interference. Women's perceived barriers to these interests included: customary practices, inappropriate gender dynamics (workload), climate change, and lack of land ownership.
- The review indicates that *women in the project areas are highly dependent on natural resources* for livelihoods. Project interventions that ensure water access, food availability, and access to health facilities are appreciated by women in the targeted areas.
- To respond to current gender issues the project needs to simultaneously attend to a *growing emancipation of women's* participation and learning to organise appropriate and informed actions. Provision of negotiation skills, legal rights training and support for collaborative efforts (purchase and management costs and practices), will support the ambitions for the project.
- The communities in Zanzibar and Kilombero were found to *lack internal monitoring systems* for incomes, expenditures, number of plantations and products. This limits effective natural resources management and livelihood generation. The Project may respond by developing educational programs and supporting the installation of women-led M&E systems, which should integrate gender mainstreaming mechanisms that ensure the inclusion and benefits for all individuals. For instance Participatory Planning Monitoring and Evaluation committees can be formed and mobilized.

A summary of relevant gender entry points per project component is presented below:

- *Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems*: Landscape management systems should effectively involve men and women in local communities. Close collaboration with local stakeholders and

disadvantaged groups is necessary to ensure participatory learning, management, and community buy-in. Consequently; the Project needs to ensure enhanced understanding of land and water uses by all stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, to establish effective management systems.

- *Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains:* Value chains should respond to the needs and benefits of the most vulnerable individuals affected. Improved rice farming practices and support system in Project should apply to both women and men and encourage female-led business opportunities. Private sector investment should strategically support businesses led by vulnerable individuals.
- *Conservation and restoration of natural habitats:* For habitats to be restored local people need to feel a sense of land ownership and control, which requires secured tenure rights and access to social institutions. Investment schemes need to support small scale farmers and benefit both men and women.
- *Project Coordination and M&E:* The M&E planning needs to ensure integrated learning with communities. Learning opportunities should be based on local needs and support local led data management by men and women. Also, gender disaggregated data collection should be applied where possible in the monitoring program.

In addition, the Action Plan defines a number of general strategies to ensure gender sensitive implementation of the project, including:

- Allowing for sufficient institutional capabilities to effectively implement gender-responsive activities, monitor and evaluate, and communicate about gender aspects of the project;
- Provide staff with basic training on gender dimensions specific to the project to increase understanding and capacity on gender mainstreaming;
- Ensure that information regarding the project is accessible to both women and men equally before during and after the project; and
- Ensure that project activities are always accessible to women, taking into account location, timing, transportation issues, household responsibilities, permission from male family member(s), etc. which may affect their availability to attend and participate.

Recommendations have been integrated as much as possible in the respective project activities. More specific recommendations for gender-specific actions and approaches are presented in the Gender Action Plan in Annex 11.

Roles and responsibilities

Responsibilities for the implementation and oversight of the recommendations of the Gender Review are presented in the Gender Action Plan in Annex 11. The overall responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the Gender Action Plan lie with MNRT, as Lead Executing Agency, with oversight by the Project Steering Committee and the WWF GEF Agency. The PMU and LCUs, and more specifically the Project Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist and Landscape Coordinators, will be responsible for the practical implementation of specific measures and activities, as well as related monitoring and reporting. The Project will recruit a part-time gender specialist to support the PMU and LCUs in an advisory and supporting role.

Financial arrangements

In order to appropriately cater for the implementation of above-mentioned measures, project budget has been allocated for the following:

- Costs for a part time gender specialist (consultant or staff) to work with the PMU and LCUs for the full 5 years of the project period; and
- Budget for travel costs, training workshops and meetings for gender specific consultations.

4. Private Sector Engagement. Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The key private sector stakeholders to be involved in the project are the rice value chain actors. The rice value chain in Tanzania includes multiple horizontal and vertical links from the producer to the consumer. Those involved in the chain include primary producers (mainly small-scale farmers), input suppliers, a large number of traders/agents who operate between producers and processors, processors (millers), wholesalers, retailers, transporters and consumers. The chain is fragmented, poorly organized, and largely uncontrolled (despite existing regulations), which makes engagement with private sector actors along the supply chain a complex undertaking. A schematic presentation of the Tanzania rice value chain is presented below.

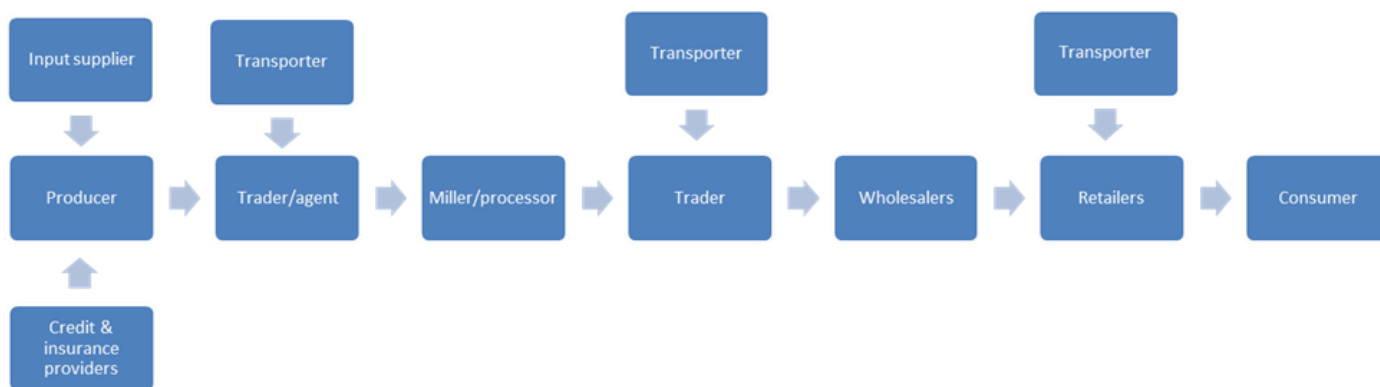


FIGURE 2 SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF THE TANZANIAN RICE VALUE CHAIN

Tanzania’s value chain actors face a number of challenges. The many small-scale producers (farmers) are limited firstly by limitations in knowledge (of efficient farming practices and available technology); access to inputs (seeds, fertilizers etc.) is hampered by poor infrastructure, distribution challenges as well as access to credit facilities; poor access to information (on markets, climate conditions, etc.) limits effective planning of both production and marketing opportunities; high levels of post-harvest loss are related to a lack of processing and storage facilities; lack of irrigation infrastructure strongly decreases productivity, limiting production basically to one cycle per year; and the general small-scale nature of production and weakness of cooperative structures hampers the general effectiveness of the sector.

For other value chain actors, key challenges include the poor infrastructure and scattered and poorly organized nature of the producers, making both the distribution of supplies and the collection of produce a challenge. Access to credits and insurance, as well as access to market data is furthermore limiting their effectiveness in creating maximum added value.

While Tanzania does have in place structures for engagement with private sector, through for example the Tanzania Investment Center, the Rice Council of Tanzania and the SAGCOT Secretariat, a more coherent program for private sector engagement will be required in order to provide the enabling conditions that would attract the necessary long-term sustainable investments to make the transition towards sustainable rice value chain development. This will have to go hand in hand with the development of appropriate fiscal/financial incentive schemes that would provide additional stimulus for private sector to invest in such initiatives. In this regard, some of the issues raised in interviews with private sector actors are access to adequate crop risk assurance, reliability of input supplies and input credit facilities, and the poor state of transport and irrigation infrastructure.

Private sector engagement in the project is guaranteed through a number of mechanism, as summarized in Table 5.

TABLE 5 OVERVIEW OF PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND MECHANISMS

Component	Key private sector stakeholders	Role/stake in the project	Mechanisms for engagement
1. Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems	Land owners, farmers, forestry enterprises, livestock keepers, tourism operators etc. operating in the landscape	Key stakeholder in ILM planning processes, in particular in terms of the trade-offs to be made between conserving natural areas and making space for private sector-led initiatives (e.g. farming, forestry, tourism, etc.) at landscape and village level	Engagement in the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) established and supported by the project, in particular the two MSPs for the Kilombero and Unguja ILM processes Bilateral consultation as appropriate
	Land owners, farmers, forestry enterprises, livestock keepers, tourism operators etc. operating in the landscape, as well as downstream water users such as farmers, water supply companies and electricity companies relying on hydropower	Stakeholder in the development of improved land and water governance systems; ensuring that private sector needs are taken into considerations in the design of land tenure and water governance (allocation, permitting, tariffs etc.), and potential payment-for-ecosystem services systems	Engagement in the Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) established and supported by the project, in particular the two MSPs for the Kilombero and Unguja ILM processes Bilateral consultation as appropriate
2. Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains	Actors along the value chain, including producers (traditional small-scale farmers), input suppliers, traders and agents; millers, wholesalers, and retailers, as well as service providers such as financial service providers and transporters	Key stakeholder in the development of a sustainable rice sector value chain development plan and related guidelines; including the identification of viable strategies and opportunities for private sector engagement in sustainable value chain initiatives, incentives, market drivers and mechanisms, etc.	Direct engagement through the Rice Council of Tanzania in market analysis for the rice value chain, identifying key opportunities for sustainably produced rice Engagement through workshops on national sustainable rice value chain development plan and related guidelines
	Producers (traditional small-scale farmers) and their cooperatives	Increasing capacity in sustainable rice production strategies through training and strengthening of rice farmers associations, cooperatives and/or resource centers	Engagement in training programmes Technical assistance through extension services Access to technical advice, inputs, support services, market access and information, etc. through cooperatives and resource centers
	Key actors along the value chain, including producers (traditional small-scale farmers), input suppliers, traders and agents; millers, wholesalers, and retailers, as well as service providers such	Piloting and implementing sustainable rice value chains initiatives in line with the sustainable rice development plan and guidelines	Direct engagement in sustainable rice value chains initiatives, benefiting from technical assistance provided by project partners, and financial and material support

	as financial service providers and transporters		for the implementation of activities
	Key actors along the value chain, including producers (traditional small-scale farmers), input suppliers, traders and agents; millers, wholesalers, and retailers, as well as service providers such as financial service providers and transporters	Key stakeholders in the identification and operationalization of opportunities for private sector investment in sustainable rice value chain initiatives	Engagement through workshops and bilateral discussions with SAGCOT Secretariat and Rice Council of Tanzania work on the identification of opportunities and development of business opportunities for private sector investment in sustainable rice sector value chain initiatives Participation in the development of a public-private partnership agreement (COMPAC) for advancing sustainable rice sector development
3. Conservation and restoration of natural habitats	Private sector actors in the forestry, livestock keeping, fisheries, beekeeping, ecotourism sector	Engagement in landscape restoration and management activities, as well as related eco-system dependent livelihoods sectors that provide a basis for improved habitat management	Direct engagement in landscape management and restoration activities, and related livelihood activities Engagement in consultations, through workshops, focus group and key informant discussions, in the identification and development of fiscal/financial schemes to incentivize investment for landscape management and restoration

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

An overview of the key risks and mitigation measures related to the project is provided below.

TABLE 6 KEY RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Risks	Rating P = probability I = Impact	Preventive Measures
Difficulty in establishing the collective endorsement of and support for the ILM approach among government ministries, civil society and the private sector.	P = Moderate I = Moderate	The project will, from the outset, perform multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement that will unite Government institutions, civil society organizations and private sector. Furthermore, capacity building and awareness raising on the benefits of ILM will be a key aspect of component 1.
Development priorities for human settlements, agricultural and irrigation schemes, transportation infrastructure and	P = High I = Moderate	This is a systemic problem requiring the mainstreaming of environmental and biodiversity safeguards into development planning. The project will support this through capacity development on ILM and

industry take precedence over conservation and NRM plans supported by the project		environmental management processes for key sectors, awareness raising and engagement of all sectors in project planning and implementation, and promote agricultural solutions that are compatible with the environmental sensitivities in the project areas.
Investments in improved rice value chains will result in increased agricultural interests and investments that put pressure on land, water and other natural resources	P = Moderate I = High	It is critical for the three components of the project to work together in order to avoid adverse impacts of improved agricultural practices. In particular, the project will put emphasis on well-grounded land-use plans that pose the necessary controls on agricultural expansion. The opportunity of signing 'contracts' with communities and farmer groups will also be investigated..
Government institutions governing the targeted landscapes have inadequate capacity or resources for ILM and the implementation of rice value chain and landscape restoration activities	P = Moderate I = Moderate	Capacity building initiatives have been embedded in each of the project Components. Moreover, a dedicated programming for learning and sharing of experiences with other FOLUR countries has been defined as part of Component 4.
Critical ecosystem services are undermined by climate change and variability, and natural disasters.	P = High I = Moderate	The integrated land and water management approach of the project will consider potential climate change impacts and incorporate risk reduction and mitigation considerations. This will take into account, for example, increased climate variability, changes in hydrological flow, and potential species range shifts.
Delays and disruptions as a result of pandemics (COVID), elections or other disrupting situations	P = High I = Moderate	Crisis situations such as those posed by the COVID pandemic, or around Government elections, will undoubtedly have delays, in particular where it comes to field level activities, consultations (meetings) etc. In such cases, the project workplan will be adapted to respond to the situation.

TABLE 7 CLIMATE CHANGE RISK ANALYSIS

Climate Risk	Manifestation in the project areas	Impact
Temperature Increase	In the next 75 years, the rate of temperature increase will change from .5°C to 3.4°C, with a particularly faster rate of warming in the south-western part of the country (Kilombero district). ⁵ In just 10 years the average temperatures will have increased by 1.4°C. According to the UNISDR, Tanzania was rated the 25 th most at risk country in the face of disaster.	The agricultural sector will suffer as climate change impacts are seen. There are temperature thresholds for agricultural crops at which point the crops become less productive. The varying temperatures may also disrupt regular crop growing cycles. ⁶ Pest and crop disease have also been shown to increase with increasing temperatures. Agricultural activities in Zanzibar that face changes due to inconsistent temperatures include fishing, farming and seaweed farming. ⁷
Rainfall and flood	Today, upwards of 70% of all natural disasters in Tanzania are climate change related and directly linked to droughts and floods ^{8,9} . The Kilombero district is expected to have an increase in annual rainfall by about 9.9% by year 2050. ¹⁰ Rainfall	Inconsistent and variable rainfall patterns will lead to increased flooding in the Kilombero valley in particular. This, in turn, can impact on crop yields, cause destruction to infrastructure, soil erosion and affect water quality within the water table. This is

⁵ United Republic of Tanzania (2015) Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). Submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 29 September 2015. Downloaded from <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/unfccc-newsroom/tanzania-submits-itsclimate-action-plan-ahead-of-2015-paris-agreement/>. Accessed 19 November 2020.

⁶ Harris et al., 2014: Updated high-resolution grids of monthly climatic observations – CRU TS3.10: The Climatic Research Unit (CRU) Time Series (TS) Version 3.10 Dataset, Int. J. Climatology, 34(3), 623-642, doi: 10.1002/joc3711; updated from previous version of CRU TS3.xx (most recent use in CCKP: TS3.24).

⁷ Makame Omar Makame & Sheona Shackleton (2020) Perceptions of climate variability and change in relation to observed data among two east coast communities in Zanzibar, East Africa, Climate and Development, 12:9, 801-813, DOI: 10.1080/17565529.2019.1697633

⁸ United Republic of Tanzania (2015)

⁹ Näschen et al. (201), Impact on Climate Change on Water Resources in the Kilombero Catchment of Tanzania, Water, 11(859)

¹⁰ Harris et al., 2014

	variation is furthermore expected to increase, with more intense rain in some seasons, November-April.	detrimental to the agricultural sector in particular, but may also impact directly on biological diversity and ecosystem health. Flood events can also cause forced migrations of communities and individuals, and result in increased prevalence of pests and diseases, etc.
Sea Level Rise	Rising temperatures coupled with ocean expansion and ice melt will affect sea-levels along the coast of Tanzania, in specific along the coastal regions of the Zanzibar Island ¹¹ . Global sea level rise is expected to be between .2 meters and .6 meters over the next century.	Impacts from sea level rise affect the Zanzibar island Unguja district through loss of coastal wetlands, coastal flooding, coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion and potentially forced migration of coastal communities. ¹²
Drought and reduced water volumes in water bodies	Climate change has caused the country to experience more severe and recurring droughts over the past 40 years. Dry days are going to increase in frequency causing evaporation and decreased water availability. Specifically, River flow in the Kilombero district (the Ruhudji and Mpanga Rivers) is expected to decrease between 1 to 5% due to climate change. ¹³	Droughts affect the agricultural sector in Tanzania significantly as 80% of the population in the project area depends on agriculture for their livelihoods and food source. Drought reduces water availability and disrupts irrigation causing issues with crop yield and productivity. Looking at future climate change models, several crops predicted to produce smaller yields include banana, beans, cassava, rice, sorghum and sunflower. ¹⁴ This may lead to a shift in the types of agricultural crops that farmers rely on. ¹⁵

See Climate Risk Screening submitted as an annex.

TABLE 8 COVID-19 RISK ANALYSIS

Risk category	Potential Risk	Mitigations and Plans
Restrictions in movement and closure of offices	Tanzania currently does not have in place any COVID-related restrictions for the movement of people. There is a chance that this will happen if the situation worsens. Also, travel of international experts/staff has not been possible since Q2, a situation that will likely continue over the course of project implementation.	The project will work virtually where appropriate. Meetings and workshops will follow government guidance, and health and safety protocols will be adhered to.
	If the situation would worsen, it is possible that Government offices would close for periods, and staff may not be accessible.	The project will rely on landscape coordination units to reduce travel. Virtual meetings will be done as needed.
Changes in baseline and potential project co-financing sources	There is a risk that certain baseline activities will be delayed or even cancelled as a result of funding streams being diverted for other purposes	The PMU will closely monitor project baseline and co-financing sources to ensure leverage of baseline activities and secure the expected project co-finance.
Stakeholder engagement process	COVID-19 may impact work with local communities, local government partners, and central level partners.	Local level workshops and engagement with communities will be in compliance with national and local government guidelines. Where needed, adjustments will be made in terms of planning, the size/constitution of field teams, the size of the groups to be consulted, etc. Additionally, COVID protocols will be developed and followed, such as testing, and supply of sanitizer and masks. In any case where either party is not comfortable to engage in

¹¹ Global Climate Partnership (2012). The Economics of Climate Change in Zanzibar.

¹² Irish Aid. 2018. Tanzania Country Climate Change Risk Assessment Report. Irish Aid, Resilience and Economic Inclusion Team, Policy Unit.

¹³RAM (Ramsar Advisory Mission) Report. 2017. Kilombero Valley, United Republic of Tanzania, Ramsar Site No. 1173

¹⁴ CIAT; World Bank. 2017. Climate-Smart Agriculture in Tanzania. CSA Country Profiles for Africa Series. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT); World Bank, Washington, D.C. 25 p.

¹⁵ URT. 2015a. Tanzania Climate-smart Agriculture Programme. Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, United Republic of Tanzania (URT).

		discussions, it will not proceed. As much as possible, remote connections will be sought, for example via local government offices visiting communities. In all cases, continued attention will be given to ensuring the voices of women, youth, and any underrepresented community members.
Enabling environment	So far, there are no signs of a change in priority from Government due to COVID, but further escalation of the crisis may well have effect in this regard.	As the PMU and the majority of project partners are based in government, and given the focus on value chain development, it is expected that government will continue to prioritize the work related to this project.
Future risk of similar crises	It is not anticipated that this project will have adverse impacts that might contribute to future pandemics, for example, there will be no focus on increasing the human-wildlife interface or any actions that cause degradation.	This aspect of risk has been considered in the ESMF/PF and will be further considered in the development of site specific safeguards plans.

TABLE 9 COVID-19 OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Opportunity Category	Potential	Project Plans
Can the project do more to protect and restore natural systems and their ecological functionality?	High potential: The proposed project will contribute to restoring ecosystems and function in the target landscapes.	At the core of the project ToC is the strategy to reduce threats from agricultural expansion into wildlife habitat and consequently reduce the threat of habitat loss and fragmentation that is at the basis of zoonotic diseases.
Can the project include a focus on production landscapes and land use practices within them to decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts?	High potential: The target landscapes selected for the Tanzania FOLUR Child Project are among the key production landscapes in the country.	Various approaches in the project plans will decrease the risk of human/nature conflicts: improved land use planning will more clearly delineate conservation areas from other types of land use; restoration and improved management of habitats (e.g./ forest landscapes, wildlife corridors) will reduce wildlife intrusion into farmlands .
Can the project promote circular solutions to reduce unsustainable resource extraction and environmental degradation?	Limited potential: no specific circular economy activities foreseen, but opportunities to build this in.	The project may consider approaches for reuse and recycling of materials used in farming practices; e.g. packaging materials.
Can the project innovate in climate change mitigation and engaging with the private sector?	Medium-level potential: The project will include close engagement with private sector, by developing a public-private sector compacts and engagement platform. Climate change considerations have been integrated in the project design (see Climate Risk Screening Tool in Annex 13)	Specific targets on improved environmental management will be part of the compact (agreement) to be signed between public and private sector. Issues such as energy efficiencies and the use of renewable energy solutions could be part of this. Climate change considerations have been integrated in the project design (see Climate Risk Screening Tool in Annex 13 of the project document)

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

A schematic presentation of the institutional arrangements for project implementation is presented in Figure 3 . The various elements of this setup are further discussed below.

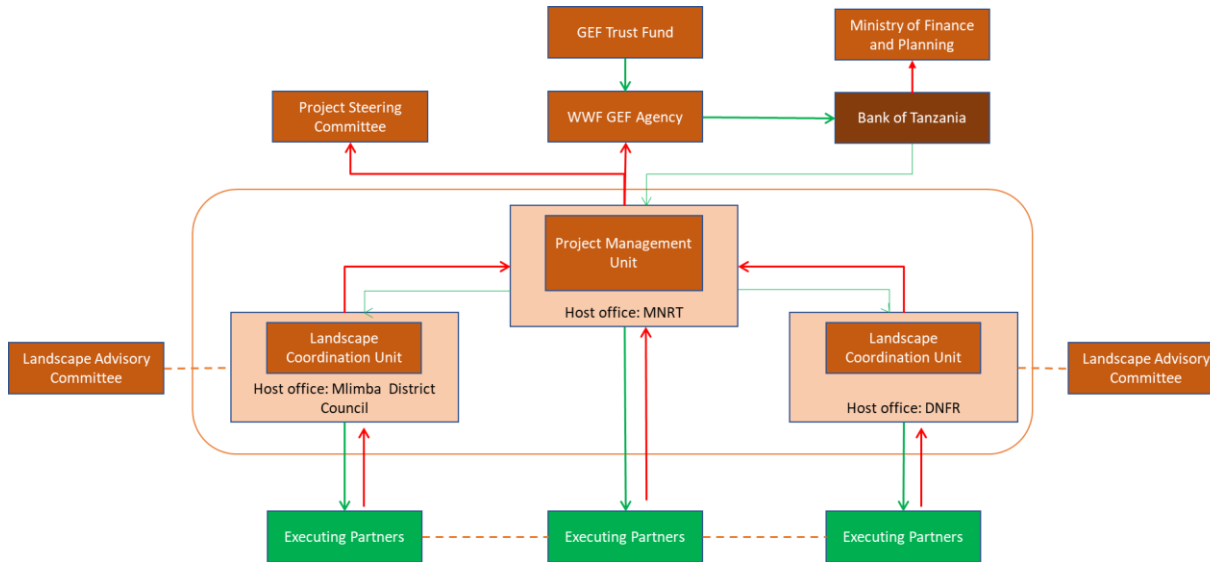


FIGURE 3 SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL SETUP: RED LINES INDICATING REPORTING; GREEN LINE INDICATING FUNDING STREAMS

The Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT) will be the Lead Executing Agency for the project. Financial oversight will be assured by the Ministry of Finance and Planning, which will also act as the contracting party for the GEF grant on behalf of the Government of the URT¹⁶.

The basic constitution of the project management structure as presented in Figure 3 consists of a central Project Management Unit (PMU), hosted by MNRT/FBD, and two landscape coordination units (LCU) for Kilombero and Unguja respectively. The role and functioning of these units is further presented below. The Director of Forests will act as Project Director and be charged with the responsibility of overall administration and supervision of the PMU. The Permanent Secretary, MNRT, will take the overall fiduciary responsibility of the project.

The PMU will be accountable to a Project Steering Committee (PSC), whose constitution and roles are further explained below.

Co-executing partners may be engaged both through the central PMU (for matters that are national/project level) as well as through the LCUs, where it concerns landscape specific roles.

Project Management Unit

Day-to-day project management and implementation will be the responsibility of the **Project Management Unit (PMU)** housed within the MNRT office. The PMU will consist of a Project Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist, supported by a Senior Accountant , a full time MELKM Program Officer and a Project Assistant. Short-term specialist expertise will be contracted according to need and availability of financial resources. This includes, in particular, a retainer contract for a gender and safeguards consultants to support the further development, implementation and monitoring of the project’s gender and safeguards strategies.

¹⁶ To note that according to official Government of Tanzania policies, the Ministry of Finance and Planning is the officially designated contracting authority for any donor funding coming into the country.

The PMU will be responsible for the overall planning of project activities; guiding, supporting and supervising project implementation; procuring goods and services; financial management of the project resources; and monitoring and reporting on implementation and financial progress. of the Project Document. It will work in collaboration with line ministries and other government services including the Regional and District Authorities to define performance-based MoUs based on their respective roles in the project, including backstopping arrangements according to the needs and priorities of the target authorities. Project procurement will be undertaken by MNRT's dedicated procurement team, in line with WWF and Government procurement guidelines.

Landscape Coordination Units

The Tanzania FOLUR Child Project covers two landscapes, a large range of Government and non-governmental partners, and requires expertise across a range of topics including conservation, value chains, landscape planning, and restoration. As mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar have separate Government structures (under the United Republic of Tanzania) a landscape coordination unit (LCU) is needed for each landscape (Kilombero and Unguja). Each LCU will be managed by a Landscape Project Coordinator and will report up to the PMU hosted in MRT in Dodoma, and will also coordinate with a respective landscape advisory committee.

The execution services provided both LCU's include:

- Technical and financial oversight of landscape-level activities;
- Ensuring proper stakeholder engagement, implementation of the Gender Action Plan, and compliance with WWF-GEF safeguards (see ESMF and PF) at the landscape level;
- Issuing and managing contracts to consultants;
- Issuing and managing sub-grants to local partner organizations;
- Undertaking stakeholder consultations and hosting trainings;
- Providing logistical support for meetings and travel;
- Providing technical assistance and advice;
- Building local level capacity at host Government institutions and other key executing partners.

The specific roles and responsibilities of the LCUs are presented in detail in Annex 7 of the project document.

Kilombero LCU

The Kilombero LCU will be hosted by the Kilombero District Council, with Management oversight and coordination of project execution provided by the District Project Management Team (DPMT). This will ensure government ownership, allow for a maximum interaction between the project teams and the respective host Government Agencies, in specific in relation to the key role of the partner organizations to build local capacity for future sustainability and upscaling. An MOU will also be signed between MNRT and Kilombero District Council for their role in hosting the LCU. The LCU will consist of a full-time Landscape Project Coordinator to be recruited by the project, complemented with 2 full-time community extension officers responsible for the coordination and implementation of field-level activities and engagement with communities. Furthermore, relevant technical staff from the District Office will undertake supporting duties, in particular: the District Natural Resources Management Officer; the District Environmental Officer; the District Agricultural Officer and Extension Officer; the Livestock Officer and the Livestock Extension Officer; the Fisheries Officer; the District Treasurer and Community Development Officer/Gender focal desk, and the District Planning Officer – under the overall guidance of the District Executive Director.

Unguja LCU

The Unguja LCU will be hosted and coordinated by MAINRL/DFNR to ensure government ownership, allow for a maximum interaction between the project teams and the respective host Government Agencies, in specific in relation to

the key role of the partner organizations to build local capacity for future sustainability and upscaling. An MOU will be signed between MNRT and MAINRL/DFNR for their role in hosting the LCU. The LCU will consist of a full-time Landscape Project Coordinator to be recruited by the project, complemented with 2 full-time community extension officers responsible for the coordination and implementation of field-level activities and engagement with communities. Furthermore, relevant staff from MAINRL, VPO-2 and the North A&B Districts will undertake supporting duties and participate in regular joint meeting to coordinate project activities on the ground. MOUs will be signed between MNRT and Kilombero District Council and MAINRL/DFNR respectively for their role in the day-to-day facilitation and oversight of the functioning of the LCUs.

Project Steering Committee and Landscape Advisory Committees

A PSC chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MNRT, with representation of the relevant sector ministries and other key executing partners, and WWF GEF Agency, will be established to provide oversight and strategic guidance for the project.

The PSC will convene twice a year to provide oversight on implementation, and approval of annual work plans and budgets; provide strategic guidance to project management; initiate follow-up actions on lessons and findings from the project; as well as review progress reports and achievements. The Project Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist will act as the secretariat of the PSC, and ensure that adequate documents and proposals are prepared ahead of each PSC meeting and that notes are taken and duly disseminated. The PSC will play a critical role in project monitoring and evaluation by ensuring the quality of these processes and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. The PSC will furthermore ensure that required resources are committed and will arbitrate on any conflicts within the project or negotiate solutions to any problems encountered with external bodies.

The PSC will be composed of the PS or designated representatives of:

- Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
- Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) / RBWB
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Developments (MLHHS) / NLUPC
- Ministry of Finance and Planning (MFP)
- Vice President's Office (VPO)
- Kilombero District Council
- Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MAINRL)- Zanzibar
- Second Vice President's Office (VPO-2) – Zanzibar
- Ministry of Lands, Housing, Water and Energy (MLHWE)
- North A&B Town Councils
- WWF GEF Agency

The existing Kilombero Multi-stakeholder Platform will function as a Landscape Advisory Committee (LAC), which will support the Kilombero LCU in terms of project strategies, workplan and implementation from the perspectives of the project partners, as well as to ensure wider outreach to the respective constituencies of the project partners. The platform consist of the District Executive Directors of the respective project districts, as well as of the representatives of the following ministries and agencies: MNRT, MoA, MoWI, MLHHS, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade, VPO – Division of Environment (DoE), PO-RALG, Regional Commissioner Morogoro, NLUPC, Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency, TAWA (Ifakara), National Carbon Monitoring Centre, Sokoine University of Agriculture (NCMC/SUA), Rufiji River Basin Water Board, SAGCOT Secretariat, TARI, TAFORI. The platform furthermore involves relevant stakeholders from private sector (e.g. Kilombero Valley Teak Company, Kilombero Plantations Limited and RCT), as well as from relevant civil society organizations (e.g. Africa Wildlife Foundation, Tanzania Forest Conservation Group, WWF, IUCN, Care).

For the Unguja landscape, in the absence of an existing forum, a dedicated Multi-stakeholder LAC will be established. The LAC will involve representation from North A and North B Town Councils, MAINRL, VPO-2 – Department of Environment (DoE), ZAWA, MLHWE - Department of Urban and Rural Planning, President’s Office - Regional Administration, Local Governments and Special Departments, Ministry of Finance, ZURA, Zanzibar Commission for Tourism (ZCT), Regional Commissioner North A&B, ZARI, as well as representatives from private sector (e.g. Zanzibar Association for Tourism Investors), local communities (Shehas) and civil society organizations (e.g. ANGOZA and Zanzibar Climate Change Alliance).

Project supervision

As the GEF Project Agency, WWF GEF Agency will provide technical and financial supervision and implementation support of the project and support on issues affecting timely and quality project implementation. WWF GEF Agency will undertake implementation support, including yearly supervision missions. A key responsibility of the supervision is to review quality of outputs and progress against the targets set in the project’s logical framework.

Financial management

A financial agreement shall be signed between WWF US, as the GEF Project Agency, and the Ministry of Finance and Planning, on behalf of the Government of URT. Funds will be deposited in a dedicated account hosted by the Bank of Tanzania (BOT).

The MNRT PMU will be the central financial management hub of the Project responsible for data processing and reporting. The PMU will manage and oversee fund transfers to partner executing agencies on the basis of activity tagged. The LCUs will receive funds directly from the National Bank of Tanzania accounts under the Ministry of Finance, based on instructions by MNRT. The PMU will facilitate financial reporting and generation of withdrawal applications.

Program accounting procedures shall follow the Public Finance Act and the Public Procurement Act together with their accompanying Regulations, and shall furthermore adhere to WWF GEF Agency standards.

Coordination with other relevant GEF & non-GEF Initiatives

There is considerable scope for synergies with a range of ongoing and planned projects. In this regard, the project will seek coordination and cooperation as appropriate with these projects through the various line Ministries involved in their coordination. Also, at the landscape level, the multi-stakeholder platforms will provide a platform for continuously monitoring synergies in this regard.

Specific reference should be made to a number of GEF-funded initiatives that have a link with the Tanzania FOLUR project, to mention:

- The UNEP/GEF ‘Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania’ (\$11,205,872; approved for implementation), which is implemented within the broader framework of the GEF Restoration Initiative (TRI). The project provides an important basis for the proposed child project, as it intends to lay the institutional basis for landscape restoration in Tanzania, as well as design and implement targeted restoration plans in a number of key landscapes in the SAGCOT area (but excluding the Kilombero Cluster).
- The UNDP/GEF project ‘Safeguarding Zanzibar’s Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits’ (\$5,181,671; under development), which proposes a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar’s terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple development benefits. A geographical overlap exists in relation to one of the selected project sites: Kiwengwa-Pongwe Forest Reserve (KPFR). Close coordination with this project will therefore be required in order to avoid overlaps.

- The IFAD/GEF supported project ‘Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems of Semi-arid Areas of Tanzania (2017-2021; \$7,155,963)’, implemented as part of the GEF 6 Integrated Approach Pilot “Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa”. The objective of this project is to reverse land degradation trends in central Tanzania and Pemba (Zanzibar) through sustainable land and water management and ecosystem-based adaptation. Geographically, this project has no specific overlap with of the FOLUR project, but close coordination at the level of policy engagement, and sharing of lessons learnt will be required.

Particular synergies will also be sought with the parallel GEF7-funded FAO/GEF Drylands Sustainable Landscape project. Initial discussions between the project teams have highlighted a number of potential synergies to be created:

Overall project management and coordination

- Opportunity for creating synergies at the project coordination level, e.g. through the MNRT /TFS coordination role; and through potential joint/back-to-back PSC meetings
- Potential for a joint knowledge sharing platform hosted through the MNRT

Synergies around ILM approaches

- Opportunities for cross-learning, working on potential guidelines (e.g. development of VLUPs/implementation plans/working beyond administrative boundaries)
- Cooperation around capacity building and awareness raising (e.g. developing joint training and awareness raising packages; advisory services; capacity-building)

Potential synergies on rice value chain work

- Opportunities for cross learning and capacity building
- Link between DSL work on value chains and work at policy level under FOLUR (sustainable rice development plan)

Other synergies

- Potential synergies towards strengthening SMEs: cross-learning, technology development, etc.
- Synergies around landscape restoration and management

Beyond projects focused on Tanzania, furthermore, the Tanzania FOLUR Child Project will benefit from exchanges with other FOLUR focal countries, in particular those with a focus on the rice sector (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam). In this regard, the global FOLUR platform will provide a mechanism for:

- Capacity building through learning activities, knowledge tools and resources, and general experience sharing through the Global FOLUR Community of Practice (Pillar A)
- Engagement with value chain actors (private sector, investors) and access to resources and opportunities for policy engagement, finance and leverage opportunities, standards and guidelines, etc. (Pillar B)
- Access to a global platform for knowledge products and outreach materials, as well as global and regional forums (Pillar C)

7. Consistency with National Priorities.

The project is strongly anchored into Tanzania’s 5-year Development Plan, Zanzibar Vision 2050, as well as relevant national development plans in the agricultural, water resources and natural resources sectors, for both mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar.

Component 1 is aligned with the National Land Policy, which defines the framework for land use planning in the country, which defines the framework for national, regional and local land use plans in the country. The project will follow procedures in line with the guidelines provided in the policy.

Component 2 specifically contributes to the implementation of the Agricultural Sector Development Program II, the Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan, and the National Rice Development Strategy, the SAGCOT Green-print, all for mainland Tanzania, and the Agricultural Transformation Initiative for Zanzibar. As the rice sector is key in terms of both food security and its potential for export, the project also contributes to Tanzania mainland's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty as a key driver of broad-based and pro-poor economic growth. Tanzania's NDCs to the UNFCCC furthermore define a range of measures for reducing the impacts of agricultural expansion on ecosystem, including up-scaling the level of agricultural land and water management, and increasing yields through climate smart agriculture, which are clear targets under the project. Component 2 also contributes to the NBSAP (2015-2020), specifically Target 7: "By 2020, biodiversity and agriculture related policies, laws and strategies promote sustainable management of forest, agricultural and aquaculture ecosystems are reviewed and implemented."

Component 3, finally, will deliver on Tanzania's key targets related to the UNCCD. At national level, the URT is aiming to achieve full land degradation neutrality by year 2030. Specific targets and measures to avoid, minimize and reverse land degradation include: restoring 11,011,950 ha of forests through sustainable forest management, and preventing and avoiding decline of land productivity of forests on 2,640,600 ha by 2030; improving land productivity of shrub and grassland on 1,714,500 ha by 2030; improving land productivity of croplands on 8,462,500 ha by 2025; improving land productivity of wetlands on 361,275 ha by 2030; increasing soil organic carbon in cropland to 54.5 tons/ha by 2030; and reducing soil erosion by 19 tons/ha. In this regard, the project is furthermore aligned with Tanzania's Forest Policy and Act, Regulations and related National Forest Programs for mainland Tanzania, as well as their equivalents in Zanzibar. This also contributes to the NBSAP (2015-2020), specifically Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, local and vulnerable communities.

More generally, the project will help Tanzania deliver on its commitments to the CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD and the International Plant Protection Convention, as well as AFR100, the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), the African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) and the broader Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation (LDBA) program of the African Union. The project will furthermore accelerate progress towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda and the Paris climate agreement. It also contributes directly to the National Climate Change Strategy (2012) and the Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy (2014), and the national REDD+ strategy and Action Plan. Specific mention should be made to Government plans for the development of the 2125 MW Julius Nyerere Hydropower Station. As this project depends primarily on the inflow of freshwater through the Kilombero river, the improved catchment management measures and restoration activities foreseen under this project will be of direct benefit to the viability of this project.

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

Learning and knowledge management are key for upscaling the project approaches towards other geographies. To this extent, the project will establish a partnership with national research and knowledge management institutions in various sectors, with the intention to build up the systems, research base and curriculums, for the new generation of initiatives. Key institutions to be involved in this regard are the Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute (TARI), Zanzibar

Agricultural Research Institute (ZARI), Tanzania Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI) and Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). The key activities related to this output are:

- Developing, consulting, editing & refining lessons learned documents, outcome stories, policy briefs etc.
- Participating in peer reviews, technical contributions, data and analysis toward global knowledge products and flagship reports.

The Project Management Unit will furthermore undertake local-level outreach and dissemination of the experiences of the project through media outreach, target-group meetings and other means. The collection, development and distribution of knowledge management products will be under the responsibility of the project Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Knowledge Management (MELKM_ Program Officer (hosted by the PMU). Consultants may be engaged to provide support as and when required.

The project will develop a knowledge management strategy during project development to ensure knowledge is appropriately (i) captured, (ii) analyzed, and (iii) shared and incorporated into the project strategy when relevant. A key focus of the knowledge management strategy will document lessons/steps towards Integrated Land and Water Use Planning, Sustainable Value Chains (rice) and models for effective forest land management and restoration. The project will develop knowledge products that could be shared with the wider FOLUR Learning Network, and the project team and stakeholders will also be participating in learning and experience exchange events organized under this umbrella. The Tanzania FOLUR Child Project will seek cross-fertilization with other Child Projects under the FOLUR IP, including through:

- Technical notes/ blueprints for design and dissemination as well as lessons learned re: integrated landscape management planning in different types of landscapes.
- Repository of training and other forms of TA for adoption of restoration and conservation practices in selected natural habitats.
- Know-how and lessons learned for strategies, approaches, guidelines, etc. for sustainable rice value chain development.

From this perspective, the Tanzania FOLUR PMU will seek active engagement with the Global FOLUR Community with regard to concrete opportunities for learning exchange, knowledge management and capacity building. Box 1 presents an initial shortlist of such opportunities.

BOX 1 SHORTLIST OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH THE FOLUR GLOBAL PLATFORM

Knowledge Management

- Policy paper for improved land tenure and water governance systems to support implementation of the land and water use plans (Output 1.1.4)
- An assessment of the cost related to the implementation of the proposed sustainable landscape governance system, and an opportunities analysis and feasibility study into possible landscape financing mechanisms (e.g. water tariff systems, PES schemes) for the same (Output 1.1.4)
- Opportunities analysis for public and private sector investments in sustainable rice production value chains in the target landscapes with clear business cases and proposed fiscal/financial incentive schemes (Output 2.3.1)

Capacity building

- Designing, developing and operationalizing landscape management plans, including at local level (Outcome 1.1). GP contribution here could be on training, guidance, lessons, rather than on the ground activity.
- A baseline assessment will be required to determine the status of threats and impacts around the key natural assets in the geographies (Output 1.1.1)
- Sustainable value chain development plan for the rice production sector, including linkages to regional rice value and supply chains (Output 2.1.1)

- Development of a set of practical guidelines and training packages for public and private sector value chain actors in the rice sector (Output 2.1.3)
- Training on sustainable (climate smart, agro-ecological, conversion free) rice production approaches (capacity building of extension services) (Output 2.2.1)
- Support capacity building of extension services through training and provision of training materials. The strategy on this will be a train-the-trainers approach, whereby a group of extension agents will receive first-hand training on sustainable rice production approaches, which will subsequently be rolled out to other agents (Output 2.2.1)

More specifically, the project has allocated budget to attend regional learning events organized by the FOLUR Global Platform Project. The project will also finance exchange visits with other FOLUR countries. These activities will be designed in close coordination with FOLUR partner countries to maximize learning and information exchange during the life of the project, and include among others:

- Participation in annual Global FOLUR meetings
- Participation in regional commodity platform gatherings
- Participation in training workshops.

In addition, the project will contribute to the following Global Platform reporting requirements:

- Core GEF indicators (annually)
- Project Results Framework indicators (annually)
- Global Platform Indicators (annually)
- Descriptive case studies – the project will submit at least one outcome story annually
- Indicators identified in the Global Platform’s gender strategy (annually)

The coordination of activities related to this output will be under the responsibility of the project MELKM Program Officer (hosted by the PMU). Budget allocated for knowledge management are included in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10 SUMMARY BUDGET KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

<i>Line item</i>	KM and Communications
Salaries and Benefits	\$53,091
Travel	10,618
Workshops	\$ 39,819
Supplies	\$832
Operating Costs	17,111
TOTAL	\$121,471
% OF TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	2%

9. Monitoring and Evaluation.

The Project will be monitored through the Results Framework (see Annex A). The Results Framework includes 1 or 2 indicators per Outcome. As far as possible, the baseline has been completed for each indicator along with feasible targets. A methodology for measuring indicator targets is provided. Indicator targets are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART), and disaggregated by sex where applicable. Component 4 of the Results Framework is dedicated to M&E, knowledge sharing and coordination.

Relevant Core indicators have been included to provide a portfolio level understanding of progress towards the GEF Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), based on the indicators defined for the FOLUR Impact Program

An MELKM Program Officer will be recruited as part of the PMU, and will be responsible for gathering M&E data for the annual results framework tracking, and providing suggestions to the PMU Project Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist to improve the results, efficiency and management of the project. The LCUs will be responsible for facilitating and consolidating data for the results framework for each respective landscape.

A summary of project reports to be produced during the course of the project is presented in Table 11.

TABLE 11 SUMMARY OF PROJECT REPORTS

M&E/ Document	Reporting	How the document will be used	Timeframe	Responsible
Inception Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize decisions made during inception workshop, including changes to project design, budget, Results Framework, etc. 	Within three months of inception workshop	PMU Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist and MELKM Program Officer, with inputs from landscape coordination units
Quarterly Field Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform PMU on progress, challenges and needs of activities in field. 	Every three months	Field team
Quarterly Financial Reports		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess financial progress and management. 	Every three months	PMU F&A officer, with inputs from landscape coordination units
WWF Project Progress Report (PPR) with RF and workplan tracking for the 12-month PPR.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform management decisions and drafting of annual workplan and budget; Share lessons internally and externally; Report to the PSC and GEF Agency on the project progress. 	Every six months	Coordinator / Sustainable Food Systems Specialist and MELKM Program Officer, with inputs from landscape coordination units
Mid-term Project Evaluation Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External formative evaluation of the project; Recommendations for adaptive management for the second half of the project period; Inform PSC, GEF and other stakeholders of project performance to date. 	Midterm	External expert or organization
Terminal Project Evaluation Report		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External summative evaluation of the overall project; Recommendations for GEF and those designing related projects. 	Before project completion	External expert or organization

Independent formal evaluations have been budgeted by the project and will adhere to WWF and GEF guidelines and policies. The Midterm Evaluation will be conducted within six months of the midpoint of the project and the Terminal Evaluation will be completed before the official close of the project. The evaluations provide an opportunity for adaptive management as well as sharing of lessons and best practices for this and future projects. The Operational Focal Point will be briefed and debriefed before and after the evaluations and will have an opportunity to comment on the

draft and final report. An annual planning and reflection workshop has been budgeted for the PMU and project partners to review project progress and challenges to date, taking into account results framework tracking, work plan tracking, stakeholder feedback and quarterly field reports to review project strategies, risks and the theory of change (ToC). The results of this workshop will inform project decision making (i.e., refining the ToC, informing PPRs and AWP&Bs).

In addition to project-level reporting, the project will also contribute to the following Global Platform reporting requirements:

- Core GEF indicators (annually)
- Project Results Framework indicators (annually)
- Global Platform Indicators (annually)
- Descriptive case studies – the project will submit at least one outcome story annually
- Indicators identified in the Global Platform’s gender strategy (annually)

TABLE 12 M&E BUDGET

<i>Line item</i>	Description	Project M&E
Salaries and Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MELKM Program Officer (\$106,183) 	106,182
Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midterm Evaluation (\$30,000) • Terminal Evaluation (\$30,000) 	60,000
Grants and Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SUA/NCMC for measuring impacts on land use changes, restoration and management effects and carbon sequestration (\$50,000) • TAFORI for measuring forest health and biodiversity in the project areas (\$25,000) • TARI for measuring uptake of sustainable rice production and value chain methods in the target landscapes (\$25,000) • Technical support to PMU operationalization and annual project review and planning (Project Design Specialist) (\$80,000) 	180,000
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project field monitoring missions (\$10,618) 	10,618
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual planning and reflection workshop (\$13,273) • PSC meetings (\$26,546) 	39,829
Supplies		
Other Direct Costs		
TOTAL		396,620
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		7,368,808
% OF TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		5.4%
Line item	Description	Project M&E

Salaries and Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MELKM Program Officer (\$106,183) 	106,182
Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Midterm Evaluation (\$30,000) Terminal Evaluation (\$30,000) 	60,000
Grants and Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUA/NCMC for measuring impacts on land use changes, restoration and management effects and carbon sequestration (\$50,000) TAFORI for measuring forest health and biodiversity in the project areas (\$25,000) TARI for measuring uptake of sustainable rice production and value chain methods in the target landscapes (\$25,000) Technical support to PMU operationalization and annual project review and planning (Project Design Specialist) (\$80,000) 	180,000
Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project field monitoring missions (\$10,618) 	10,618
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual planning and reflection workshop (\$13,273) PSC meetings (\$26,546) 	39,829
TOTAL		396,620
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		7,368,808
% OF TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET		5.4%

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

The project will deliver clear socio-economic benefits on a number of fronts:

1. By focusing on improved rice production methods, and streamlining the rice value chain, the project will directly benefit participating farmer groups and other rice value chain actors. In this regard, earlier pilots in Tanzania have demonstrated the potential of sustainable rice intensification to generate substantial increases in yield per acre (cases of up to 10-fold have been reported), with associated economic benefits.
2. Direct benefits to local communities are also expected from the proposed restoration and management of land, forest and wetland ecosystems, by generating associated increases in productivity, and benefits from forest (both timber and non-timber forest products) and wetland (e.g. fish) products.
3. In the longer run, the project will increase the resilience of the ecosystem which will ensure the longer-term economic function of such systems in many different ways, both through direct services such as the productivity of lands, water provisioning, fish and forest products, as well as through indirect ecosystem services such as opportunities for tourism development related to the forest reserves, wildlife corridors and biodiversity-rich wetland systems.
4. Finally, through the project's investments in capacity building and awareness raising, it will open up opportunities for individuals and partner organizations to develop spin-off opportunities related to ILM, sustainable agriculture, and restoration/management of land and ecosystems.

PART IV: ANNEXES

Annex A: Project Results Framework (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

							Targets (annual, or mid-term and close)						
Indicator / unit	Definition (note if cumulative)	Method/ source	Fre- quency	Respo- nsible	Disaggre- gation	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR 4	YR 5	Notes/ Assumptions	Cost to monitor
Objective level indicators													
Project Objective: To promote integrated land and water management, restoration, and sustainable rice value chains to prevent deforestation and land degradation in priority landscapes in Tanzania													
Objective indicator 1: Area of land restored (GEF Core Indicator 3)	Characterized by areas of forest, wetland and productive land restored through active and passive regeneration Cumulative	Measuring forest health (survey) in areas targeted by the project	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape/catchment and type of land use	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)			10k ha		40k ha	Assuming that external pressures to forests and wetlands will not further increase	\$25,000 (sub-contract to TAFORI)
Objective indicator 2: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (GEF Core Indicator 4.1)	Characterized by the existence of ILM plans and effective institutional arrangements, with clear institutional arrangements and responsibilities defined for cross-sectoral coordination and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans Cumulative	Analysis of land-use management plans and arrangements for institutional coordination at landscape and cluster level	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape/catchment	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)			200k ha		518,136 ha ¹⁷	Linked to objective outcome indicator 2.1, but at landscape level aggregation	\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Objective indicator 3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems (GEF Core Indicator 4.3)	Characterized by area of land where farmers have access to improved services (e.g. extension services, access to finance, access to information, linkages with private sector) and/or where pilot activities have helped improved practices Cumulative	Survey among farmers Measuring productivity of agricultural land (yield per hectare, soil health)	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape/catchment and cluster	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)			30k ha		644,554 ha ¹⁸	Assuming that farmers will indeed make use of improved support services and facilities established by the project	\$25,000 (sub-contract to TARI)

¹⁷ Out of which 100,000 ha targeted for development of detailed catchment and land use plans, and 418,136 ha targeted for improved management through strengthening of institutional coordination, capacity and regulatory frameworks for implementation of agreed landscape management plans under outcome 1.1.

¹⁸ Out of which 80,000 ha targeted for piloting and upscaling improved production methods under Outcome 2.2 and 564,554 ha of productive land where farmers will benefit from improved strategies and guidelines (outcome 2.1), extension services and learning (outcome 2.2), and private sector engagement and access to finance (outcome 2.3).

Objective indicator 4: Area of High Conservation Forest loss avoided (GEF Core Indicator 4.4)	This indicator captures the amount of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) that would be lost without implementation of GEF projects that achieve the conservation of these HCVF areas Cumulative	Measuring the area of HCV forest brought under sustainable management through e.g. designation of forest reserves or management measures for existing forest reserves	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)			15k ha		40k ha ¹⁹		\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Objective indicator 5: Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector (GEF Core Indicator 6.1)	Calculates the carbon sequestration value resulting from project interventions Cumulative	Calculating the cumulative consequence of improved agricultural practices and land restoration on carbon sequestration value using EX-ACT tool, with inputs from remote sensing and ground truthing	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape Direct and indirect emissions	1M tCO ₂ eq loss per year			3M tCO ₂		11,686, 815 tCO ₂	Assumption that the impacts of project activities can be distinguished from other influences	\$50,000 (sub-contract to NCMC/SUA)
Objective indicator 6: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (GEF Core Indicator 11:)	Counts the total number of direct beneficiaries from project-related activities Cumulative	Reports on project activities; population count of priority villages targeted through project support	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape , gender , target group (e.g. community members, Govt officials, private sector and CSOs etc.) and types of benefits	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)			10k		23k ²⁰ 11,694 male 11,526 female		\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Outcome indicators													
Component 1: Development of integrated landscape management (ILM) systems													

¹⁹ Estimated as 10% of forest area in the target landscapes, current forest cover being approximately 385,000 ha.

²⁰ Consisting of approximately 22,500 community members (based on 5 target villages per landscape with on average 2,000 inhabitants per village), approximately 300 government officials (150 per landscape), approximately 100 members of civil society organizations and approximately 100 private sector supply chain actors (beyond farmers).

Outcome 1.1 indicator	Characterized by the existence of local-level land-use plans and implementation arrangements	Analysis of land-use management plans and arrangements for institutional coordination at village and cluster level	Annual	LCUs	By target landscape/catchment and individual priority cluster/villages	0 (“new” improvements = those made within project period)	0	0	2	5	10	Linked to objective indicator 1, but providing further area-based disaggregation details	\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Number of village land areas in priority clusters under improved ILM	Cumulative												
Component 2: Promotion of sustainable food production practices and responsible value chains													
Outcome 2.1 indicator	Counts the number of strategies/policies for sustainable rice sector value chain development, as proposed by the project, that have been adopted by Government	Review of strategy documents and records of Government approval (e.g. workshop reports)	Annual	MELK M Program Officer	Separate for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar	0	0	0	1	1	1	The strategies are expected to be accompanied by recommendations for Government policy changes and clear guidelines	\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Number of strategies for sustainable rice sector value chain development adopted by Government	Cumulative												
Outcome 2.2 indicator	Compares farmer practices with sustainable rice production and value chain guidelines to be developed by the project	Monitoring uptake of sustainable rice production and value chain practices (based on guidelines to be developed by the project under component 2)	Mid-term and end	PMU MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape/catchment and cluster	0	<10 %	10%	15%	20%	25%	Uptake will be incremental as successful farmer groups are inspiring others	\$25,000 (sub-contract to TARI)
% of rice farmers in the target landscapes applying sustainable rice production / value chain practices.	Cumulative												
Outcome 2.3 indicator	Cumulative	Review of reports and business cases	Annual	MELK M Program Officer	By target landscape	0	0	0	2	4	6	Assumption that viable business partners and schemes can be identified and that enabling policy conditions in Tanzania remain conducive	\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Number of new public-private partnerships (coalitions, initiatives, etc.) in sustainable rice value chain		Counts the number of new public-private partnerships in sustainable rice value chain that are either established or being pursued as a result of project interventions											
Component 3: Conservation and restoration of natural habitats													
Outcome 3.1 indicator	Counts the number of restoration and management projects under	Reports on restoration and management	Annual	MELK M	By target landscape	0	0	0	2	5	10	Assumption that viable restoration	\$25,000 (sub-

Number of restoration and improved management initiatives attributed to the project	implementation, with clear indications for sustainability Cumulative	activities validated by field visits and stakeholder interviews		Program Officer	and type of initiative (restoration v management)							and management schemes can be identified and that enabling policy conditions in Tanzania remain conducive	contract to TAFORI)
Component 4: Project Coordination and M&E													
Outcome 4.1 indicator Number of MEL reports and KM products	Counts the number of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (Knowledge Management) products delivered by the project. PPR: project progress report QFR: quarterly financial report RE: reflection exercise MTE : midterm evaluation TE : terminal evaluation Non-Cumulative	Review of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning products	Annual	MELK M Program Officer	By project By type of product: reports, guidelines, training materials, etc.	0	5 1 PPR ; 3 QFR ; 1 RE	7 2 PPR; 4 QFR; 1 RE	8 2 PPR ; 4 QFR ; 1 RE; 1 MTE	7 2 PPR; 4 QFR; 1 RE	8 1 PPR; 1 closeout report; 4 QFR; 1 RE; 1 TE		\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Outcome 4.2 indicator Level of engagement in FOLUR through participation in global, national and regional forums and workshops	Monitors participation of project partners in the global FOLUR IP activities Non-Cumulative	Review of levels of participation in events	Annual	MELK M Program Officer	Gender disaggregated	3	3	3	3	3	3		\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)
Outcome 4.2 indicator Level of engagement in FOLUR through participation in FOLUR training workshops	Monitors participation of project partners in the global FOLUR IP activities Annual	Review of levels of participation in events	Annual	MELK M Program Officer	Gender disaggregated	5	5	5	5	5	5		\$0 (M&E and project staff time covered by project funding)

Annex B: Response to Project Reviews if applicable (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council, and responses to comments from the Convention Secretariat and STAP).

Annex C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG) (If requesting for PPG reimbursement, please provide details in the table below:

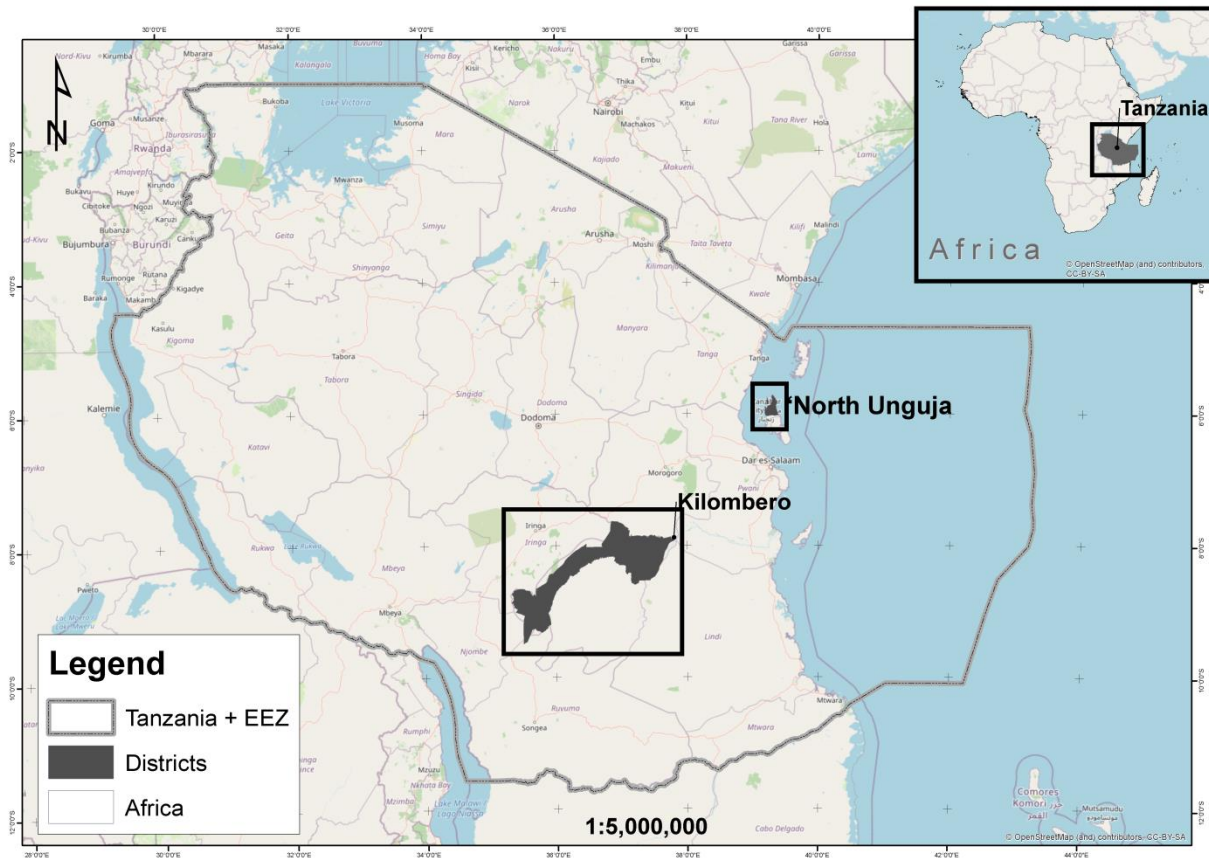
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Project Development: International and National Consultants, Support, Translations	128,000	87,975	40,025
Workshops and Travel: Kickoff, Stakeholder Engagement, Technical Design, Validation	62,000	51,152	10,848
Safeguards	5,500	5,500	0
Administration Costs	4,500	3,420	1,080
Total	200,000	148,047	51,953

Annex D: Calendar of Expected Reflows (if non-grant instrument is used)

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF Trust Funds or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

Annex E: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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



Annex F: GEF 7 Core Indicator Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to compute those indicator values as required in Part I, Table F to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the program will be aggregated and reported at anytime during the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Core Indicator 1	Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					<i>(Hectares)</i>		
	<i>Hectares (1.1+1.2)</i>							
	<i>Expected</i>				<i>Achieved</i>			
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE		
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares					
			<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>		
			PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE
		Sum						
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score				
				<i>Baseline</i>		<i>Achieved</i>		
						Endorsement		MTR
		Sum						
Core Indicator 2	Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use					<i>(Hectares)</i>		
	<i>Hectares (2.1+2.2)</i>							
	<i>Expected</i>				<i>Achieved</i>			
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE		
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares					
			<i>Expected</i>			<i>Achieved</i>		
			PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE
		Sum						
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness							
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score				
				<i>Baseline</i>		<i>Achieved</i>		
				PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR
		Sum						
Core Indicator 3	Area of land restored					<i>120,000</i>		
	<i>Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)</i>							
	<i>Expected</i>				<i>Achieved</i>			
	PIF stage		Endorsement		MTR	TE		

	Total targeted land restored under outcome 3.1 The exact distribution between indicators 3.1, 3.2 and 3.4 will be determined during the first year of the project (as part of output 1.1)	120,000	40,000		
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Area of productive land restored under outcome 3.1	80,000	5,000		
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Area of forest land restored under outcome 3.1	40,000	30,000		
		40,000	40,000		
Indicator 3.3	Area of natural grass and shrublands restored				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 3.4	Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Area of wetland restored under outcome 3.1. Estimated as 10% of Kilombero wetland areas	0	5,000		
Core Indicator 4	Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)				1,122,590
		Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
		Expected		Expected	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		1,222,590	1,202,590		
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Area targeted for development of detailed catchment and land use plans under outcome 1.1	1,082,590	100,000		
	Area targeted for improved management through strengthening of institutional coordination,		418,136		

	capacity and regulatory frameworks for implementation of agreed landscape management plans under outcome 1.1				
Indicator 4.2	Area of landscapes that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 4.3	Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems				
		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Area of land in target landscape targeted for piloting and upscaling improved production methods under Outcome 2.2	0	80,000		
	Area of land in production systems where farmers will benefit from improved strategies and guidelines (outcome 2.1), extension services and learning (outcome 2.2), and private sector engagement and access to finance (outcome 2.3)		564,554		
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided				
Area of HCV forest loss avoided as a result of improved integrated landscape planning and management (outcome 1.1) and improved management (outcome 3.1)		Hectares			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		40,000	40,000		
Core Indicator 5	Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity				<i>(Hectares)</i>
Indicator 5.1	Number of fisheries that meet national or international third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations				
Third party certification(s):		Number			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.2	Number of large marine ecosystems (LMEs) with reduced pollution and hypoxial				
		Number			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 5.3	Amount of Marine Litter Avoided				

			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 6	Greenhouse gas emission mitigated				11,686,815	
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (6.1+6.2)				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	6,480,330				
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)	5,206,485				
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector					
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)	9,000,000				
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)	1,000,000				
	Anticipated start year of accounting	5				
	Duration of accounting	20				
Indicator 6.2	Emissions avoided Outside AFOLU					
		Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
	Expected CO ₂ e (direct)					
	Expected CO ₂ e (indirect)					
	Anticipated start year of accounting					
	Duration of accounting					
Indicator 6.3	Energy saved					
		MJ				
		Expected		Achieved		
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 6.4	Increase in installed renewable energy capacity per technology					
		Technology	Capacity (MW)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	
					TE	
Core Indicator 7	Number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management				(Number)	
Indicator 7.1	Level of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Program (TDA/SAP) formulation and implementation					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	
					TE	
Indicator 7.2	Level of Regional Legal Agreements and Regional Management Institutions to support its implementation					
			Rating (scale 1-4)			

		Shared water ecosystem	PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.3	Level of National/Local reforms and active participation of Inter-Ministerial Committees					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 7.4	Level of engagement in IWLEARN through participation and delivery of key products					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			Rating		Rating	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 8	Globally over-exploited fisheries Moved to more sustainable levels					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
Fishery Details			Metric Tons			
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 9	Reduction, disposal/destruction, phase out, elimination and avoidance of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials and products					<i>(Metric Tons)</i>
			Metric Tons (9.1+9.2+9.3)			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	PIF stage	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.1	Solid and liquid Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) removed or disposed (POPs type)					
POPs type			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Reduced/Phased out					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.4	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control chemicals and waste					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

Indicator 9.5	Number of low-chemical/non-chemical systems implemented particularly in food production, manufacturing and cities					
		Technology	Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.6	Quantity of POPs/Mercury containing materials and products directly avoided					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	PIF stage	Endorsement
Core Indicator 10	Reduction, avoidance of emissions of POPs to air from point and non-point sources					<i>(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)</i>
Indicator 10.1	Number of countries with legislation and policy implemented to control emissions of POPs to air					
			Number of Countries			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 10.2	Number of emission control technologies/practices implemented					
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Core Indicator 11	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment					23,220
			Number			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Female	11,526	11,526		
		Male	11,694	11,694		
		Total	23,220	23,220		

Annex G: GEF Project Taxonomy Worksheet

Use this Worksheet to list down the taxonomic information required under Part I, item G by ticking the most relevant keywords/ topics/themes that best describe this project.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Influencing models			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deploy innovative financial instruments		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholders			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous Peoples		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Capital providers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large corporations	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SMEs	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Grant Pilot	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Project Reflow	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Communities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Civil Society		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-Governmental Organization	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academia	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trade Unions and Workers Unions	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Type of Engagement		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Dissemination	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partnership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness Raising	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Education	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Public Campaigns	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Behavior Change	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theory of Change	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicators to Measure Change	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge and Learning		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge Management	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Innovation	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity Development	

		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Learning	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Equality			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender Mainstreaming		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Beneficiaries	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Women groups	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender-sensitive indicators	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender results areas		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access and control over natural resources	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Participation and leadership	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to benefits and services	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capacity development	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Awareness raising	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Knowledge generation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Focal Areas/Theme			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Programs		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity Supply Chains (²¹ Good Growth Partnership)	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodities Production
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Screening Tools
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Conservation Value Forests
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Carbon Stocks Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Soybean Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Oil Palm Supply Chain
			<input type="checkbox"/> Beef Supply Chain
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptive Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Resilience (climate and shocks)
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Production Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agroecosystems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land and Soil Health
			<input type="checkbox"/> Diversified Farming
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Land and Water Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farming
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small and Medium Enterprises
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Genetic Diversity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Dimensions
			<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-stakeholder Platforms
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Food Systems
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Restoration
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Commodity Production
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Comprehensive Land Use Planning
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Value Chains
			<input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation-free Sourcing
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Smallholder Farmers
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Cities	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Integrated urban planning
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban sustainability framework
			<input type="checkbox"/> Transport and Mobility

			<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal waste management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Green space
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Biodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Food Systems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Financing
			<input type="checkbox"/> Global Platform for Sustainable Cities
			<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Resilience
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Terrestrial Protected Areas
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal and Marine Protected Areas
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Landscapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Productive Seascapes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Based Natural Resource Management
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Extractive Industries (oil, gas, mining)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry (Including HCVF and REDD+)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (National Standards)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Certification (International Standards)
		<input type="checkbox"/> Species	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Illegal Wildlife Trade
			<input type="checkbox"/> Threatened Species
			<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife for Sustainable Development
			<input type="checkbox"/> Crop Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plant Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Genetic Resources
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livestock Wild Relatives
			<input type="checkbox"/> Invasive Alien Species (IAS)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangroves
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea Grasses
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wetlands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rivers
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lakes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Rain Forests
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tropical Dry Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Temperate Forests
			<input type="checkbox"/> Grasslands
			<input type="checkbox"/> Paramo
			<input type="checkbox"/> Desert
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial and Accounting	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Payment for Ecosystem Services
			<input type="checkbox"/> Natural Capital Assessment and Accounting
			<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation Trust Funds
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation Finance
		<input type="checkbox"/> Supplementary Protocol to the CBD	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Biosafety
			<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Genetic Resources Benefit Sharing

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forests		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Forest and Landscape Restoration	
			<input type="checkbox"/> REDD/REDD+
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Amazon
			<input type="checkbox"/> Congo
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drylands
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Land Management	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem Approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Integrated and Cross-sectoral approach
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-Based NRM
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Livelihoods
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Income Generating Activities
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Agriculture
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Pasture Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Fire Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Drought Mitigation/Early Warning
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Land Degradation Neutrality	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Productivity
			<input type="checkbox"/> Land Cover and Land cover change
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon stocks above or below ground
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Security	
	<input type="checkbox"/> International Waters		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ship	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer
			<input type="checkbox"/> River Basin
			<input type="checkbox"/> Lake Basin
		<input type="checkbox"/> Learning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances	
		<input type="checkbox"/> SIDS : Small Island Dev States	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Research	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pollution	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent toxic substances
			<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from all sectors except wastewater
			<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrient pollution from Wastewater
		<input type="checkbox"/> Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and Strategic Action Plan preparation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic Action Plan Implementation	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Large Marine Ecosystems	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Marine Protected Area	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Biomes	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mangrove
			<input type="checkbox"/> Coral Reefs
			<input type="checkbox"/> Seagrasses

			<input type="checkbox"/> Polar Ecosystems
			<input type="checkbox"/> Constructed Wetlands
	<input type="checkbox"/> Chemicals and Waste		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Mercury	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Artisanal and Scale Gold Mining	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Power Plants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Coal Fired Industrial Boilers	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Cement	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Ferrous Metals Production	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Ozone	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Sound Management of chemicals and Waste	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Waste
			<input type="checkbox"/> e-Waste
		<input type="checkbox"/> Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Disposal	
		<input type="checkbox"/> New Persistent Organic Pollutants	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plastics	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Eco-Efficiency	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pesticides	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Vector Management	
		<input type="checkbox"/> DDT - Other	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Emissions	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Open Burning	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Best Available Technology / Best Environmental Practices	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Green Chemistry	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Least Developed Countries
			<input type="checkbox"/> Small Island Developing States
			<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Resilience
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate information
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Programme of Action
			<input type="checkbox"/> National Adaptation Plan
			<input type="checkbox"/> Mainstreaming Adaptation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Sector
			<input type="checkbox"/> Innovation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Complementarity
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community-based Adaptation
			<input type="checkbox"/> Livelihoods
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
			<input type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency
			<input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Urban Systems and Transport
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy
			<input type="checkbox"/> Financing

			<input type="checkbox"/> Enabling Activities
		<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Transfer	
			<input type="checkbox"/> Poznan Strategic Programme on Technology Transfer
			<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)
			<input type="checkbox"/> Endogenous technology
			<input type="checkbox"/> Technology Needs Assessment
			<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Tech Transfer
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nationally Determined Contribution
		<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paris Agreement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Development Goals <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Mitigation 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change Adaptation 2