GEF-7 CHILD PROJECT CONCEPT

CHILD PROJECT TYPE: FULL-SIZED CHILD PROJECT
PROGRAM: IP FOLU

Child Project Title:	Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration in Tanzania's Forest Landscapes
Country:	Tanzania
Lead Agency	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
GEF Agency(ies):	WWF-US

INDICATIVE FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS AND FINANCING

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	(in $)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
BD-1-1	GEFTF	3,572,755	29,040,423
LD-1-1	GEFTF	1,339,784	10,890,159
FOLU IP	GEFTF	2,456,269	19,965,291
Total Project Cost		7,368,808	59,895,873

PROJECT COMPONENTS AND FINANCING

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 ILM planning for Kilombero and Unguja based on an enhanced understanding of land and water use in the targeted landscapes	1.1.1. Assessment of HCV areas and priority ecosystems, and threat analysis, including identification of viable areas for restoration 1.1.2. Integrated Landscape Management Plans for Kilombero and Unguja landscapes (based on 1.2.1 and 1.2.2) 1.1.3. Local area (village) land use plans, based on priority areas identified in the Landscape Management Plans	GEFTF	1,754,478	14,260,922
		1.2. Enhanced multi-sectoral and intra-governmental coordination and capacity for integrated land and water use	1.2.1. Landscape-level Multi-stakeholder (public & private sector and civil society) Platforms for ILM 1.2.2. Training and long-term research strategies and curriculums for ILM,			

		planning and management	including restoration 1.2.3. Harmonized institutional information sharing systems and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms between mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar			
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	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. Review of fiscal, financial and trade policies that affect rice production systems, with recommendations for improvement 2.1.3. Sustainable supply chain guidelines, standards, and training for public and private sector value chain actors in the rice sector, with recognition of international best-practice	GEFTF	2,807,165	22,817,475
		2.2. Farmer support systems for sustainable rice value chains strengthened	2.2.1. Guidelines and training for climate smart, zero deforestation production 2.2.2. Priority sustainable value chain initiatives and sustainable intensification approaches in the rice production sector supported and operationalized (e.g. through TA, extension services, establishment of a rotating fund for on-			

			farm investments, building on 2.2.1)1			
		2.3. Investment and finance through private sector for sustainable value chains	2.3.1. Opportunities analysis for private sector investments in the target landscapes 2.3.2. Development and roll-out of concrete PES and fiscal/financial incentive schemes connecting private sector (investors, producers, traders, etc.) to sustainable value chains 2.3.3. Concrete business cases for private sector investment in sustainable supply chain initiatives			
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	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	1,754,478	14,260,922
4. Project Coordination and M&E	Technical Assistance	4.1. M&E plan implemented 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	GEFTF	701,791	5,704,370

1 initiatives will be further identified in project development

			products developed for replication and scaling up 4.1.3. Active participation in FOLUR learning network facilitated			
				Subtotal	GEFTF	7,017,912	57,043,689
				Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	350,896	2,852,184
				Total Project Cost		7,368,808	59,895,873

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: ( )

INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount ($)
Recipient country Government	Government of Tanzania – Mainland	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	3,000,000
Recipient country Government	Government of Tanzania – Zanzibar	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	1,500,000
Recipient country Government	District Councils	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	3,000,000
Recipient country Government	Ministry of Agriculture – Mainland and Zanzibar	Grant	Investment mobilized	27,500,000
Recipient country Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Grant	Investment mobilized	15,000,000
Recipient country Government	SAGCOT Secretariat	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	500,000
Recipient country Government	Rufiji Basin Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	500,000
Recipient country Government	National Land use Planning Commission	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	500,000
Recipient country Government	National Carbon Monitoring Center	Grant	Investment mobilized	1,070,873
GEF Agency	WWF US	In-kind	Recurrent expenses	1,000,000
Civil society organization	WWF Tanzania	Grant	Investment mobilized	2,500,000
Civil society organization	IUCN	Grant	Investment mobilized	3,825,000
Total Co-financing				59,895,873

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified. The investment mobilized includes donor grants to the Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of mainland Tanzania, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Fisheries of Zanzibar) and National Carbon Monitoring Center, and also Grant funds mobilized through WWF Tanzania and IUCN. Additional, non-grant government support has been included in the table above as in-kind/recurrent. Annex D provides a detailed overview of individual projects and programs, while Annex E further specifies the roles and mandates of the individual collaborators. Opportunities for further co-financing will be explored during project development.

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ 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

PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

Yes ☒ If yes, PPG funds **have to be requested via the Portal** once the PFD is approved

No ☐ If no, skip this item.

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	GEF TF	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR	96,970	8,727	105,697
WWF-US	GEF TF	Tanzania	Land degradation	LD STAR	36,363	3,273	39,636
WWF-US	GEF TF	Tanzania	FOLUR IP	Multi Focal Area	66,667	6,000	72,667
Total PPG amount					200,000	18,000	218,000

PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GEF 7 CORE INDICATORS

Provide the relevant sub-indicator values for this project using the methodologies indicated in the Core Indicator Worksheet provided in Annex B and aggregating them in the table below. Progress in programming against these targets is updated at the time of CEO endorsement, at midterm evaluation, and at terminal evaluation. Achieved targets 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.

Project Core Indicators		Expected at PIF
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)	120,000
4	Area of **landscapes under improved practices** (excluding protected areas) (Hectares)	1,122,590
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 CO2e)	10,000,000 [2]
7	**Number of shared water ecosystems** (fresh or marine) under new or	———

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

	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 indicators targets are not provided.

An overview the project's expected contribution to the Aichi targets is presented in Annex F.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Country Context (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe the country's relevant environmental challenges and strategic positioning relative to the systems transformation proposed for the program, including relevant existing policies, commitments, and investment frameworks. How are these aligned with the proposed approach to foster impactful outcomes with global environmental benefits?

Africa is at the frontier of wide-ranging expansion for agricultural production. 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. Representing ~18% of cultivated land and growing at over 7% per year, rice expansion represents a threat to the wetlands and high conservation value areas. 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.

The Government of United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has defined agricultural development as a core element of its Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025). To ensure that this development occurs in a sustainable way, the country has adopted several policies, laws and regulations that demand consideration for sustainable supply chains and land and water management. Core to this is the Agriculture Sector Development Program, which is currently in its second phase of implementation (2017/18–2027/28).

URT is a signatory to all major international multi-lateral environmental agreements (MEAs), including CBD, UNCCD, UNFCCC and the International Plant Protection Convention. Key Government commitments to sustainable food systems and forest land restoration include:

- URT's commitment to the UNCCD, which sets a goal of full land degradation neutrality by 2030 with a 25% net gain in forest landscapes, through restoring 11,011,950 ha of forests, preventing the loss of 2,640,600 ha of forests, improving land productivity of 1,714,500 ha

of shrub and grassland, 8,462,500 ha of croplands and 361,275 ha of wetlands, increasing soil organic carbon in cropland to 54.5 tons/ha, and reducing soil erosion by 19 tons/ha.

- URT's NDCs to the UNFCCC define a range of measures for reducing the impacts of agricultural expansion on ecosystem, while increasing resilience to climate change; this includes up-scaling the level of agricultural land and water management, and increasing yields through climate smart agriculture.
- URT's committment to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded and deforested land (6% of total land in the country) in response to the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100).

In addition, Tanzania is an active member of relevant international forums, including the Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the African Rice Initiative (ARI), the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA).

Participating in the IP will afford the chance to manage Tanzania's growing rice production in an environmentally sustainable manner, recognizing the limits of the ecological carrying capacity. As a key agricultural frontier country, Tanzania represents an example for the large scale food systems transformation in Africa that has begun to spread across the continent.

2. Project Overview and Approach (maximum 1250 words)

a) Provide a brief description of the geographical target(s), including details of systemic challenges, and the specific environmental threats and associated drivers that must be addressed;

The 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 (hereafter referred to as Unguja landscape, 43,100 ha) – see map in Annex B.

The Kilombero district is in mainland Tanzania and hosts the majority of the Kilombero Valley Ramsar-designated wetland system, as well as other areas of high biodiversity significance such as part of the Selous Game Reserve, Tanzania's largest National Park and a designated World Heritage Site, parts of the Eastern Arc Forests, and a major wildlife migration corridor. The Kilombero Valley is targeted for large-scale agricultural expansion under the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT), Tanzania's largest agricultural development programme[3]. The 2002 Ramsar status assessment[4] noted key threats to the wetland related to rice production, which has become even more relevant today with the recent official launch of the SAGCOT Kilombero Cluster, which foresees an expansion of commercial rice agriculture by national and international private companies in the Valley. At present, at least 60% of the wetland area has already been converted to cultivated land. Water needs for irrigation are increasingly becoming a constraint to both the

[3] The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor (SAGCOT), which is a major focus of this proposed project, is Tanzania's largest agricultural development initiative. The SAGCOT corridor cuts across various landscapes of globally important biodiversity value. The SAGCOT Greenprint, which is SAGCOT's green growth strategy, recognizes the need for preserving the ecological functions of forests, water and other critical resources through sustainable land and water management, and efficiency of production systems and value chains, as a basis for long-term sustainability and climate change resilience.

[4] https://www.ramsar.org/sites/default/files/documents/library/ram83_kilombero_valley_tanzania_2016_e.pdf

biodiversity in the wetland system, as well as downstream wildlife areas. A key challenge is that current yields are among the lowest in the world and long supply chains (~35 cash transactions along the value chain), combined with poor transport networks, pose additional challenges. A system of Sustainable Rice Intensification has been launched to counter these inefficiencies.

The Unguja landscape covers historically rich coral rag forests and hosts the islands' major aquifer systems, which is the basis for food crop production. The demand for food has driven large-scale conversion of forest lands, resulting in high levels of land degradation. Current production is mainly geared towards domestic supply of various food crops. Because of its irrigation potential, it is also the main target for ongoing investments in the rice production sector as supported by the World Bank and South Korea. Zanzibar furthermore represents an important trading hub for agricultural and other products from the mainland.

A more detailed description of each of these landscapes is presented in Annex B.

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, which has detrimental effects on the delivery of ecosystem services (including carbon sequestration) and related livelihood and economic opportunities. A schematic representation of the problems and barriers facing Tanzania's forest landscapes is presented in Annex C. The main threats to Tanzania's forest landscapes are 1) land use change; 2) unsustainable agricultural practices; and 3) disruption of hydrological cycles. The key barriers to be addressed by the project are: 1) weaknesses in land and water use planning and management; 2) absence of a framework for encouraging sustainable investments and value chains; and 3) absence of a conducive legal, policy and institutional framework to guide sustainable land and water management.

b) Describe the existing or planned baseline investments, including current institutional framework and processes for stakeholder engagement and gender integration;

The project will build off an extensive baseline of emerging integrated landscape management: an initial inventory of baseline projects and initiatives revealed over 25 projects and initiatives (see Annex D), amounting to an investment of at least US$60 million.

Specifically relevant to the FOLUR IP are the Agricultural Sector Development Program, SAGCOT, the Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP), the Water Resources Integration development initiative (WARIDI) – which supports among others a pilot PES scheme in the rice sector, the Feed for Future program and the Tanzania Climate-Smart Agriculture Program (see Annex D for a detailed description of these initiatives). The Ministries of Agriculture for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar provide the leading institutional structure for these initiatives.

Furthermore, the National Land-use Planning Commission and its sister department in Zanzibar are mandated with the development of land-use plans. Draft Land Use Framework plans for both Kilombero and the Unguja landscape in Zanzibar have been developed, although they haven't been fully translated into village level plans or specific investment and development plans.

Another key baseline initiative is the Rufiji basin Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Plan (IWRMD), under the Ministry of Water, which lays out a broad inter-sectoral approach towards management of the Rufiji's water-resources and related catchments.

Finally, the National Forest Programs for mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar, and their related policies, laws and regulations under the Ministries of Natural Resources, provide an important baseline for the wider conservation and restoration of Tanzania's rich forest landscapes.

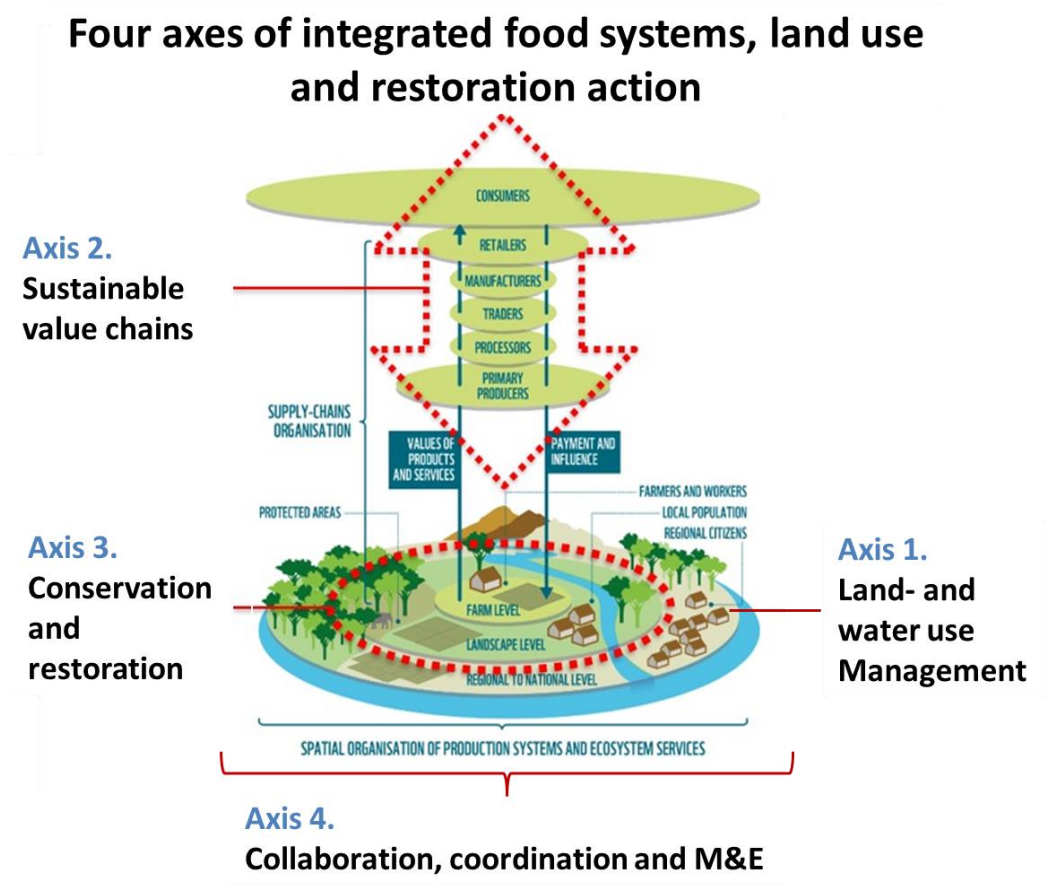
For stakeholder engagement, the project will build on existing structures established by Government, including the District Land use Committees, the Rufiji basin IWRM multi-stakeholder group and the SAGCOT Kilombero cluster multi-stakeholder platform, as well as the Municipal and District Councils, the Ward Development Councils (WDCs), Village Councils ("Sheha's" in Zanzibar) and Village Natural Resource Committees. A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Strategy will be developed during the project design phase.

A Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy will be developed during the project design phase, building on Tanzania's Women and Gender Development Policy (2000) and the National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD).[5]

c) Describe how the integrated approach proposed for the child project responds to and reflects the Program's Theory of Change, and as such is an appropriate and suitable option for tackling the systemic challenges, and to achieve the desired transformation with multiple global environmental benefits; and

The proposed child 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 agricultural growth areas, in line with the overall focus and outcomes of the FOLUR IP (see below).

[5] The project's gender strategy will specify measures for equitable access and control of natural resources, participation and decision making, and socio-economic benefits and services, including indicators and gender disaggregated monitoring.



Integrating these three objectives requires a cross-sector approach led jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

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.

d) Describe the project's incremental reasoning for GEF financing under the program, including the results framework and components.

Building off a baseline of sectoral-focused and site-specific approaches, and Tanzania's commitment to 'green' agricultural expansion, the child project will adopt an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to connect land and water use planning and management (component 1), sustainable and socially inclusive rice supply chains (component 2), and natural ecosystem restoration (component 3) to generate biodiversity, carbon storage, and livelihood benefits. 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 prevent deforestation in priority landscapes in Tanzania.

The four project components include:

Component 1 involves the application of an Integrated Landscape Management approach, including negotiating a land-use plan and related water allocation and protection plans through a multi-stakeholder process, and operationalize their implementation by creating an enabling environment that incentivizes private sector engagement towards sustainable landscape management practices. This Component also includes cooperation between Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar

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.

Component 3 targets the development and implementation of concrete landscape restoration activities in the target landscapes, including the creation of enabling conditions for upscaling.

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).

3. Engagement with the Global / Regional Framework (*maximum 500 words*)

Describe how the project will align with the global / regional framework for the program to foster knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis of experiences. How will the proposed approach scale-up from the local and national level to maximize engagement by all relevant stakeholders and/or actors?

Component 4 of the Tanzania FOLUR Child Project focuses on coordination, cooperation, and M&E, including knowledge sharing, learning, and synthesis and communication of experiences nationally and globally through the FOLUR coordination Child Project. The key elements thereof are summarized below.

Coordination

The Project Management Unit will ensure consistent coordination with the FOLUR Program through program-level calls and information sharing. At the national level, inter-agency cooperation and coordination will be mainstreamed throughout the project components. Finally, the Project Steering Committee will be designed to ensure both efficient decision-making and inclusion of key stakeholder from the national/landscape level.

Tanzania will is an active member of relevant international forums, including the Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the African Rice Initiative (ARI), the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) and the The Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA). The project will coordinate with these forums/platforms to scale results and impact for rice value chains at a regional level.

Monitoring & Evaluation
The project's Monitoring and Evaluation framework will include project-specific indicators and GEF Core Indicators that will contribute to the wider FOLUR Impact Program. An annual reflection workshop will be organized with landscape and national level stakeholders to evaluate the child project's strategies and approach. Bi-annual (6 monthly) reporting, a midterm evaluation, and a terminal evaluation will track project-level progress and allow for learning and synthesis of experiences.

Knowledge Management and Learning
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.

More specifically, the project has allocated budget to attend regional learning events organized by the FOLUR Program Coordination 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.

Communications
A communications strategy will be developed during project development to support knowledge management and information sharing. Communications products such as a project website will be developed and linked to the FOLUR Program. Information will be disseminated to local, landscape, national, and FOLUR program-level stakeholders.

Annex A

GEF 7 CORE INDICATOR WORKSHEET

Core Indicator 1	**Terrestrial protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (1.1+1.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
Indicator 1.1	Terrestrial protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 1.2	Terrestrial protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
					Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 2	**Marine protected areas created or under improved management for conservation and sustainable use**						***(Hectares)***
			Hectares (2.1+2.2)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	*TE*	
Indicator 2.1	Marine protected areas newly created						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Indicator 2.2	Marine protected areas under improved management effectiveness						
Name of Protected Area	WDPA ID	IUCN category	Hectares	METT Score			
				Baseline		Achieved	
				PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		(select)					
		(select)					
		Sum					
Core Indicator 3	**Area of land restored**						*120,000*
			Hectares (3.1+3.2+3.3+3.4)				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
			120,000				
Indicator 3.1	Area of degraded agricultural land restored						
			Hectares				
			Expected		Achieved		
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE	
		Improved land	*80,000*				

		productivity through climate-smart agriculture				
Indicator 3.2	Area of forest and forest land restored					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Forest land restoration through SFM	*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
Core Indicator 4	**Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)**					*1,222,590*
			Hectares (4.1+4.2+4.3+4.4)			
			Expected		Expected	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
			1,222,590			
Indicator 4.1	Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity					
			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
		Kilombero district	1,039,490			
		Kaskazini A District	21,100			
		Kaskazini B District	22,000			
			1,082,590			
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
Indicator 4.4	Area of High Conservation Value Forest (HCVF) loss avoided					
Include documentation that justifies HCVF			Hectares			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE

		40,000			
Core Indicator 5	**Area of marine habitat under improved practices to benefit biodiversity**				***(Hectares)***
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**				***10,000,000***
		Expected metric tons of CO_2e (6.1+6.2)			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)	*9,000,000*			
	Expected CO2e (indirect)	*1,000,000*			
Indicator 6.1	Carbon sequestered or emissions avoided in the AFOLU sector				
		Expected metric tons of CO_2e			
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)	*9,000,000*			
	Expected CO2e (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_2e			
		Expected		Achieved	
		PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
	Expected CO2e (direct)				
	Expected CO2e (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

		(select)				
		(select)				
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					
		Shared water ecosystem	Rating (scale 1-4)			
			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**					***(Metric Tons)***
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**					***(Metric Tons)***
			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
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
(select)	(select)	(select)				
Indicator 9.2	Quantity of mercury reduced					
			Metric Tons			
			Expected		Achieved	
			PIF stage	Endorsement	MTR	TE
Indicator 9.3	Hydrochloroflurocarbons (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**					***(grams of toxic equivalent gTEQ)***
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*			
		Male	*11,694*			
		Total	*23,220*			

Annex B

DESCRIPTION OF FOCAL LANDSCAPES

Kilombero

The Kilombero River (also known as Ulanga River) forms the boundary between the Ulanga District and Kilombero District of the Morogoro Region in the southwest of Tanzania. The Kilombero River supplies ⅔ of the Rufiji waters and is formed by the convergence of major rivers coming from the mountain ranges of the Mbeya and Iringa regions on the eastern slope of the East African Rift and south from the Udzungwa Mountains and Mahenge Mountains. The Kilombero Valley is a natural wetland ecosystem comprising a myriad of rivers, which make up the largest seasonally freshwater lowland floodplain in East Africa. The floodplain occupies the flat floor of the Kilombero valley at 210 - 250 meters above sea level (m.a.s.l). The valley is oriented south-west north-east, between densely forested escarpments in the Udzungwa Mountains, which tower at 2,250 meters above the valley floor on the north-western side and the Mahenge Mountains on the southern side.

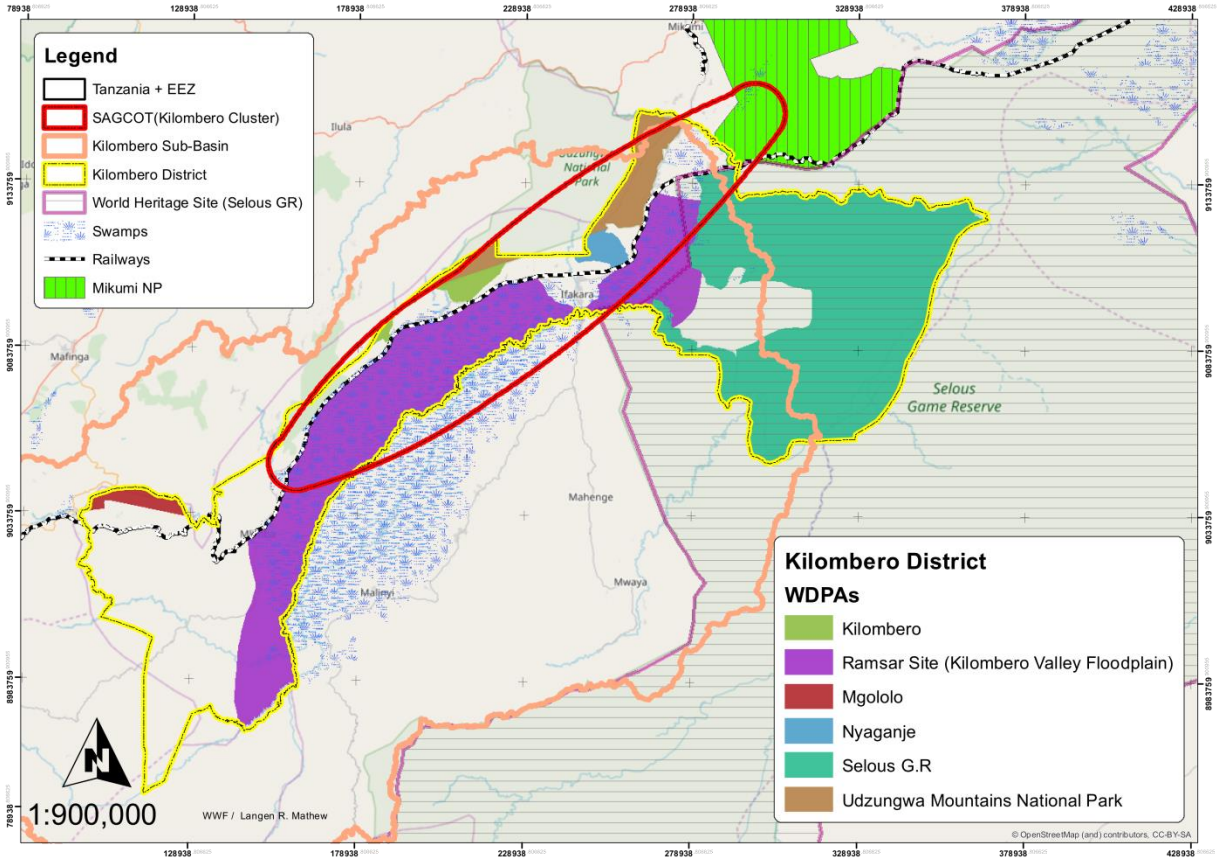


Figure 1 Map of the Kilombero Sub-basin showing major protected areas

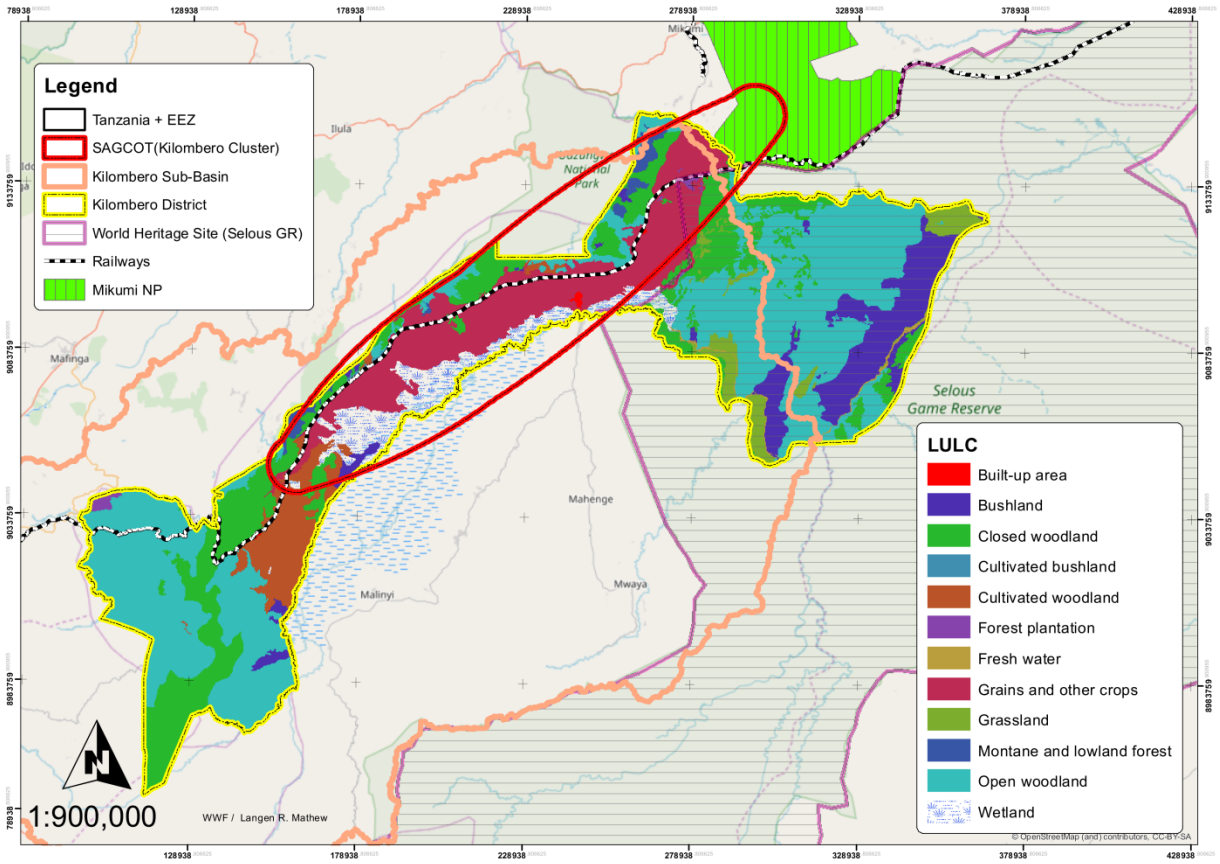


Figure 2 Map of the Kilombero Sub-basin showing current land use

The Kilombero Valley is characterized by its large populations of large mammals (e.g. buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, lion, and puku), and hosts the world's largest Puku population. The Valley is also home to one of the largest populations of Nile crocodile in Africa, is known as an important breeding ground for bird species such as the African open-bill, white-headed lapwing, and the African skimmer, and is home to a range of endemic species including the Udzungwa red colobus monkey, the Ulanga weaver and two undescribed species of cist-colas. The Kilombero river is home to 23 species of fish including three species of fish not found downstream in the Rufiji: *Alestes stuhlmannii* and two species of *Citharinus congicus*. Fish from the Rufiji River system migrate upstream to the Kilombero to spawn, usually at the beginning of the rains in November with peak spawning activity coming in December.

The majority of the (mainly rural) population in the Kilombero Valley are subsistence farmers of maize and rice, as well as fishing and livestock. In addition, there are large plantations of teak wood in the Kilombero valley. In the north-west of the district, Illovo Sugar Company's sugar-cane plantations occupy most of the low-lying area.

In recent years the increase of farming encroachment in the valley has put pressure on the only two remaining wildlife corridors: the Nyanganje Corridor and Ruipa Corridor. The valley constitutes one of the most fertile areas in Tanzania, and in the past decade the availability of unprotected land has attracted a large number of migrants into the floodplain and the miombo woodland. As a result, large

areas of the miombo have been cleared for farming and cattle grazing. Although the majority of the villagers are subsistence farmers, mainly cultivating rice and maize, the extent of human encroachment is so significant that it threatens the survival of many species and the viability of the whole ecosystem. Similarly, mining activities (the proper mining and exploration licenses) have also been observed to be emerging as a threat to the valley. The degradation of the miombo woodlands and the floodplain is of great concern as their importance as a wildlife refuge is likely to increase as the remaining corridors are getting more and more fragmented.

The Kilombero holds great potential for expansion of agricultural irrigation and hydropower production. Large increases in agricultural irrigation in this sub-basin have been planned under SAGCOT, with the irrigated farm area in the dry season expected to increase from 6,512 ha, as measured in 2010, to 110,891 ha by 2035. However, the Rufiji basin Integrated Water Resources Development Plan (IWRDP) shows that the consumptive water use scenarios for 2025 and beyond will cause depletion of dry season flows below Environmental Flow Requirements (EFRs) in the Kilombero River. Strategies defined in the IWRDP include (a) transferring water from wet to dry seasons through suitable storage management (damming) and (b) using conjunctively surface and ground water sources.

The Kilombero sub-basin also has high hydropower development potential, with several major hydropower stations proposed over the planning horizon. The proposed hydropower stations (i.e., Ruhudji, Mpanga, Taveta-Mnyera, and Ikondo power stations) are all located in mountainous catchments with little existing and projected consumptive water use. For this reason, existing and proposed hydropower stations in the Kilombero sub-basin are expected to meet their power generation targets even under the 2035 water use scenarios, although there are question related to their long-term prospects.

Zanzibar

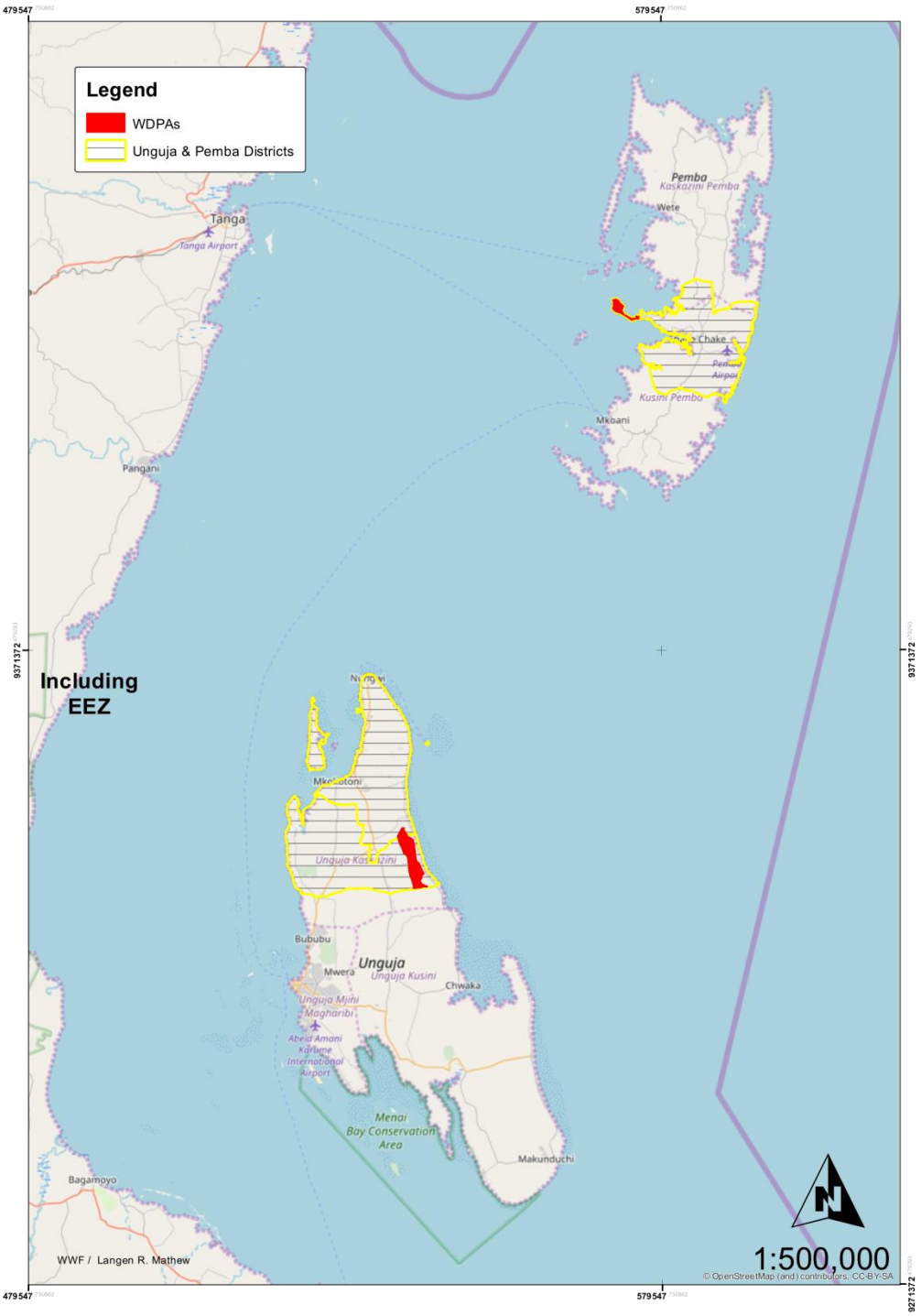


Figure 3 Map of the project areas on Zanzibar

North A and North B District – Unguja (Zanzibar)

North A represents the northern-most district on Unguja Island, covering an area of 211 km^2, sharing borders with North B in the South, and the Indian Ocean in the North, West and East. The estimated total population of North A district was 105,880 (51,566 male and 54,214 female) during the latest census in 2012 (DoURP, 2012) with an annual growth rate of 2.4% and a Human Development Index of 3.5 and the second lowest level of literacy (65%) in Zanzibar.

Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the workforce and contributes 87 percent of the average incomes of farming households in the district, with fishing and tourism accounting for the remaining. About 59 percent of North A district population do practice subsistence farming, with major food crops being paddy, banana, yams, cassava, tomatoes, maize and millet, and the major cash crops being cloves and seaweeds. Agricultural practices are generally low intensity, characterized by a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture, poor agricultural practices, high post-harvest losses, inadequate access to agricultural inputs and appropriate irrigation technologies, and the use of primitive farm tools.

North B district lies in North part of Unguja Island covering an area of 220 km^2. It is bordered by Central district and Western B to the South, North A district to the North and the Indian Ocean to both, West and East. The District headquarter is situated at Mahonda (DoURP, 2012).

According to the 2012 National Population and House Census, North B District has a population of 81,675 inhabitants, of which 40,548 are male and 41,127 are female with an average household size of 4.7. The population density has increased dramatically over the past decades, increasing the pressure on land for the production of crops (HBS, 2009/10).

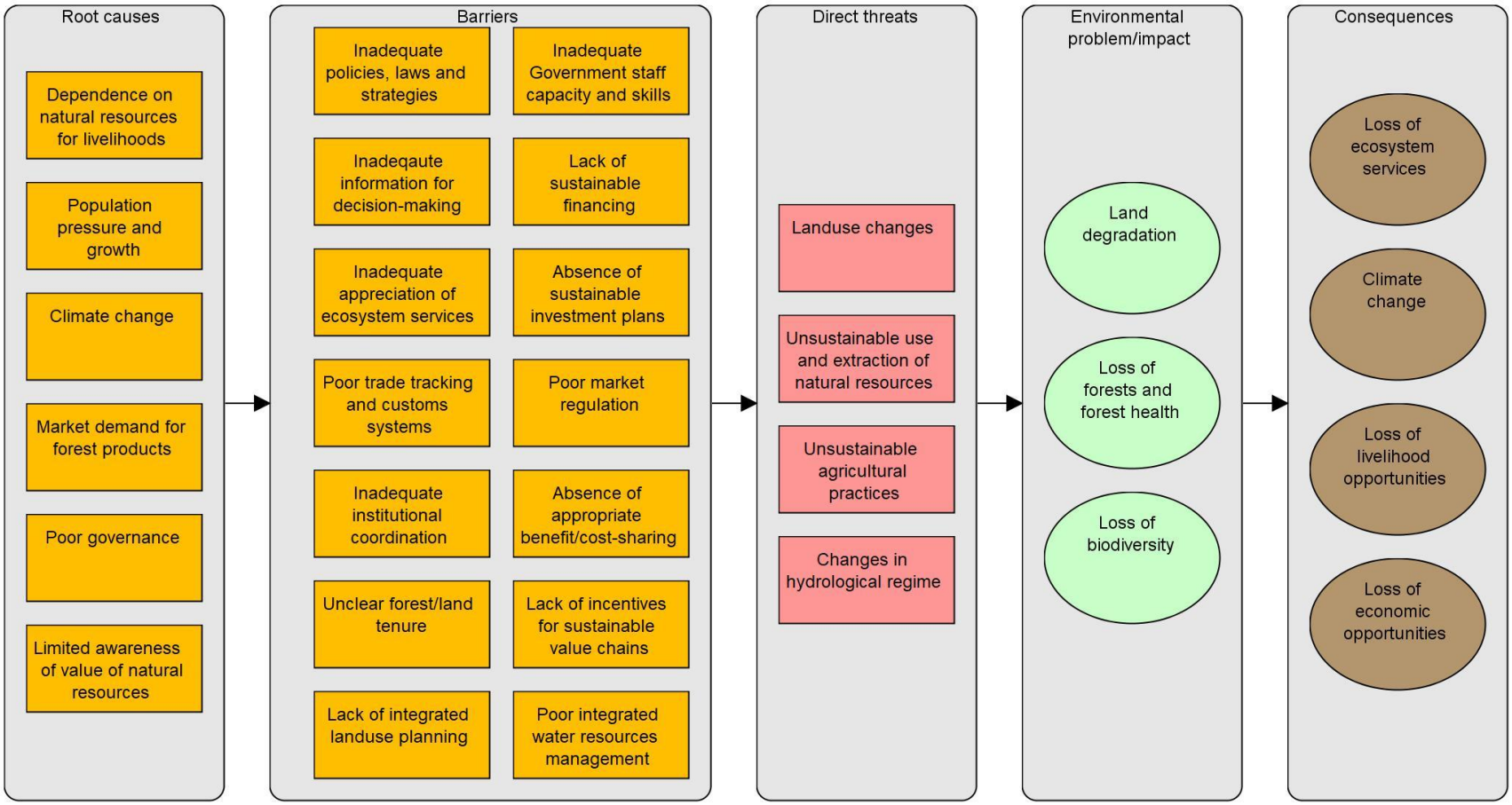
The main food crops grown in the district include banana, sorghum, maize, coco yams, vegetables and cassava. Performance of the agriculture sector in the district is good due to availability of rains, fertile lands, extension services, availability of inputs and a favorable land tenure system. Production of food crops such as rice, banana, maize and legumes have been increasing in recent years.

Up to 30-40 years ago, North A and North B districts were known to be very fertile and composed of various tree species such as Mitomondo, Misufi, Miembe, and Mitondoo. However, much of the area's rich forests were heavily cut to make space for agriculture, with only remnants of the original forest cover remaining. This causes the disappearance of valuable tree species, including their protection of the rivers and ponds in the district.

An important feature of the North A and B region is its aquifer systems, the largest and most important source of freshwater on Unguja Island, which provides the basis for both domestic water supply and irrigated agriculture. Being the 'water tower' of Unguja, this important livelihoods source is important to preserve, which is main reason for the selection of these two focal districts for this project.

Annex C

SCHEMATIC PROBLEM ANALYSIS



Annex D

PROVISIONAL LIST OF KEY BASELINE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Key national programs

- **The Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT)** (2016-2021) is an inclusive, multi-stakeholder partnership aimed at rapidly developing the region's agricultural potential. SAGCOT was initiated at the World Economic Forum (WEF) Africa summit 2010 with support from USAID and other founding partners including farmers, agri-businesses, the Government of Tanzania and companies from across the private sector. SAGCOT's objective is to foster inclusive, commercially successful agribusinesses that will benefit the region's small-scale farmers, and in so doing, improve food security, reduce rural poverty and ensure environmental sustainability. The risk-sharing model of a public-private partnership (PPP) approach has been demonstrated to be successful in achieving these goals and SAGCOT marks the first public-private-partnership of such a scale in Tanzania's agricultural history.
- **Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP-II)** is funded through various national and international sources and supported by the World Bank. The Project will build on the lessons learned from the first phases and will strive to create synergies within each district with projects on agriculture and land restoration. Using a participatory land use planning process in which district administrations play a key role will ensure that proposed project investments are truly complementary to planned and ongoing investments in each site.
- **Water Sector Development Program (WSDP-II)**, a phased multi-donor funded program running from 2006–2025, has four components: (i) Water Resources Management; (ii) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; (iii) Urban Water Supply and Sewerage; and (iv) Institutional Development and Capacity Building. It follows a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), with the ambitious objective of securing universal access to water supply services in urban areas and covering at least 90% of the population with water supply services in the rural areas by 2025, while ensuring environmental sustainability through integrated water resources management principles.
- **Expanding Rice Production Project (ERPP)** funded within the framework of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), with the support of the World Bank; a US$ 22.9 million initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture to increase the productivity and production of rice in targeted areas of Morogoro and Zanzibar.
- USAID funded project implemented by Tetra Tech **'Water Resources Integration development initiative (WARIDI)'** which targets, among others, the Rufiji river basin. The WARIDI project will run from 2017 to 2020, with a total budget of US$ 48M. The project supports, among others, a pilot PES scheme with Tanzania Forest Conservation Group for rice producers with Kilombero Plantation Limited (KPL).
- **Forestry and Value Chains Development (FORVAC)** is a 4-year (2018-2022) program, funded primarily by the Government of Finland, with a primary focus of creating forest-based income, livelihoods and environmental benefits through (i) improved value chains and increased private sector involvement in the community and government forests; and (ii) improved capacities, monitoring systems, and legal and policy frameworks in the forest sector.
- **Tanzania Forest Fund** is a Conservation Trust Fund established by the Tanzania Forest Act, as a mechanism to provide long term, reliable and sustainable financial support to Forest Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in the Country. The Fund is a Public

Fund which was made operational in July 2010 as a Not-for-Profit organization governed by a Board of Trustees. The main intent of establishing the Tanzania Forest Fund is to mobilize and provide stable and long term sources of funding for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in Tanzania. Priority areas for funding includes forest resource conservation and management aimed at ensuring proper forest land management as well as ecosystem conservation, community based conservation and sustainable livelihoods focused on promoting community conservation initiatives and improving benefit sharing of community adjacent to forest resource base, and applied and adaptive research on management of forest resources and livelihood.

- **Tanzania's Livestock Modernisation Initiative (TLMI)** is a government-led initiative aimed at increasing food and nutrition security and food safety, creating employment and contributing to the national economy, social stability and sustainable environment.
- The **National Engagement Strategy**, supported by the International Land Coalition and several NGOs, is a strategy used to strengthen existing multi-stakeholder national land platforms and joint strategies for coordinated action towards good land governance, which focuses on policy dialogue and coordination.
- **Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP)** (2016-2020). SRMP has entered its third phase with the financial support of International Fund for Agricultural Development of the United Nations (IFAD), Irish Aid, the International Land Coalition (ILC), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) and the government of Tanzania. This phase focuses on the scaling-up of the joint Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) approach in several new clusters of villages, as well as expanding the original ones. This project will assess if elements and lessons learned of the VLUP approach can be integrated into landscape planning processes.
- **Tanzania Climate-Smart Agriculture Programme** (2015-2025), funded by DFID, and coordinated by VPO and MALF and part of the Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan 2014-2019, which has six strategic priorities, namely: i) improved productivity and incomes; ii) building resilience and associated mitigation co-benefits; iii) value chain integration; iv) research for development and innovations; v) improving and sustaining agricultural advisory services, and vi) improved institutional coordination.
- **The Global Climate Change Alliance Program** (2015-2020), supported by the EU, with an overall objective to increase local capacity to adapt to climate change, by supporting the establishment of a number of eco-villages where adaptation measures are tested in sectors such as agriculture, rangeland management, water management, sanitation and biomass energy. Main activities include climate smart agriculture, water use efficiency, diversification and renewable energies.
- Launched in 2000, the **Tanzania Social Action Fund** (TASAF) is now in its third phase, implementing a Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN) programme which targets more than one million poor households in the country, including in Zanzibar. The initiative represents an investment of US $30,876,671 during 2015-2020. The objective is to improve livelihoods and progress out of poverty. TASAFIII mostly targets people living under the basic needs poverty line, who currently constitute 33 per cent of the population.
- The **Piloting Carbon Financing and Community Forest Management in Pemba** (known as HIMA)' is a joint implemented project between CARE International, Norway and the Government of Zanzibar; DFNRNR is the primary implementing partner. The goal of the project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation in Zanzibar, and generate carbon income which will provide direct and equitable incentives to communities to conserve forests sustainably. More specifically the project aims to promote a pro-poor gender-equitable

approach to community forest management in Zanzibar, including piloting of carbon financing for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

- The **Feed the Future program in Tanzania**, supported by USAID through the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (2011-2017), is aimed at reducing food insecurity through investments aimed at improving agricultural productivity, improve market access through roads, increased trade through value chain efficiency, and supplementary feeding programs.
- The **Land Tenure Support Programme** (DIFID/DANIDA/Sida) (2016-2019) supports the Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHHSD), to make information on land records and processes of land allocation publicly available, and clarify and address current constraints to protecting legitimate land claims.
- The **Kilimanjaro Initiative** is an idea that was conceived by rural women and supported since 2012 by civil society organisations and NGOs such as Action Aid, Oxfam and Care. It aims to claim Tanzanian women's rights to access and control over land and natural resources.
- **Sustainability and Inclusion Strategy for Growth Corridors in Africa (SUSTAIN-Africa)** The project is focusing on water and food security, land resources and climate change resilience, SUSTAIN-Africa is an IUCN led programme that supports action on sustainability and social inclusion in growth corridors in Africa. SUSTAIN-Africa was launched in 2014 in the SAGCOT growth corridor the project is implemented in Tanzania it Lake Rukwa basin and focuses on land resources, water security, climate change, food security, and new investments and business partnerships. The propose project will collaborate closely with SUSTAIN project and will build on experiences and lessons learned during its implementation so far.
- **Sustainable production and consumption of wood energy**. This is an FAO led project which is expected to start implementation in 2018. Its' objective is to strengthen forest rehabilitation and food security while addressing sustainable consumption of wood energy. Some of the project areas are expected to overlap with this project.

Key international programs that Tanzania has subscribed to

- **The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)** that has a goal of bringing 100 million hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes across Africa into restoration by 2030. The initiative provides technical and financial support to participating African partners to scale-up landscape restoration works on the ground and therefore enhance associated benefits for food security, climate change resilience and poverty alleviation. The AFR100 is also intended to accelerate progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris climate agreement.
- **The African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI)**, contributes to the implementation of African Landscapes Action Plan (ALAP) and the broader Climate Change, Biodiversity and Land Degradation (LDBA) programme of the African Union.

Existing GEF supported initiatives

- The UNEP/GEF 'Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania', 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.

- The project **Safeguarding Zanzibar's Forest and Coastal Habitats for Multiple Benefits**, supported by UNDP, proposes a landscape approach to safeguard Zanzibar's terrestrial and coastal forest habitats for multiple development benefits. This will be achieved through (i) strengthening the policy and institutional framework for effective biodiversity and land use management, with an emphasis on coordinated implementation and enforcement; and (ii) strengthening the existing protected area management to ensure the effective protection and management of globally significant biodiversity harboured by Zanzibar as well as on improving sustainable land and forest management at a landscape level to tackle land degradation, climate change mitigation and sustainable livelihoods objectives. The project is currently still in PPG stage.
- UNDP supported project on **Mainstreaming Sustainable Forest Management in the Miombo Woodlands of Western Tanzania** (2012-2016). This project was designed to ensure that biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into economic planning and development, so that agricultural productivity and sustainable livelihoods are improved while simultaneously improving the ecological integrity of the Miombo ecosystem of Western Tanzania, including securing its productivity from negative effects of climate change in Tabora and Katavi regions. This child project will take up lessons learned from the adoption of sustainable-use management practices for resources harvested by local people for subsistence and local economic growth, and better regulation of commercial activities that were promoted during this pilot.
- The project **Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems in Tanzania to Support Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change** (2013-2017) is funded by the LDCF and implemented through UNDP and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA). This project aims to provide more technologies to reinforce capacity of the national early warning network to better anticipate and respond to extreme climatic events.
- **The Ecosystem-based adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania** (2017-2021), funded by the LDCF and implemented by VPO and UN Environment, aims to improve stakeholders´ capacity to adapt to climate change through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches and undertake resilience building responses and strengthen information base on ecosystem-based adaptation to support an up-scaling strategy.
- The IFAD GEF supported project **Reversing Land Degradation trends and increasing Food Security in degraded ecosystems of semi-arid areas of Tanzania** (2017-2021), 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, the project has an overlap with the Pemba segment of the proposed child project and close coordination will therefore be required.

Annex E

LIST OF KEY PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE PROJECT

Stakeholder	Mandate	Role in project
Government Agencies and Institutions		
Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	The mandate of the Ministry includes the development of appropriate policies, strategies and guidelines for managing natural resources in mainland Tanzania, including the formulation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations, and the issuing and monitoring of forest harvesting permits.	Will assume the role of lead Executing Agency through its Forest and Beekeeping Division (FBD). Will furthermore responsible for the review of relevant enabling policy, strategies and regulations under its mandate in support of the project objectives and will work to improve policy-practice interactions. It will also provide technical inputs, as needed.
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Fisheries of Zanzibar	Holds a broad mandate of overseeing the management of all natural resources in Zanzibar, including fisheries, as well as for the development of agricultural production	Will act as co-Executing Agency for the project through its Department of Forestry and Non-renewable Natural Resources of Zanzibar (DFNR). Will furthermore responsible for the review of relevant enabling policy, strategies and regulations under its mandate in support of the project objectives and will work to improve policy-practice interactions. It will also provide technical inputs, as needed.
Ministry of Agriculture	Is mandated with providing policy guidance and services for sustainable agricultural development in Tanzania mainland, including the involvement of the private sector and co-operative development	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. Will play an important supporting role, in ensuring the uptake of integrated land- and water use planning, the promotion of sustainable value chains and the adoption of appropriate agricultural technologies that conserve natural resources and sustain livelihoods. It will also play an important role in capacity building in the targeted districts, in providing related extension services and in brokering public-private partnerships related to sustainable agricultural development.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	has overall responsibility for national water policies and strategies, management of surface and subsurface water, and conservation and protection of water resources.	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. Will lead activities related to water-resources planning and management in the project target areas, in particular in

		related to the development and implementation of Water Allocation and Protection Plans. It will also play an important role in capacity building in the targeted districts and in brokering public-private partnerships related to water resources management.
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Is mandated with providing policy guidance and services for livestock and fisheries development in Tanzania mainland.	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. Will play a role in identification risks and opportunities for sustainable livestock and fisheries development in the target landscapes. It will also play an important role in capacity building in the targeted districts in this regard.
Vice President's Office (VPO) – Division of Environment (DoE)	Is responsible for the co-ordination of all national and international matters related to environmental protection and management in mainland Tanzania. It is also responsible for national reporting to the relevant international conventions (e.g. UNCCD. CBD and UNFCCC) and serves as the Focal Point for all matters relating to GEF in the country.	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. The Office will ensure the alignment and integration of the project activities with national environmental strategies and plans and ensure policy-implementation. It will also assist with assuring coherence with other GEF projects in the country, and in communicating the results of the project to the broader community.
Second Vice President's Office (VPO) – Division of Environment (DoE) - Zanzibar	Is responsible for the co-ordination of all national and international matters related to environmental protection and management in Zanzibar.	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. The Office will ensure the alignment and integration of the project activities with relevant environmental strategies and plans and ensure policy-implementation. It will also assist with assuring coherence with other GEF projects in Zanzibar.
President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-RALG)	Is mandated with building the capacity of Regional Administration, coordinate and monitor Regional affairs and provide support to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) by Regional Secretariats.	Will play a key role in coordinating the engagement of District administrations in the target areas, including in the development of capacity building and awareness activities at District level.
Local Government Authorities (LGA) – District and Ward Development Councils	LGAs, including Municipal and District Councils, and Ward Development Councils (WDCs) are responsible for ensuring sectoral policies, plans, and programs are integrated into locally developed programs	Will play a key role in coordinating and guiding landscape planning and other project activities in the targeted landscapes, and as such will provide technical support for implementation. The Districts will have representation on the Multi-stakeholder Committees

Village Councils/Assemblies and Natural Resource Committees	The Village Councils are responsible for planning and coordinating development activities and rendering assistance and advice to villagers in respect of agriculture, forestry and other such activities. The Village Natural Resource Committees are responsible for overseeing the protection, conservation and lawful utilization of natural resources.	The Village Councils will provide a democratic, institutional vehicle for the project to secure the support, involvement and beneficiation of local communities from project-related activities.
National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)	The NLUPC is responsible for preparing physical land use plans; formulation and co-ordination of land-use policies and legislation, specification of norms, standards and criteria for land-use planning and the protection and beneficial use of land, and the maintenance of land quality in support of improved socio-economic development and optimal production. It has key decision-making powers in respect of land use planning in Tanzania.	Will be represented at the Project Steering Committee. The NLUPC will play a central role in providing planning expertise required for the project and coordinating and guiding activities related to land-use planning. It will be directly responsible for implementation of some project activities related to Land Use Planning.
Tanzania Forest Services (TFS)	The TFS is an executive agency mandated with managing national forest reserves (natural and plantations) and forest resources on general lands.	The TFS has a key role to play in identification of forests to be prioritized for protection, identifying degraded forests for rehabilitation and strengthening enforcement of laws regarding harvesting of forest resources, as well is in the development and implementation of concrete restoration and management plans in this regard.
National Carbon Monitoring Centre, Sokoine University of Agriculture (NCMC/SUA)	Manages the national system of measuring, reporting and verification of carbon in forest ecosystems for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The focus is on Carbon emission reductions in the forestry Sector.	Will be responsible for implementation of project activities related to monitoring forest cover changes, identifying areas with the highest restoration potential, and in estimating and measuring reduced carbon sequestration loss due to the project.
Rufiji River Basin Authority	The Rufiji River Basin Authority is mandated with the management of the Rufiji water system, including water use planning, flow regulation etc.	The Rufiji River Basin Authority will be a key project partner in the development and implementation of Water Use and Protection Plans for the Kilombero and Lower-Rufiji sub-catchments.
Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor for Tanzania (SAGCOT)	The SAGCOT Secretariat is mandated with the promotion of	The SAGCOT Secretariat will play a key role in the development of sustainable

Secretariat	the SAGCOT Agricultural Growth Corridor, including implementation of its Greenprint	agricultural value and supply chains in the Kilombero and Lower Rufiji landscapes, including in facilitating the engagement of private sector partners in this regard.
Tanzania Investment Center (TIC)	TIC is broadly mandated with the promotion of investments in Tanzania, in adherence to the country's national regulations and guidelines.	The TIC will be a key partner in terms of engagement with potential private sector investors, as well as in promoting the implementation of international best practice standards for sustainable production and supply chains.
Tanzania Forest Research Institute (TAFORI)	TAFORI is mandated with leading the countries research and assessment work with regard to its forest landscapes.	TAFORI will be a project partner in terms of the assessment, monitoring and valuation of forests in the target landscapes.
Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA) at the University of Dar es Salaam	The IRA is a branch of the University of Dar es Salaam, with wide-scale mandate for systems analysis in the natural resources sector, including SEA and economic valuation.	IRA will be a project partner in the economic valuation of natural capital systems in the target areas, as well as in undertaking a scenario analysis and related SEA.
Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	SUA is the leading academic and research institution in the agricultural sector in the country.	SUA will be a partner in the identification and development of plans around sustainable food systems and value chains, as well as broader sustainable agricultural development in the target landscapes.
Non-Governmental Organizations		
Worldwide Fund for Nature – Tanzania Country Office (WWF Tanzania)	WWF Tanzania is a locally registered entity of WWF International with a long presence and project history in Tanzania, including substantive engagement in sustainable forest management, community and private sector engagement, and sustainable agricultural development. WWF Tanzania has, among others, been a leading force behind the SAGCOT Green Reference Group. The project is fully in line with WWF Tanzania's Strategic Plan.	WWF Tanzania will support the MNRT, as the lead executing agency, in fulfilling its role, and in this regard will provide both technical expertise and capacity.
World Wildlife Fund United States (WWF US)	WWF US is an accredited Agency to the GEF, and as such mandated to play the role of Implementing Agency	WWF US will act as the Implementing Agency for the project, and as such will act as bridge between the GEF Secretariat and the lead and supporting Executing Agencies, including assuring quality assurance of project design, and technical and financial accountability.
UN Environment	The United Nations Environment	UN Environment will provide linkages

	Programme is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.	to relevant ongoing landscape initiatives in Tanzania under the GEF6 project "Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania". UN Environment will furthermore provide technical support in relation to sustainable food systems and value chain development.
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)		The IUCN has developed a range of important guidance and tools for forest landscape restoration and assessment, and as such is involved in various related initiatives in Tanzania, and as such will be involved in tasks in this regard
Care-WFF Alliance	The Care-WWF Alliance forms a unique alliance between a conservation and a social development oriented organization, which can add substantial value in terms of sustainable agricultural supply and value chain development. The Alliance is currently involved, among others, in work in the SAGCOT area	The Care-WWF Alliance will be engaged in providing technical guidance as well as on-the ground support with regard to the development of sustainable and inclusive value and supply chain opportunities and approaches in the target landscapes.
TRAFFIC	TRAFFIC is a specialized organization in the field of the management of trade in wildlife, forest and other natural resource-based products.	TRAFFIC will be a partner in the development of integrated trade systems and customs-to-customs cooperation for natural resource-based products from the target landscapes.
MEDA	MEDA is a specialized organization in the field of sustainable market systems, financial services, investments, as well as women and entrepreneurship development.	MEDA will be engaged in the identification and development of sustainable market and finance systems for sustainable food production and value chains in the target landscapes.
Tanzania Forestry Conservation Group (TFCG)	Has an organizational mandate to conserve and sustainably manage forests by developing sustainable livelihoods for local communities and through capacity development of the local communities and local institutions to sustainably manage forests.	TFCG will be an important partner in terms of developing best practices and sustainable land management options, and may be engaged for technical advice and support in this regard as appropriate.
Communities		
Communities	The immediately affected populations are the local communities, including small-	Communities will be involved as key beneficiaries and custodians of the natural resources in the project area.

	holder farmers living in the target landscapes.	The Village Councils/Assemblies and Natural Resource Committees will form a key point of entry in this regard. Their involvement in the multi-stakeholder processes established by the project will be key to securing a strong voice of communities in the design of project interventions and related plans.
Private sector		
Private companies	Options for sustainable investments and supply chain development will involve exploration with key private sector partners engaged in agriculture, water supply and other infrastructure, producers and processors, traders, etc.	The project has as one of its specific targets to promote to engagement of private sector in sustainable supply chains and forest landscape restoration. In this regard, Component 2 of the project is dedicated to developing the business models and practically engaging with private sector partners in the development of a sustainable landscape economy, which could take a variety of forms, e.g. as actors in sustainable value/supply chains, as financiers or investors, as technical advisors, etc.

Annex F

CONTRIBUTION TO AICHI TARGETS

CBD Aichi 2020 Targets which the project will contribute to	How the project will support achievement of targets
Target 2: Integration into development strategies	The project will encourage cross sectoral planning and use of integrated land and water use planning approaches as a means of reconciling long term development needs with the conservation of critical ecosystem functions. The aim is to make sure that these plans and approaches also lead to increased income and livelihood benefits, which paves the way for mainstreaming biodiversity in the development planning process.
Target 5: Decrease rate of loss of natural habitats and forests	Through the integrated planning approaches promoted by the project, the loss of natural habitats and forests will decrease, first by ensuring that land and water use management takes into consideration the need to preserve critical ecological infrastructure, and second by increasing the sustainability of agricultural productivity and reducing the need for local communities to expand into natural habitats for their resources.
Target 7: sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, and forestry	The project sites are composed of agricultural, rangeland, and forested landscapes. The project will identify and test land and water use options that work best for different land uses and land holders (particularly small farmers) to restore productivity and conserve biodiversity at the same time.
Target 10: Minimize anthropogenic pressures	The forests, rangelands, and rivers in the three target basins are particularly susceptible to human effects. Conversion of land for agriculture, over-exploitation of water, forest products and other natural resources, and degradation of land due to deforestation and overgrazing have been identified as major threats in the project areas. The project intends to engage communities and local authorities in tackling these drivers of degradation.
Target 11: Conservation of terrestrial and coastal water areas	The selected landscapes hold important terrestrial water resources for south-eastern Tanzania and Zanzibar. These water systems support not only people and agriculture, and provide opportunities for energy generation, but also support wildlife in forest reserves and in protected areas. An important focus of the project will be to develop a sustainable water resources allocation and protection plan.
Target 14: Ecosystem services	This project will focus on the rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes in the selected landscapes, and also on the preservation of related ecological infrastructure such as rivers and wetlands.
Target 15: Ecosystem resilience and carbon stocks	Through its focus on the management and restoration of forest landscapes, the project is expected to contribute to carbon sequestration and other ecological functions of forests in the selected landscapes.