FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Integrated Landscape Management in the dry Miombo woodlands of Tanzania (FSP)
GCP/URT/001/GFF
Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAF
Country (ies):	Tanzania
Project Title:	Integrated Landscape Management in the Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/URT/001/GFF
GEF ID:	10250
GEF Focal Area(s):	Multi-Focal Areas (BD and LD)
Project Executing Partners:	Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS)
Initial project duration (years):	5 Years
Project coordinates: *This section should be completed ONLY by:* *a) Projects with 1st PIR;* *b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.*	Yes Provided in Annex 2.

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	June 8, 2021
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	September 10, 2021
Project Implementation End Date/NTE[1]:	December 30, 2027
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) [2]	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 7,368,807
Total Co-financing amount (USD)[3]:	USD 37,295,916
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	USD 1,057,961
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)[4]:	USD 426,554
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023[5]	USD 65,000

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[1] As per FPMIS

[2] If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

[3] This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

[4] The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

[5] Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	
Expected Mid-term Review date[6]:	December 2024
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	N/A
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date[7]:	2027
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	*[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.]*

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	*Satisfactory*
Overall implementation progress rating:	*Satisfactory*
Overall risk rating:	*Moderate*

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Moderate

Status

Implementation Status *(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):*	1st PIR

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Zainabu Shabani Bungwa	zainabu.bungwa@tfs.go.tz
Budget Holder (BH)	Nyabenyi Tipo	Nyabenyi.Tipo@fao.org
GEF Operational Focal Point (GEF OFP)	Dr. Andrew Komba	andrew.komba@vpo.go.tz
Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Edward Kilawe	Edward.Kilawe@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Sandra Corsi	Sandra.Corsi@fao.org

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[6] The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

[7] The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(*All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual*)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	**Outcomes**	**Outcome indicators[8]**	**Baseline**	**Mid-term TargetMid-term Target[9]**	**End-of-project Target**	**Cumulative progress[10] since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023**	**Progress rating[11]**
	Outcome 1						
	Outcome 1.1: Strengthened LDN cross-sectoral decision support system and framework for the management of the targeted drylands	LDN cross-sectoral groups, committees, and other structures engaged in LD assessment, planning and monitoring at national and landscape level # and type of strategies, plans and by-laws in	The LDN NWG, though no longer active and not capacitated, and the National Technical Committee on Land Use Planning recently re-launched Set of strategies, plans and by-laws at national and landscape levels currently	Reactivation of the LDN NWG with further inclusion of representatives from district and municipal levels Creation and capacitation of a	LDN NWG engaged in LD assessment, monitoring and reporting Miombo landscape level working group established and operationalized.	The process of reactivating the LDN NWG with further inclusion of representatives from district and municipal levels and engaged in LD assessment has been initiated Meeting to capacitate Miombo landscape level technical working group has been conducted with UNCCD Focal Point Expert hired to undertake Ecosystem services assessment (ESA) for the Miombo woodlands in the landscape.	S Satisfactory

[8] This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

[9] Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

[10] Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

[11] Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

		support of LDN jointly reviewed, amended, developed and approved	incomplete to provide the support necessary to LDN effective implementation	Miombo landscape level LDN working group in the target landscape to coordinate/liaise with the NWG, as well as coordinate planning at landscape level	Tree seed strategy developed NTFP strategy developed Livestock development strategy and action plan reviewed and strengthened to include access to seeds Guideline and regulations for pasture seed developed and approved Frameworks of farmer managed seeds and community seed banks developed and approved PFM policies and guidelines strengthened		
Outcome 2							
Outcome 2.1: LDN objectives mainstreamed	# of sectoral local gender sensitive VLUP	In Kaliua District Council there are 17 villages with	7 VLUPs and joint village land use plans	14 VLUPs and joint village land use plans	Plans for development and implementing of 14 pilot integrated VLUPs has been initiated. The Service Provider (National Land Use	S Satisfactory

	into sectoral local gender sensitive development plans	incorporating SLM and SFM good practices in place and under implementation.	VLUP out of 90 villages in total		developed according to the VLUP guidelines incorporating SLM and SFM best practices # of CCROs (tbc)	Planning Commission-NLUPC has been engaged.	
		# of forest management plans incorporating SLM and SFM good practices updated and implemented	0	3 FMPs	Six forest management plans updated (4 forest reserves at Mlele District Council and 2 at Kaliua District Council), integrating SLM and SFM practices, and implemented over 25% of total forest area (e.g 740,352 ha of forest)	Training of trainers to capacitate cross-sectoral LDN national and Miombo landscape level technical working group has been initiated	
	Outcome 2.2. Wide uptake and application of SLM/SFM practices in target landscapes following priorities actions of the VLUPs and FMP	# of direct beneficiaries of SLM/SFM project interventions disaggregated by gender (contributing to GEF Core Indicator 11)	0 because project has not started	40% of target members of rural communities (disaggregated by gender) directly benefitting of SLM/SFM project interventions. 20% of end-of-project target	60,000	Through the regional workshop and on-board training/orientation the PMU has acquired knowledge and technical know how to undertake ILUP in line with LDN	S Satisfactory

		# ha of cropland under sustainable agriculture intensification & diversification, following SLM best practice (contributing to GEF Core Indicator 4.3)	Annual cropland without improvements and residue burning (slash and burn practices & small scale farming for family production)		15,000ha of annual croplands converted into agroforestry system	
		# ha of grasslands under improved management, (contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.3)	Moderately degraded grasslands, but early signs of decline under the land productivity assessment	20% of end-of-project target	Moderately degraded grasslands will be improved to non-degraded grasslands over 6000 ha, through pasture management plans with the community 34,885 ha of forest will be under restoration. Participatory forest management, natural regeneration and restoration in highly degraded forests will allow forests to partially recover.	
		# ha of forest land undergoing restoration (active and passive) management, (contributing to GEF Core Indicator 3.2)	Miombo forests have a low degradation level with a biomass loss of 20%	20% of end-of-project target		

				The biomass loss will be reduced to 19%.		
	# ha of avoided deforestation	Currently, there are 697 702 ha of forest in the two zones and the 6 FR covers 3 million ha	20% of end-of-project target	The project aims to reduce deforestation in the two zones by 10%, targeting 2,729 ha of avoided deforestation		
Outcome 2.3. Key green value chains and associated finance and business development strengthened or established	# of people (disaggregated by gender) participating in and benefiting economically from sustainable value chains [Corresponding to GEF core indicator 11: number of direct beneficiaries as co-beneficiaries of GEF investment; and SDG 2.4.1 sub-indicators 1. (farm output value) and 2. (net farm income)]	0	Tbd during inception phase	Tbd during inception phase	The Forest and Farm Producer Organizations (FFPOs) assessment has been initiated. The report to be produced is expected to provide extensive information on how FFPOs will be able to sustain the management of CSB, FFS and FFF business incubation activities beyond the end of the project.	S Satisfactory
	# of business plans for targeted value chains for	0	0	One approved business plan per selected VC	Communication strategy and awareness material, TV programs, radio to disseminate	

	project-supported SLM/SFM products developed and approved				project knowledge to enhance knowledge management has been initiated	
	Outcome 3					
	Outcome 3.1. LDN-related policy, planning, management and decision-making at national and global levels informed	LDN monitoring and reporting system operational	0	0	Functional LDN monitoring and reporting system in place	The activity is set to start	Satisfactory
	Outcome 3.2. Knowledge and awareness to support progress towards achieving national LDN targets enhanced, with support of the Regional knowledge management Exchange Mechanism (REM) to be established by the Global Coordination	# knowledge and information products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge sharing platforms (Eg. GCP) # of briefs presenting lessons learned shared and accessed by stakeholders	0 knowledge products	5 knowledge products 5	10 knowledge products 10	The project has effectively involved in the implementation of the Regional Strategy on Great Green Wall (SADC-GGW). This has been done through effective participation in the preparation of the Tanzania National Action Plan (NAP) for SADC-GGW. The project team will participate in the Validation workshop to Validate the SADC-GGWI National Action For Tanzania. The validation workshop is expected to be held mid-July 2023	Satisfactory

	Project (GCP) of the DSL-IP					
	Outcome 3.3. National and sub-national measures to deliver LDN enhanced through improved regional and global opportunities being offered by the DSL program for collaboration, exchange and learning lessons	# of country participation in regional and/or global Knowledge Sharing events	0	0	8 events	The PMU, GEF-OFP, UNCCD Focal Point, and Representative from Forest and Farm Producer Organization (MWIWAARUSHA) participated the first Southern Africa Regional Stakeholder Workshop in Harare, Zimbabwe. Transboundary priorities identified during DSL-IP Regional Workshop for Southern Africa (drought, diseases and wild fire) Presence to On-line global Knowledge Sharing events organized by GCP and REM.	Highly Satisfactory (HS) Highly satisfactory (HS)

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs[12]	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements [13] (please DO NOT repeat results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance[14] in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1				
Output 1.1.1 Cross-sectoral LDN national working group and Miombo landscape level technical working group operational, strengthened and capacitated in the application of tools and approaches.	LDN cross-sectoral groups, committees, and other structures engaged in LD assessment, planning and monitoring at national and landscape level	To be determined (TBD) during inception meeting (Updated Annual Work plan will be presented for PST to endorse)	0	
Output 1.1.2		TBD	0	

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[12] Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

[13] Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

[14] Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

Values of Miombo woodland's ecosystem services assessed across the two targeted landscapes				
output 1.1 .3 Strategies, plans and other sectoral frameworks reviewed and by-laws clarified and implemented.	# and type of strategies, plans and by-laws in support of LDN jointly reviewed, amended, developed and approved	TBD	0	
Outcome 2.1.1				
Output 2.1.1. Joint Village land use plans (forest, rangeland and cropland areas) updated, reviewed, developed and implemented in a participatory manner, supporting security of land tenure and access rights	# of sectoral local gender sensitive VLUP incorporating SLM and SFM good practices in place and under implementation	TBD	0	
Output 2.2.1 Evidence based good, sectoral, and local and gender sensitive	# of direct beneficiaries of SLM/SFM project interventions disaggregated by gender (contributing to GEF Core Indicator 11)	TBD	0	

SLM and SFM practices identified, compiled, implemented, and disseminated				
Outcome 2.3 Key green value chains and associated finance and business development strengthened or established.		TBD	0	
Output 2.3.2 Improved development of Miombo woodlands key value chains ("basket product approach")	# of people (disaggregated by gender) participating in and benefiting economically from sustainable value chains [Corresponding to GEF core indicator 11: number of direct beneficiaries as co-beneficiaries of GEF investment; and SDG 2.4.1 sub-indicators 1. (Farm output value) and 2. (net farm income)]	TBD	0	
Outcome3.2 Output 3.2.1. Project knowledge management, communication and dissemination framework and strategy developed and implemented	# Knowledge and information products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge sharing platforms (Eg. GCP) # of briefs presenting lessons learned shared and accessed by stakeholders	TBD	0	

<u>Output 3.2.2:</u> Project M&E framework, supporting lesson learning and adaptive management, developed and operational				

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)
Progress: The project has achieved significant milestones, demonstrating notable progress. Key accomplishments include the establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Project Steering Committee, Technical Committee comprising experts from relevant MDAs, and the District Facilitation Team consisting of landscape specialists. Furthermore, successful procurement of the initiative has been accomplished. The project is currently planning for inception and launch at the end of July 2023. Onboarding and orientation trainings have been conducted for the PMU to familiarize them with the project's methodology and approaches. Productive technical meetings have also taken place with the UNCCD focal point, addressing LDN-related issues. Additionally, the development of an annual work plan, budget, and a semi-annual procurement and sub-contracting plan has been completed. **Challenges:** Despite these achievements, the project has encountered challenges. One significant challenge was the delayed release and access to funds in the Tanzania Forest Services (TFS) Agency account. This delay explains the delays in the operationalization of the project's activities and occurred due to the necessary procedures and processes involved in finalizing the signing of the Operational Partner Agreement (OPA). After the OPA was finalized, the first installment of funds was transferred to the Operational Partner (OP). However, OP also had to complete internal procedures to access the funds through the Bank of Tanzania. Consequently, the implementation of project activities was temporarily slowed down. The OPA was eventually able to access the funds and initiate expenditures in mid-June 2023. Additionally, there have been delays in starting activities on the ground, which have affected the project's progress.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating[15]	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating[16]	Comments/reasons[17] justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	*PMU and FAO are pushing to fast track the project activities to release the 2nd Instalment of the fund to catch up the delay in starting the activities. This is done through initiating all foreseen procurement to be made and regular consultations and meetings to make sure we hit the ground running.*
Budget Holder	S	S	*The first instalment of the funds has been transferred to Operational Partner (TFS) for the implementation of the project activities. FAO is providing all necessary technical support to TFS to increase the delivery of the project. Technical support to link the child project with Regional Exchange Mechanism (RME) and Global Coordination Project (GCP) is provided.*
GEF Operational Focal Point[18]	S	S	*Implementation of some project activities have started and some have already accomplished, given the challenges of delayed in fund release. Otherwise the project implementation is on good track*
Lead Technical Officer[19]	S	S	*While project encountered early delays, it is now full into implementation, and implementation of activities are on track. Project is expected to achieve most of the outputs as expected for the year 1.*

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[15] **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

[16] **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

[17] Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

[18] In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

[19] The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	S	S	*While facing challenges such as delayed fund release and accessing, as well as some delays in initiating ground activities, the project has made substantial progress, marked by the successful establishment of the Project Management Unit (PMU), Project Steering Committee, Technical Committee, and District Facilitation Team. Additionally, the project has accomplished crucial milestones such as successful procurement, on boarding and orientation trainings for the PMU, and productive technical meetings with the UNCCD focal point. The project is well on track for its planned inception and launch in July 2023.*

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
	The project will work to improve land tenure security and access rights through policy dialogue and multi-stakeholder policy and support implementation of participatory land use planning. This may result in changes to existing tenure rights (formal and informal) of individuals, communities or others to land, fishery and forest resources which triggers ESS 1.	During implementation, the project activities will address tenure rights by applying an integrated landscape/territorial approach resolving insecure or inequitable tenure (right to use and benefits of ecosystem services), weak common property regimes, and natural resources management institutions. Conflict resolution measures to address land conflicts and boundary disputes will be applied as part of an inclusive engagement of all relevant stakeholders in this process. For this purpose, the project will follow the stakeholder engagement plan as well as core elements of the Integrated Landscape Assessment and Management Methodology (ILAM), in particular the multi-stakeholder workshop approach which was successfully applied during the project's preparation. The project will apply and adhere to the principles/framework of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,	The same mitigation measures will also be applied during the implementation stage	PMU and Project execution support specialist

		Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and stakeholders will be trained in its use.		
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
	Plant and Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture: The project interventions on crop diversification and community seed banks will involve the provision and transfer of seeds and planting material for cultivation which triggers ESS 3	As part of the integrated landscape management approach the project will promote sustainable agricultural intensification through the diversification of the agricultural production. The focus will be on drought tolerant, nitrogen fixing and soil stabilizing pulses (and other neglected and underutilized species/NUS) to increase resilience and productivity, strengthening sustainable local food systems and mitigating the negative effects of land degradation and climate change. Community Seed Banks (CSB) will serve as hubs where local communities can conserve and exchange seeds that can be used for diversifying the agricultural systems locally. The selected seeds and planting material will be largely derived from locally adapted crops and varieties and will be suitable to local conditions and preferences of farmers and consumers. The CSB and associated trainings will enable the targeted farmers and their families to conserve local varieties of their preference, multiply seeds, and distribute them within across farming communities. The CSB management will ensure that the seeds and planting materials are free from pests and diseases according to agreed norms, especially the IPPC. The transfer of seeds across borders will take place, if needed, following international regulations on plant health (IPPC) and access and benefit-sharing, for example through a Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA).	The FFPOs assessment and baseline assessment to be done will inform if this mitigation measure is still applicable.	PMU and Project Execution Support specialist

		The project (with support of the Regional Exchange Mechanism-REM and GCP) will further support communities' increased access to genetic diversity and greater knowledge of their own national programmes, other countries and international organizations. The project includes national level analysis on the policy and legal environment of target countries in relation to access, benefit-sharing, conservation, use and exchange of seeds in order to ensure that CSBs activities complement, and operate within the regulatory context of target countries. As such, guidance will be provided within the context of the ITPGRFA and capacity development activities on Farmers' Rights are key planned activities.		
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				
	N/A			

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan **at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:**

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid[20]. If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Moderate

Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.

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[20] **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Shift in government priorities lead to slow implementation/delays.	Moderate	Y	The project will put in place adaptive management measures to ensure shifting political contexts are taken into account and proper responses put in place in a timely manner. Local elections took place in Tanzania in late 2019, and major shifts are not expected in the near future. It is anticipated that most activities will be implemented as planned, even after the 2020 Presidential elections, and that LDN and land use planning will remain government priorities at all levels.	**No longer a risk**	The project activities are well aligned with national plans and national Priorities. During the inception further refinement of the project activities will be made to align with government priorities.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Stakeholders lack willingness to engage with the reformulated LDN NWG and local counterparts and the cross-sectoral approach	Moderate	Y	The project will ensure a fully participatory process to build ownership of interventions associated with the newly reformulated NWG.	The process of reactivating the LDN NWG has been initiated in collaboration with UNCCD focal	The project is well aligned with SADC-GGWI. The UNCCD focal point and SADC-GGWI focal point will be member of the of the project implementation. Regular training and technical backstopping will be provided to the reformulated LDN NWG
3	Land tenure and rights issues lead to disputes, delaying or preventing project interventions	Moderate	Y	The project will be directly addressing tenure and access rights issues through its activities. In particular, the participatory approach to land use planning will provide a platform for conflict resolution upfront	Consideration for revisiting the project sites has been made and NLUP has been engaged. However, this activity is yet to be full operationalized The Government has addressed the conflicts related activities and remaining activities is to support Village land use Plans-so no longer a risk	FAO will provide technical support on tenure issues. Experience of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) will be offered for sustainable solutions of disputes.

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[21] Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
4	Transboundary sharing of information and protocols fail to materialize	Low	Y	The project will ensure adequate budgeting for travel to engage with the regional and global knowledge sharing platforms. It will ensure that strict requirements for dissemination of knowledge acquired abroad are also put in place, and that the required mechanisms for dissemination are operational. The project will also be coordinating its monitoring with the regional partners of the DSL IP across Southern Africa, and will therefore have to actively engage in this transboundary sharing of information through the M&E system.	No longer a risk	- The PMU has participate the regional stakeholder workshop. The global and regional events will be shared with PMU for them to participate (Virtual or physical) - Virtual and physical session will be used to increase transboundary sharing of information. - In the course of the project activities implementation, knowledge sharing will be advocated. The service project on CSBs, FFS and Forest and Farm Facility will play key role in knowledge sharing.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Failure to incorporate land degradation and biodiversity considerations into land management plans due to conflicting interests at the local level.	Moderate	Y	The priorities of the project are well aligned with the objectives of the current land management planning process, as well as sectoral and local government priorities. An extensive participatory process will be undertaken during project implementation, to ensure that different views can be expressed, potential conflicts resolved, and an overall buy-in of the LDN priorities and process is developed in the target landscape.	On-track	- Technical backstopping from GCP will be provided to PMU on ILAM and SLPF.

		High	Y	The project is designed to increase the resilience of both livelihoods and ecosystems, including to the impacts of climate change (e.g. increased aridity). Amongst the interventions which will contribute to increased resilience are the focus on alternative revenue generation, SLM, and SFM. Moreover, it also aims to strengthen local governance, capacity for land use planning, and clarify associated legal frameworks, thereby potentially reducing conflicts over the use of natural resources. It will also introduce climate-smart crop production practices that address soil erosion and soil fertility loss. Despite these mitigation measures, there will remain a risk that the interventions will not be sufficient to fully mitigate climate change risks. See section on climate risks below for further details.	Yet to start	- Activities targeting the building the resilience of forest biodiversity will be advocated. The project will create synergy with the *Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves* under UNDP to increase the resilience of both livelihoods and ecosystems, including to the impacts of climate change.
6	Long-term climate change impacts cancel out positive impacts of the project and lead to increased conflict over natural resources and increasing threats to biodiversity.					

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
7	Pressure from continued influx of migrants causes damage to the Miombo woodlands	High	Y	Demographic pressures, conflicts, and natural events contribute influx of migrants in the region. By capacitating local authorities on the development of land use plans, and reducing the ambiguity between land tenure policies to the extent possible within the scope of the project, it will be possible to enhance the adoption of SFM and SLM. This will also contribute to increasing productivity of the land, reducing further need for clearing additional land and reduce the practice of shifting agriculture.	Yet to start	Integrated Land use Plans (ILUP) will address most of the remains land issues at the landscapes and e surrounding villages.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
8	Political will for LDN processes is overpowered by short-term economic considerations of households, driven by high market prices for commodities such as tobacco and charcoal	Moderate	Y	The project has a number of activities which will contribute to mitigating this risk. Amongst them, is the focus on developing value chains of key crops and NTFPs, promoting sustainable alternative energy sources, and generating revenue through alternative means, and working alongside financial service providers (e.g. CRDB) to provide loans to different groups such as beekeepers, livestock keepers, timber dealers, and farmers, as well as support producers on issues related to credit and financial literacy.	Coordination of the project with other initiatives for collaboration and synergies is on-going. Among of the project/initiatives that has strong areas for synergies and collaborations are, BEVAC and FFF projects which focuses on developing value chains of key crops and NTFPs.	The FFPOs assessment to be done will provide a comprehensive overview in the DSL-IP targeted geographical areas of (i) the existence of FFPOs, their membership, their organizational maturity and track record – including transparent management of finance and any links with other FFPOs at regional or national level, (ii) their role in managing core theme green value chains (or potentially to expand) (iii) managing seed of their main agricultural or forest products; (iv) their current natural resource management practices; (v) the status of their enterprise production, processing, packaging, marketing and sales. The location of the FFPOs in the field (and capital offices) should be georeferenced (Latitude, Longitude) and also the location of nurseries, FFS, CSBs, and other structures of the FFPOs. (Vi) A classification or ranking of the FFPOs based on their capacity to manage CSBs, natural resources and sustainable GVCs in the target landscape.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
9	Low national civil servant staff numbers (e.g. TFS field offices) will be compounded by high staff turnover and negatively impact project implementation	Moderate	y	The project will work towards increasing the capacity of decentralized authorities, including regional and local governments, in support of national institutions. It will also foster partnerships with other institutions to provide additional capacity.	The project is well suited into TFS systems. TFS have established members of the project implementation who are part of PMU. Members of the project implementation includes; the Tree seed Expert, GIS expert, Forestry Expert, and Beekeeping expert.	On top of mitigation action highlighted, the project has established Technical Committee made up with experts from relevant sector (MDAs) and District Facilitation Team which is made up with relevant experts from the landscapes. These experts will be used to provide technical backstopping when needed.

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
10	Improved forest and land management in the Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania may cause leakage by transferring pressure on other areas, including the rainforests of the Congo Basin.	Low	Y	The project will be coordinating its monitoring with the regional partners of the DSL IP across Southern Africa, and will be used for adaptive management when necessary. However, the project does not have the capacity to fully mitigate this risk, which is compounded by growing demand for forest resources at the regional level. Moreover, the project does not intend to prevent the use of forest products, but rather introduce sustainable management practices and alternative resources	Yet to start	Beekeeping has been introduced as core theme for the child project. This will be used as entry point for SLM and SFM activities. Also, for knowledge sharing with other child project under the Miombo/Mopane Cluster (Southern Africa REM).

| 11 | The global COVID-19 pandemic causes major disturbances to the ability of stakeholders to participate in project activities | High | Y | While the project will likely be impacted in the short and medium term by the crisis, much of the impacts are outside its sphere of influence. From an operational perspective, the project will ensure it puts in place the following mitigating measures as part of a broader adaptive management strategy: (i) Modified working arrangements to permit effective communication and coordination while social distancing among team members, as well as changes to the media and methodologies used for interactions (for example using remote communication where possible, and/or limiting participants, which may potentially rely more on the participation of limited numbers of stakeholder leaders in representation of their constituencies); (ii) Adjustment of implementation and stakeholder engagement | No longer a risk. However, mitigation measures/protocol established by the government of Tanzania and UN will adhere to protocol and measures in case there is increase of COVID cases. | The project will use protocol and SOP established in dealing with outbreak of pandemic. In a situation when there is increase cases of COVID.-19, field activities will be reduced. |

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				arrangements in the short and medium term to account for reduced involvement by Governments and other partnership actors in project activities, due to staff shortages, reorientation of institutional priorities, and social distancing; (iii) Evaluate the need for design modification to reduce the dependency of project functionality from a decreased availability of co-financing; (iv) Adjustment of projects' stakeholder engagement plans, to provide for adjustments to the proposed timetables for interactions.		

	Type of risk	Risk rating[21]	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
12	Delays in operationalization of the project activities	Moderate	N	Operational Partners (TFS) and FAO have been working to speed up the approval process from the Ministry of Finance, Transfer of Funds, and access of the fund IN the expenditure account of the Operational Partner.	This has been resolved. The OP is accessing the fund. However, this has caused significant delay for the project activities to start.	- Technical support will be provided to TFS to fast track implementation of the project activities. Effective engagement of Ministry of Finance will be emphasized. - Ministry of Finance will be the member of the project implementation.

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
N/A	Low	As the funds have been received by the OP and plans for inception and project activities are underway, it is expected that the project's delivery will be accelerated. The PMU and all stakeholders involved in the project implementation are well-informed about the project and have actively participated in the planning phase. This level of awareness and engagement ensures a smooth and efficient execution of the project.

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented during this Fiscal Year
Recommendation 1:	
Recommendation 2:	
Recommendation 3:	
Recommendation…..	
Recommendation…..	

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize	

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines[22]. Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework			
Components and cost			
Institutional and implementation arrangements			
Financial management			
Implementation schedule	The CEO endorsement was June 8, 2021. As such, due to delays in signing of the OPA, the project activities are expected to end 2027.		
Executing Entity	N/A		
Executing Entity Category	N/A		
Minor project objective change	N/A		
Safeguards	N/A		
Risk analysis	N/A		
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A		
Co-financing	N/A		
Location of project activity			
Other minor project amendment (define)			

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22 Source: https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Vice President's Office (VPO)	Implementing Partner	They have appointed LDN and GEF focal point that will direct link to the project	No challenges
Kaliua and Mlele Districts Councils	Implementing Partners	They have appointed District facilitation teams	No Challenges
NGOs[23]			
To be confirmed after inception workshop			
Private Sector entities			
FFPOs	Direct Beneficiaries		
Others to be confirmed after inception workshop	Direct and indirect beneficiaries		
Others[24]			
New stakeholders identified			
International Trade Centre (ITC)	Potential partner to collaborate with on business incubation and labelling of the products		
Bee Keeping Value Chain Support (BEVAC)-Enabel	Potential partner to collaborate with		

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[23] Non-government organizations

[24] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

10.Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	yes	Gender trainings have been conducted with the support of GCP under IUCN, aiming to promote gender equality and inclusion within the project. Additionally, a Gender Assessment has been initiated to evaluate and address gender-related aspects and ensure a more equitable and empowering project implementation.
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	Gender gaps identified during PPG are; i) Limited involvement in decision making at household level ii) Limited ownership of properties such as land, livestock iii) Limited involvement in leadership and administration position at landscape level iv) Limited awareness of land right v) Limited awareness of SLM and SFM Project activities to respond to the identified gaps have been provided to PMU. Regular trainings and online meetings with gender experts from WeCan and MEV-CAM has been organized. In additional, gender lens approach will be applied to address gender gaps identified.
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Component 2 Component 3	I) The project has a positive outlook with upcoming activities focusing on: II) The development of gender-responsive national strategies, engaging both women and men in the creation of strategic land management plans at the local level, and operational plans at the plot level. The aim is to ensure inclusivity and address gender-specific needs in land management. Additionally, gender-responsive business models and incentives for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM), including alternative livelihood options, will be explored.

		III) Efforts will be made to increase women's participation in capacity development at the regional level, enabling them to contribute effectively to land management initiatives. These activities are yet to commence but hold great promise in promoting gender equality and sustainable land management practices.
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Component 1	As the cross-sectoral support system for LDN, which includes the engagement of both women and men, has been initiated, there will be effective involvement of both genders.
	Component 2	
	Component 3	
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Component 2	
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Indicators are available in the gender action plan	As part of the ongoing development of the project result framework, there is a focus on incorporating gender-sensitive indicators, as outlined in the gender action plan.
Staff with gender expertise	No	The child project will benefit the technical support under DSL IP Community of Practice 3 (Gender Mainstreaming) to be provided by IUCN and WeCan.
Any other good practices on gender		The project will demonstrate beekeeping activities is not only for men. This will be done through; - The FFPOs to be established/strengthened by the project will consider gender balance and youth involvement. - Design and style of apiaries (i.e. bee cage, House Hives etc.) will consider gender for effective involvement of women and Youth

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, <u>during this reporting period.</u>

Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.	The project team is proactively developing a robust knowledge management strategy.
Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges **this year**.	The project is in the process of actively developing a comprehensive communication strategy.
Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.	Through the "Making Every Voice Count for Adaptive Management" (MEV-CAM) initiative, good practices from the GEF-6 Resilient Food Systems (RFS) were documented to showcase the results achieved in the GEF-7 DSL IP Child Project for Tanzania.

Photo credits. Gerald Gindo, 2022

Please provide links to related website, social media account	-Not yet
Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.	-Not yet
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	Kassim Ally, TFS -Head of Extension and Publicity Tulizo Killanga TFS ,-Communication Officer

12.Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

Extensive stakeholder engagement and consultations were conducted through a National workshop, Multi-stakeholder Group Workshop, and consultations with various stakeholders in the intervention area. These included village communities, farmers groups, livestock keepers groups, village leaders, and Non-Government Organizations such as ADP Mbozi, Care International, World Vision, International Union for Conservation of Nature, IBA, as well as SHARP survey and preliminary literature review. The findings revealed that approximately 90% of the community heavily rely on forest resources for their livelihoods. Conflicts have emerged between farmers, pastoralists, and protected areas such as game reserves, forest reserves, and wildlife management areas like ISAWIMA. Villagers around the reserves resort to illegal grazing in the reserve due to a scarcity of pasture and water in their surrounding villages, particularly during the dry season. Another group of people living outside the villages in the intervention area, including some town residents, own livestock and hire workers to graze them in the protected areas. Some forest-dependent communities have settled illegally in the forest/game reserves, engaging in crop cultivation and livestock keeping. Recently, the government has legalized some of these illegal settlements, which will soon be registered as villages.

During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) stage, it was observed that while there is a single individual self-identifying as Akie according to the SHARP survey, the majority of forest-dependent people in the area exceed 90% by definition. However, further consultations regarding the presence of indigenous peoples in the landscape are necessary. Therefore, based on the input from the project design task force, PPG Team, and SHARP survey results, it is deemed that the application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and related measures may not be required at present, given the limited presence of indigenous peoples in the targeted project sites (Mlele District Council and Kaliua District Council in Tabora region) and neighboring areas. Nevertheless, should new data or indigenous groups be identified during project implementation through community consultations, FAO will ensure the adoption of appropriate measures in line with the Organization's and the GEF's policies and guidance.

Considering the community's heavy dependence on forest resources in the targeted area, GEF resources will support and facilitate sustainable community access and use of forest and land resources. Advocacy for cross-sectoral and integrated management of the Miombo woodland in the landscape will be prioritized.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing[25]	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing[26]	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Services	Grant	USD 14,735,813	USD 35,000		USD 14,735,813
		In-Kind	USD 13,003,432	USD 30,000		USD 13,003,432
Recipient Country Government	Government of Tanzania (Ministry of Agriculture)	In-kind	USD 521,062	-		USD 521,062
Recipient Country Government	Vice President Office	In-kind	USD 1,545,109	-		USD 1,545,109
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water	In-kind	USD 1,000,000	-		USD 1,000,000
Local administration	Mlele district council	In-kind	USD 2,800,000	-		USD 2,800,000

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[25]Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

[26]Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

Local administration	Kaliua district council	Grant	USD 922,500	-		USD 922,500
		In-kind	USD 1,850,000	-		USD 1,850,000
Implementing Agency	FAO	In-kind	USD 918,000	-		USD 918,000
		TOTAL	USD 37,295,916	USD 65,000		USD 37,295,916

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its **major** global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major **relevant** objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to **achieve only some** of its major global environmental objectives
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the project's approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of **all** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as "good practice"
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of **most** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of **some** components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **some** components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of **some** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with **most** components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of **most** components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of **none** of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between **51%** and **75%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between **26%** and **50%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to **25%** that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as OpenStreetMap or GeoNames use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: https://coordinates-converter.com Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking here

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description
Ugalla Landscape 1	-5.09184	31.62567		
Ugalla Landscape 2	-5.39269	32.153		
Ugalla landscape 3	-6.10883	33.08685		
Mlele Landscape 1	-6.68756	31.92787		

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

Figure 1. Ugalla Ecosystem and Mlele Landscape
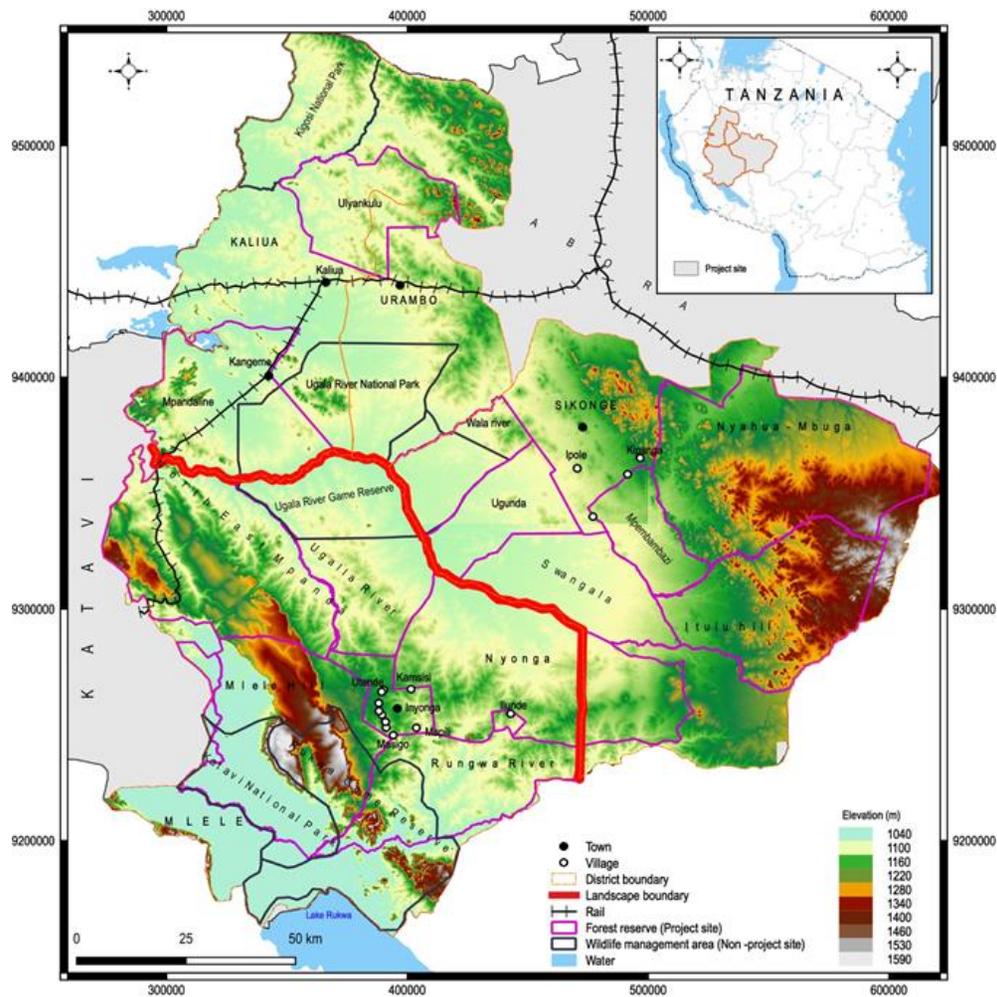
Figure 2. Ugalla Ecosystem Landscape
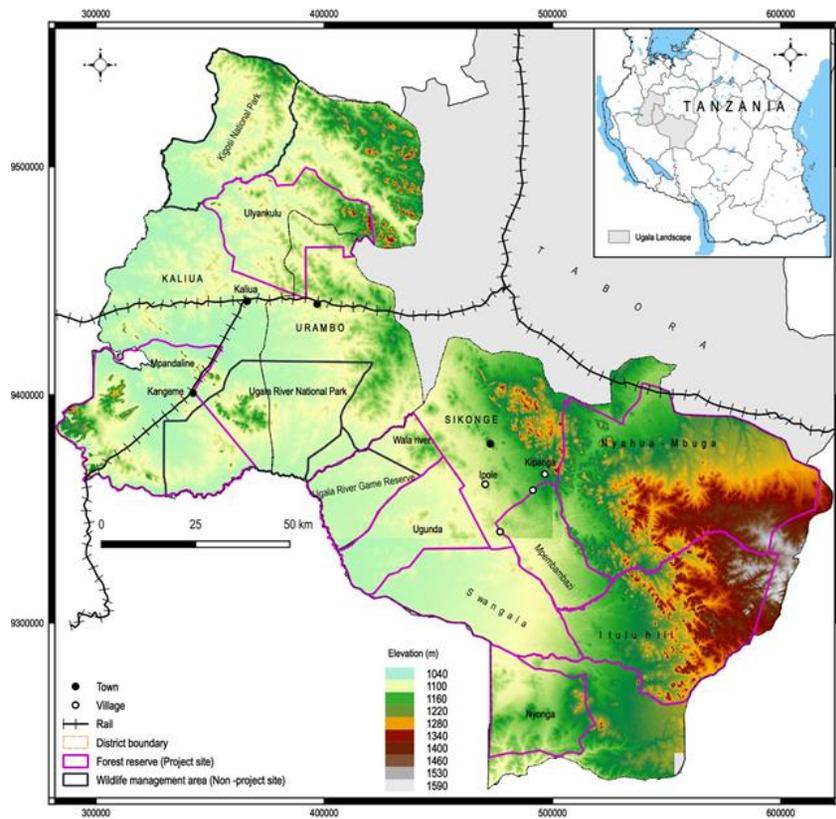
Figure 3. Mlele Landscape
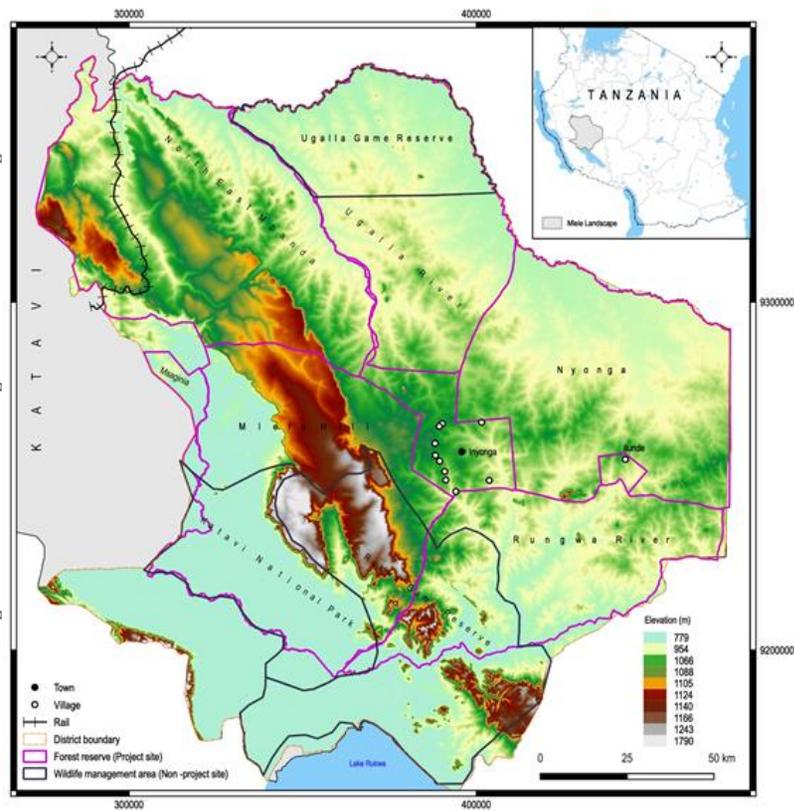
Annex 3: Tanzania-GCP Docking Reference

Tanzania-GCP Docking Reference

Main Documents

Summary of Global Coordination technical support provision	**DSL-IP Country Docking Template - Tanzania**
Capacity Development Plan for FFPOs	To be developed
Project Management Unit	**DSL-IP PMU Organigram_template.pptx**

Table 1. Country docking meetings

Meeting subject and date	Summary objectives	Links and materials
MEV-CAM Module B Peer-to-Peer Session 14-Jul-2022	MEV-CAM Training on participatory video for documentation and advocacy	1. Presentation - Beekeeping Practices in Mkalama District, Tanzania
Joint Call with Country Focal Points-GEF 7 DSL IP 17-Oct-2022	1. To provide an update on the status of each Child Project. 2. To share the plan and preparations for the upcoming Regional Inception Workshop to be held in Harare from 28-30 November 2022 (official invitations to be sent soon).	Attendees: Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, **Tanzania** and Zimbabwe

	3. To introduce you to the Child Project Inception Support Package that the global and regional teams have compiled.	
1st DSL IP Orientation Meeting-Angola and Tanzania 28-Mar-2023	1. Orient you to the Global and Regional dimensions of the program; 2. Introducing the "inception support package." 3. Outline and elaborate on the technical support available to the child project and how to access it.	2. Inception Package
2nd onboarding call 16-Jun-2023	1. Updates from country PMU (recent meetings, current CP status, next steps, etc) 2. Clarification on country docking steps 3. Launch of core activity - FFPOs Assessment 4. Minutes from the meeting	1. n/a 2. Country Docking steps (PPT) 3. Forest and Farm Producer Organization Assessment work (PPT) 4. Minutes from the meeting
DSL-IP Tanzania MEL Onboarding | Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) **27-Jun-2023**	1. Updates from country PMU Workplan and M&E Matrix. 2. DSL-IP Monitoring and Evaluation framework. 3. Tanzania Integrated Landscape Assessment Methodology (ILAM). 4. MEV-CAM in Tanzania. 5. DSL-IP Participatory M&E Dashboard.	1. to be shared 2. to be shared 3. ILAM Assessments 4. to be shared 5. Tanzania DSl-IP M&E Dashboard section

Key GCP Inputs per Component and Outcome

Component 1

Provision of inception support package comprising of:

1. **Draft/example ToRs (PMU), including linkages to the GCP support structure**
- National Project Coordinator
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Knowledge management, stakeholder engagement, capacity development
- Technical Experts-CSB, GVC, Rural Advisory Services

2. **Inception workshop documents**
- Draft agenda
- Annual workplan template
- Monitoring and Evaluation plan (GEB template, Results Framework Template, Financial tracking Template)
- Draft Child Project PPT
- Draft Global & Regional DSL IP PPT
- ToRs national steering committee
- OPIM PPT

3. **Outreach starter package (for inception workshop)**
- Roll up Banner (global and child project)
- DSL-IP Brochure

- Linking the Tanzania PMU and government focal points to the GCP implementation (country docking) structure

- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Working Group (to support in M&E, capacity development on M&E assessment tools and approaches, ILM best practices, lessons learning and sharing among DSL-IP M&E specialists)

- Knowledge, capacity, outreach Working Groups (to support in linking child projects to the technical support structures that have been established; tap into capacity development opportunities resulting from the technical support package; translating them into action and learning how to disseminate those actions in a way that up, out and deep scales results and findings with other child projects, regions and beyond the IP itself)

4.   Gender

- The GCP and executing partner IUCN have hired a gender expert to conduct a comprehensive assessment of gender considerations in the global project and in the CPs. The results will be discussed in a global gender workshop (November 2023) and flow into a 2-year action plan to address the identified gender gaps including specific, demand-based technical backstopping. Moreover the GCP has hired a behavioral change expert to conduct selected behavior change studies (Tanzania/ Honey) which will take gender aspects into close consideration.

Component 2
- Linking Tanzania to the MEL working group structure, and conducting orientation calls for the child project's FFPO work.

2. As part of the Knowledge Management, Communications, and Outreach Strategy (KCOS) working group preparatory work and subsequent country docking meetings took place to:

- Raise awareness about the Technical support structure to be provided to the child project
- Define Tanzania project's core theme (Honey) based on list of criteria

Outcome 2.1

[ILAM - Baseline Assessments (2019)](#)

Assessment Type	Description	Links to Documents
Remote Sensing	Landscape characterization using existing global layers through EarthMap	• [ILAM Tanzania– Watershed characterization/ EarthMap](#)
Remote Sensing	Broader watershed/landscape and baseline locations according to DSL-IP criteria and endorsed project document	• [Project Location PPT](#)
Remote Sensing	Open Foris Collect Earth Assessment using the [Africa DEAL Methodology](#)	• [ILAM Tanzania– Collect Earth/Africa Deal Survey (Mlele).docx](#)
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Stakeholder Engagement	• [ILAM Tanzania - Stakeholder Engagement](#)
Multi-stakeholder group (MSG) discussions	Land degradation Assessment (Simplified LADA)	[ILAM Tanzania - Land Degradation Assessment](#)
Household Assessment	Tailored SHARP survey included questions on food security and nutrition, the use of trees and forest products by land users, access to natural resources, as well as the impacts of land degradation at farm level.	• [ILAM Tanzania – Household Survey (SHARP)](#)
Value Chain Assessment	(i) NTFPs (Honey/Beekeeping, Charcoal briquettes, Wild foods, Medicinal plants), (ii) Crops (Sunflower, Maize, Rice)	• [ILAM Tanzania – Value Chain Assessment.docx](#)
LDN Check List	List of LDN criteria met by the project.	• [Tanzania LDN checklist.docx](#)

Outcome 2.2 and 2.3

- *Tanzania championing the SFM Honey in the project landscapes*
- The Global Coordination, in exchange with the PMU in Tanzania, have looked into land management system options in Tanzania that could be leveraged by the program to counterbalance land degradation, improve livelihoods, and be upscale through extension services and land use planning processes.
- *SFM Honey* was taken up for the Tanzania project as a champion theme to be further explored, as it meets different criteria set by the program, and can contribute to tackling common management challenges across the DSL-IP landscapes in Southern Africa.
- Stocktaking materials can be found here: SFM Honey.

Tailored capacity development for farmers
- Upon the selection of target beneficiaries, the project will work with farmers to tailor a comprehensive curriculum on SLM/SFM that includes value chain development and crop diversification.
- The Integrated Capacity Development Implementation Plan (ICDIP) for Tanzania is currently being developed in partnership with the Forest and Farm Facility (FFF), the Farmer Field Schools (FFS), and the Community Seed Banks (CSB) teams in FAO and their partners.

Component 3

-

  The child project participates and contributes to the DSL-IP Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Working Group (MEL WG) having received inputs on harmonization of indicators and baseline assessment approaches (ILAM).
- Tanzania Results Framework and M&E system is integrated into the DSL-IP participatory M&E Dashboard. Link to M&E Dashboard: Tanzania M&E Dashboard

Tanzania Core theme - SFM Honey

Highlighted text was mentioned during the regional stakeholder workshop in Zimbabwe

DSL-IP Core Theme – SFM Honey			
ProDoc (alignment)	DSL IP Criteria 1 Linkages to LDN	DSL IP Criteria 2 Linkages to Livelihood aspects and gender	DSL IP Criteria 3 Upscaling potential
.	Forest beekeeping creates an economic incentive for forest conservation by adding value to the forest.	Increased number of pollinators near farms can have a positive impact on farm productivity	Upscaling and promoting bee apiaries and royal jelly, soap and beeswax businesses
	AIGs-Api-tourism can reduce overdependence on timber.	Employment opportunities for youth in beekeeping and honey processing.	There is political will to support forest beekeeping and there is a supportive Policy and Legal Framework (Bee farm)
	Forest beekeeping can contribute to ecosystem restoration and management due to decreased deforestation rates.	Forest beekeeping can contribute to improved food security and nutrition, by increasing consumption of nutrient rich forest honey and by diversifying income streams	There are existing Institutions (Research, trading and marketing, Honey traceability)
		Sustainable forest honey production can also support growth in other sectors such as agriculture, tourism, health, MoF.	There is the possibility for integration of good /best Agriculture practices (SLM and SFM) - Accessibility to diverse crops and seeds (synergies with Community seed banks and tree seed banks, FFS, FFF.
		Expanding income generating activities to forest beekeeping can improve and stabilize income for the community, especially with investment in value	Honey demand is increasing, especially for sustainable, high-quality honey.

		adding activities (By-products, certification, …)	
		Modern beehives are more technology friendly for women, as they require less dangerous labor activities	Challenges: Conflict interest among communities (deforestation) Limited infrastructure (Processing, marketing, branding) Limited standards in quality honey Beekeeping is used as a supplementary opportunity Limited Research (Product and market/dissemination of research findings (demand-driven; language and Means)
		Women-friendly bee apiaries	