

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024
Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 9524	Umoja WBS: SB-007736
SMA IPMR ID: 34188	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000621
Project Short Title: TRI-TZ	
Project Title: Supporting the Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach for Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania	
Duration months planned:	60
Duration months age:	42
Project Type:	Full Sized Project (FSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	9264
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Tanzania
GEF Focal Area(s):	Biodiversity, Climate Change Mitigation, Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 11,205,872.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 64,283,501.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2018-08-05
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2021-01-20
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2021-01-20
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2021-11-12
Date of First Disbursement:	2021-05-27
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 6,266,860.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 4,463,375.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2024-06-07
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2026-10-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-10-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2027-10-30
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-03-31

1.2 Project Description

The Tanzania TRI child project is a five-year project implemented under global programme called The Restoration Initiative (TRI). The title of the project is “Supporting the Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem Management Approach for Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania. The project is implemented in 7 district councils located in two landscapes of the Great Ruaha and the Lake Rukwa basins. The overall objective of the Tanzania child project is to strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes for resilient socio-ecological systems in Tanzania. Specific objectives are (i) enhance national enabling environment and capacity of actors for sustainable landscape restoration (SLR) efforts and for commitment to SLR; (ii) improve landscape management through the implementation of restoration plans and integrated landscape management practices in selected project sites; (iii) develop and share knowledge, disseminate good practices, and appropriate monitoring and devaluation (M&E) systems and financing arrangements that support adaptive management of SLR interventions and strategies. The project comprises three components: Component 1: Policy and institutional frameworks to reduce landscape degradation. The component aims to establish national landscape restoration governance and regulatory structure, and mainstream landscape restoration and sustainable land management into policies, regulations and strategies. Component 2: Implementation of sustainable landscape restoration plans. This component is designed to actively engage communities and local authorities in identifying and implementing feasible restoration options at the landscape level. Component 3: Monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and resource mobilization. The third component aims to place effective M&E and data management systems that would enable the project to gather gender-disaggregated data, disseminate lessons learned, facilitate learning and scaling up good practices, and identify financing opportunities for SLR. The project Executing Agency is the Vice President’s Office, Division of Environment with Technical Support from International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Other project implementing partners include: District Councils (Iringa, Wanging’ombe, Mbarali, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika), President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands and Housing and Human Settlements Development, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Rufiji and Lake Rukwa Basin Water Boards.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	IUCN
Executing Agency (ies)	Vice President's Office
names of Other Project Partners	District Councils (Iringa, Wanging'ombe, Mbarali, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika), President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, National Environmental Management Council-National Environmental management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Rufiji Basin Water Board (RBWB) and Lake Rukwa Basin Water Boards (LRBWB).
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Daniel Pouakouyou
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Charles Imbenzi
Manager/Representative	
Project Manager	Dr. Damas W. Mapunda
Finance Manager	Mr. Adam E. Minja
Communications Lead, if relevant	Mr. Frank G. Mtosho

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature: (i) Number of national or subnational entities that, with UNEP support, adopt integrated approaches to address environmental and social issues and/or tools for valuing, monitoring and sustainably managing biodiversity. • Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas • Nature: (iv) Increase in territory of land- and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration • Nature: (v) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of biodiversity and ecosystem approaches
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	<p>UNSDCF Outcome 2: By 2027, people in the United Republic of Tanzania working in MSMEs and small-scale agriculture, especially the most vulnerable, achieve increased, more sustainable productivity and incomes with more equitable access to productive resources.</p> <p>UNSDCF Outcome 3: by 2020, people in the United Republic of Tanzania, especially the most vulnerable, contribute to and benefit from more inclusive and gender-responsive management of natural resources, climate change resilience, disaster risk reduction and increased use of efficient renewable energy.</p>
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts • Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries • 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning • 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning • 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements • 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally • 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity

	<p>to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species • 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts • 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems • 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
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2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

GEF core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3- Area of land under restoration	12,500 hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes are in restoration transition	A total of 22,755 ha put under SLR transition that would lead to estimated total of - 4.7 million tCO2 eq emissions can be sequestered in the study area through SLR and SLM activities	22,755 ha	A total of 43,384.82 ha of degraded land has been put under restoration.
3.1- Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	At least 2,500 of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	At least 5,000 ha of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	5,000 ha	A total of 3,299.8 ha of agricultural land is being restored through the application of CSA practices and irrigation, where the project has enabled farmers and livestock keepers to adopt CSA practices in 882.3 ha of land and 2,417.5 ha

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				have been put under irrigation.
3.2- Area of forest and forest land under restoration	4,500 ha of avoided deforestation, 2,500 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	7,755 ha of avoided deforestation, 5,000 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	12,755 ha	A total of 28,705.52 of community forests have been identified and demarcated in seven district councils as follows: Iringa DC (9,091.31 ha) Wanging'ombe DC (4,387.13 ha), Mbarali DC (5,712.5 ha), Mbeya DC (1,268.9 ha), Sumbawanga DC (239 ha), Mpimbwe DC (1,239.27 ha) and Tanganyika DC (6,767.24 ha). In addition, Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFM) for some of the respective forests have been prepared.
3.3- Area of natural grass and woodlands restored	At least 1,500 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	At least 2,500 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	2,500 ha	The project has already demarcated 10,225.93 ha of natural grass and shrub lands for grazing. Management Plans to be developed. The restoration of such areas will be made within the project timeframe.
3.4- Area of wetlands (including estuaries mangroves) restored	An estimated 1,500 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	An estimated 2,500 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	2,500 ha	The project has facilitated planting of 2,044,681 trees in 1,153.6 ha of degraded land including river buffer zones and water sources.
4- Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)	A total of 26,841 ha of landscape area under improved practices	A total of 87,245 of landscape area under improved practices	87,245 ha	The project has put 62,804.83 hectares of land under improved agricultural and livestock keeping

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				practices
4.1- Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity	At least 15,000 ha land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	A total of 45,322 ha of land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	45,322 ha	The project has put 43,652.1 ha of land under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity including 23, 889.59 ha for agricultural activities, 10,225.93 ha for grazing, and 9,536.58 for community forest reserves. The project has facilitated preparation of 36 village land use plans which guides implementation of restoration options and incorporate bylaws, installed 52 warning posters, and planted 653 beacons, and trained 6856 community of which (Male 2759, Female 4097) on forest and land management in the target districts
4.2- Area of landscapes under third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations	At least 2,841 ha of area of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	A total of 6,841 ha of area of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	6,841 ha	No land in the project area that has qualified for national or international certification. However, the project has initiated efforts to ensure that 19 community forests in the project areas and the neighboring villages qualify for enrolment in the carbon trade business. In addition, the forests will be enrolled for ecotourism.

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
4.3-Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	At least 1,500 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration	13,000 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration	13,000 ha	The project has demarcated 10,383.73 ha of river buffers and water sources using visible marks such as 653 beacons and trees and planted warning posters.
4.4- Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided	A total 7,500 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss	A total 22,082 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss	22,082 ha	8,769 ha of high conservation value forests have been identified and protected across seven District Councils including Makuka area and Mtera Dam buffer zones in Iringa DC which are breeding areas for elephants and different aquatic species.
6- Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated	A total of -0.8 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through restoration of 39,341 ha.	A total of -4.7 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through restoration of 110,000 ha.	-4.7 million tCO2 equivalent.	A total of -6.81 million tCO2 equivalent has been sequestered: -10,592 tCO2 equivalent from livestock management practices, -5,999,978 tCO2 equivalent from forest management and -797,656 tCO2 equivalent from input management.
11- People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	At least 25,000 households benefit from GEF investment.	At least 100,000 households to benefit from GEF investment.	At least 100,000 households, equivalent to 400,000 persons	A total of 91,358 households (365,432 persons) benefited from GEF funding through training, alternative income-generating activities, consultancies, casual labor, construction and service contracts and other payments. Out of the total direct beneficiaries

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
				were 96,200 persons, equivalent to 22,800 households
11.1- Male	At least 17,500 (equivalent to 70,00 male persons)	At least 70,000 households (equivalent to 280,000 male persons)	At least 70,000 households, equivalent to 280,000 persons	214,182 persons, equivalent to 53,545 households are male beneficiaries, out of which direct male beneficiaries were 57,056 persons and the remaining 157,126 were indirect male beneficiaries.
11.2- Female	At least 7,500 households (equivalent to 30,000 female persons)	At least 30,000 households, equivalent to 120,000 persons	At least 30,000 households, equivalent to 120,000 persons	151,250 persons, equivalent to 37,183 households were females, out of which direct beneficiaries were 39,144 persons and indirect beneficiaries were 112,106 persons

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2023	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021				
FY 2020				
FY 2019				
FY 2018				
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

In 2021 to July 2024, the project has received from UNEP a total of USD 6,266,860.00, equivalent to TZS 16,011,827,300.00. The amounts were disbursed as follows USD 400,000 was disbursed in 2021, USD 1,878,393.73 in 2022, USD 2,052,523.25 in 2023 and USD 1,935,943.00 in May 2024. Out of total amount received, USD 4,463,374.94, equivalent to TZS 11,403,922,971.70 has been spent on implementation of project activities, which is equivalent to 71.2 percent, indicating that implementation of the project is on track.

During the period, the Project has: (i) Conducted institutional capacity assessment for mainstreaming landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation initiatives in policies, plans, strategies, and programs. The report of the assessment was approved by Project Steering Committee in February 2024. (ii) Prepared a Partnership Strategy for the project to guide engagement of stakeholders in implementation of sustainable landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation interventions. The Strategy will be presented to the PSC for endorsement (iii) Provided training on designing and implementing SLR-related projects that were attended by 25 stakeholders at the national level in September 2023. (iv) Contracted National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCMC) in April 2024 to conduct assessment of the progress made towards achieving the national commitment of restoring 5.2 million hectares of degraded landscapes as a contribution to Bonn Challenge and AFR100 targets. The implementation is ongoing. (v) Initiated the process of reviewing plans, strategies and programs implemented in the Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa Basins to assess their adequacy in addressing SLR and Biodiversity issues. (vi) Prepared and disseminated 2,821 communication materials compared to the target of 1,635 communication materials to create stakeholders'

awareness about the project and the importance of landscape restoration. The materials include 14 rollup banners, 1,000 flyers, 300 wall calendars, 300 table calendars, 600 notebooks, 600 t-shirts and caps, five (5) newspaper articles, and two (2) video documentaries.

In addition, the project has (vii) Supported identification and demarcation of 19 community forests with 28,705.5 hectares compared to the project end of period target of 22,755 hectares. (viii) Prepared 36 comprehensive village land use plans, surveyed public and private land and issued 4,450 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), out of which 97 CCROs were for publicly owned land. This was intended to reduce encroachment to forests, increase use value of land and ensure sustainability of SLR interventions. (ix) Initiated the agro-biodiversity and resilience assessment by using DATAR in May 2024, where training to project coordinators and enumerators has been conducted and the enumerators are currently in the field conducting interviews. The activity is being implemented by Alliance Biodiversity International & CIAT (x) Provided training to build capacity of the Water Users Associations (WUAs) in September 2023 for the Great Ruaha Basin and May 2024 for Lake Rukwa Basin that were attended by 192 participants and 77 participants respectively. The training enabled the members of the WUAs to understand their roles in the implementation of landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation initiatives, supportive laws and regulations, conflict resolutions and shared experiences among themselves (x) provided training to build the capacity of Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) in December 2023 on their roles in landscape restoration initiatives, supportive policies and regulations and best practices in committees administration and (xii) facilitated the implementation of climate-smart agriculture practices by establishing 41 farmer field schools (FFS) compared to 14 FFS through which 2,459 farmers (1,300 males and 1,159 females) were trained to make a total of 3,387 farmers (1,850 males and 1,539 females) compared to a target of 3,500 farmers. Out of the trained farmers, 850 farmers adopted a total area of 688 hectares of land compared to the annual target of 1,250 hectares. During the reporting period, the project has supported the rehabilitation of the Ipwasi Ndorobo irrigation canal at Kipera Village in Iring District Council, whereby 1,800 meters of the canal have been completed out of the planned 2,000 meters. The canal is expected to increase water supply to the scheme and attract more farmers to practice irrigation in the scheme and expand area irrigated from the current 150 hectares to 500 hectares.

Further, during the period, the project: (xiii) Established 15 pasture demo plots compared to the target of 14 plots through which 723 (489 males and 234 females) livestock keepers have been trained out of which 320 (227 males and 93 females) livestock keepers adopted the practices in a total area of 194.3 hectares. The pasture demo plots have been used to demonstrate to livestock keepers the best practices for growing pastures for their livestock to reduce forest degradation. (xiv) Constructed nine (9) out of the targeted 14 cattle dips to improve the quality of livestock and increase their productivity in Iringa DC (2), Wanging'ombe DC (1), Mbarali DC (1), Mbeya DC (1), Sumbawanga DC (1), Mpimbwe DC (1), and Tanganyika DC (2) (xv) Constructed six (6) out of the target of 14 cattle troughs to stop livestock from drinking from water sources in Iringa DC (2), Wanging'ombe DC (1), Mbeya DC (1), Mpimbwe DC (1) and Tanganyika DC (1) and (xvi) Constructed seven (7) out of 14 cattle crushes for vaccination and artificial insemination in Iringa DC (2), Wanging'ombe (1), Sumbawanga DC (1), Mpimbwe DC (1) and Tanganyika DC (2). Cattle dips, cattle troughs and cattle crushes have served more than 29,138 livestock including 15,291 cows, 9,733 goats, 3,906 Sheep and 208 donkeys and benefited more than 2,159 livestock keepers.

Furthermore, the project: (xvii) Supported 41 community groups to undertake alternative income generating activities through provision of training, equipment, inputs on beekeeping, dairy farming, poultry farming, fish farming, goat farming and pig farming, and establishment of milk collection centers compared to the target of 35 community groups. Out of the supported groups (a) 14 groups have been supported to establish beekeeping projects through provision of 256 additional beehives in 2023 in Iringa DC (40 beehives), Wanging'ombe (150 beehives) and Tanganyika (66 beehives) making a total of 938 beehives provided by the project to date. The project also

provided equipment and input including honey suits (47), gun-boots (44), filters (10), bee smokers (45), honey extracters (12), nector, storage facilities (186), packaging materials (1,090) and pollen trap (29) . (b) Five (5) community groups have been supported in 2023 to establish dairy farming in Mpimbwe DC through construction of cowsheds and provision of 13 dairy cows , making a total of eights (8) community groups and 19 dairy cows provided to date. (c) Three (3) community groups have been supported to establish fish farming project in 2023 through construction of three (3) fish ponds and provision of 9,500 fish fry and 4,350 kgs of fish feeds in Mbeya DC (2) and Tanganyika DC (1) making a total of supported groups to be five (5). (d) Four (4) community groups have bee supported to establish poultry farming through construction of two (2) poultry houses, provision of 1,340 chicks and 1,800 kgs of chicken feeds, vaccines and 60 feeding equipment in Wanging'ombe DC (2) and Tanganyika DC (2). (e) Two (2) groups have been supported to establish pig farming projects in Sumbawanga DC through construction of two (2) pig houses and provision of three (3) pigs, one of which is a male pig. (f) Four (4) community groups have been supported to make domestic energy-saving sook-stoves in Mbeya DC. and (g) One (1) group has been supported to establish sunflower processing centers in Mbarali DC and another group to establish maize milling centers in Wanging'ombe DC through provision of equipment (machines) and fixing of energy supply systems. The alternative income generation activities have helped the communities to do away with environmentally unfriendly activities, increase their incomes and improve general wellbeing of their families.

The project also: (xviii) Constructed four (4) deep wells along with the associated infrastructure in Iringa DC (1) Wanging'ombe DC (1), Mbarali DC (1) and Tanganyika DC (1) and two (2) clean water supply network with the length of 5,400 meters and 6,350 meters have been constructed in Iringa and Mpimbwe district councils respectively. In association with the networks, 10 water distribution points have been constructed benefiting 2,133 households. (xix) a) Constructed 50 energy-saving cook-stoves with two plates and provided associated 50 steel pots in 50 institutions with high consumption of fuel wood and charcoal including Colleges (4), Prisons (5) , Secondary Schools (23), Primary Schools (7) army barracks (2), Health Centers (8) and Agricultural Research Institute (1), molded and supplied 1,080 domestic energy saving coo-stoves to 1,080 pilot households and trained 245 youth to mold and sell energy saving cook-stoves. The enegy-saving cook-stoves have reduced consumption of wood and charcoal for respective institutions and households by about 45 - 55% and cut down their fuel cost by almost a-half.

Other activities implemented include. (xx) Conducted training needs assessment at the local level, prepared training modules tailored to local administrators, community leaders and extension officers and provided training to 79 persons (51 male and 28 females) from respective groups including Ward Executive Officers, Chairpersons of the Village Natural Resource Committees and Extension Officers. (xxi) Facilitated a Consultant, Mr. Warren Olding to undertake a mid-term review of the project starting March 2024. The consultant's report has been submitted to the Vice President's Office and the project has been rated Satisfactory. (xxii) Facilitated Controller and Auditor General of the United Republic of Tanzania to undertake project audit for the period of January-December 2022 and January-December 2023. and (xxiii) The TRI-Tanzania Team participated in 4th and 5th global TRI event in Nemvember 2022 and November 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania respectively.

The Project completed seven (7) baseline study reports already approved by the Project Steering Committee(PSC) and are in use to guide the implementation of different interventions in the target landscapes particularly. (i) Restoration Opportunity Assessment (ROA) Report, which outlines the state of landscape degradation in the project landscape and identifies the available opportunities for restoration. (ii) Baseline study on policy and legal frameworks impacting SLR implementation carried out by the project that has enabled the country to identify key gaps in the policies and legislations to be addressed for smooth implementation of SLR initiatives. (iii) Baseline study on the level of participation of communities and key actors in SLR that enabled the government to know the level of understanding of the community and other actors

regarding the restoration initiatives and the extent to which they participate in the landscape restoration activities. (iv) Baseline study on the structure of public and private financing to know how they can provide finances for restoration activities. (v) Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessment that has shed light on the anticipated risks and the ways they can be addressed through risk management plan and proposed grievance redress mechanism. and (vi) Institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR in sectoral plans. In addition, (vii) Project Communication Strategy. and (ix) Knowledge Management (KM) Plan were also approved by PSC, (viii) Draft M&E tools for monitoring landscape restoration and agro-biodiversity, resilience and productivity have been prepared and consolidated into an excel format.

The project also procured and distributed working facilities to district councils to enable them to collect reliable data for M&E including handheld GPS equipment (7), laptop computers (7), printers (7), external hard discs (7), printers (7), field cameras (7), motorcycles (7). (xiv) provided training on the use of GIS and GPS in data collection and analysis. (xv) The design of an electronic M&E system and web portal for the project is in progress. and (xvi) monitoring and auditing of project implementation and periodic reporting ongoing.

Outcomes of the Interventions Implemented

The communities have benefited through training, support to alternative income generation activities, and income obtained through involvement in the implementation of project interventions. The project has benefited a total of 96,200 persons (56 males and 39,144 females) and 269,267 (154,126 males and 112,106 females) have benefited indirectly with project interventions. ii. Demarcation of 28,705.5 hectares of community forests has helped the forests to recover naturally as unsustainable human activities have been banned As a result there is an increase in nine (9) species of fruit trees, different types of edible mushrooms and vegetation which can be used as vegetables benefiting the surrounding communities. In addition, as a result of forest recovery, different types of wild animals and birds have returned to the forests for food and shelter and the weather conditions of the respective areas are changing and the amount of water in the water springs originating from the protected forests have increase increasing the amount of water in the rivers. Further, people residing closer to the protected mountain forest vegetation have increased their confidence as the vegetation are expected to reduce the risk of mudslide.

The education provided has enabled the communities to understand the effect of environmental degradation and the importance of environmental conservation and therefore reducing the pace of environmental degradation. In addition, the implementation of alternative income generation activities has diverted people benefiting from those activities from depending on forests for livelihood. Further, village land use planning has reduced land use conflicts, village border conflicts and protected forests and water sources, and the land survey and issuance of CCROs have reduced encroachment into the forests and protected areas and increase the value of land for the respective societies and the CCROs are acceptable by banks to be used as loan collateral and therefore obtain resources for establishing businesses. Furthermore, education provided through farmer field schools has enabled communities to understand good farming practices and increase their output and incomes. Number of people using the practices has increased substantially, for instance, SRI practice in rice production has increased the production from 20-25 bags (100 kg bags) to 38-40 bags per acre, reduce amount of seeds by 75 percent reducing water consumption by more than 75 percent and therefore reducing water-related conflicts. This practice has already attracted 322 farmers in Mbarali DC and more will practice in the coming seasons. For maize production, about 431 farmers in Mbarali DC have adopted best practices and for sunflower production 278 farmers.

Education provided to livestock keepers, through pasture demo plots has enable livestock keepers to understand the need for establishing their own pasture farms and ensure quality feeds for their cattle for more milk and high-quality meat. Farmers have also understood the importance of taking their cattle to designated drinking areas instead of water sources. The cattle dips, cattle troughs and cattle crushes constructed have served 29,138 livestock reducing the risk of pests and parasites. More livestock keepers are increasingly using the services as they have been brought closer to them.

Through alternative income generation activities (IGAs), the communities have increased their incomes and improved wellbeing of their families. In addition, IGA established under the project has served as learning centers that have enabled other people to imitate and do away with environmentally unfriendly activities. For instance, in Iringa dairy farming has attracted more than 8 households in 2023 who have started to engage in IGAs. Further, the establishment of a milk collection center in Mbarali DC has provided a market for the indigenous milk producers and increased their income. It has also provided the employment opportunity for the community especially youth who are employed to collect milk from livestock keepers. The community has begun to see the need to increase the quantity of milk production to satisfy the collection center and promised to engage in modern dairy farming.

Challenges

Major challenges during implementation included inadequate transport facilities for the district council project implementation teams (ii) weather/climate variability in some areas, usually heavy rainfall was experienced affecting access to the project, thus slowing down the pace of project implementation. In other areas especially in Iringa and Wangin'ombe DC inadequate affected the performance of the established farmer field schools (iii) untimely disbursement and utilization of project funds occasioned by the Government financial management system.

Rating towards outcomes:

The rating towards outcome is 'S' because the Project is geared towards the attainment of set targets and experiencing early successes achieved during the period. Communities have begun to understand the need for restoration and experience the early benefits and therefore supporting the project implementation.

Rating towards outputs:

Rating towards outputs is 'S' because the implementation of project activities is on-track as most of activities planned for 2023 have been completed despite delays in implementation in the 2nd year of the Project implementation. The project Implementation Team is making efforts to ensure that the 2024 work plan and budget is fully implemented within 2024.

Overall risk rating:

The overall Risk is 'L' as was observed during the 2nd PIR due to the high commitment to environmental conservation from both the government and political elites at the local and national levels. In addition, there are no conflicts in the project landscapes with communities or other stakeholders. The Project has management and governance structure comprising multi-sectoral Technical Advisory Committee and Project Steering Committee that provide technical and oversight support.

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 64,283,501
Actual to date:	25,962,909
Progress	Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges: The total co-financing amount of USD 64,283,501 comprises USD 13,766,065 in cash and USD 56,584,000 in kind. However, the actual co-financing reported by the TRI Tz project is 100 percent in kind. The amount has been computed from cost of tree planting by project district councils as directed by government, salaries of national and local government staff working with the project or overseen the project implementation, cost of the land used for implementation of project activities including IGAs, transport facilities used by implementing partners, members of project steering committee, IUCN and technical experts and fuel costs.

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-02-29
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The Project is built on the stakeholder engagement as designed during during the preparation phase and has actively engaged all the stakeholders at Global, National, Regional, District, Ward and Village levels. The major project stakeholders include Ministries, Departments and Agencies, private sector, consultancy firms, Development Partners, TRI global community including participating, NGOs, CBOs, media, academia and research institutions, Local Government Authorities and Local Communities. All these groups are involved in planning, implementation and monitoring of the project and some are part of the Technical Advisory Committee and Project Steering Committee. The SLR working groups established under the project comprises of stakeholders from all sectors and therefore conforming to the need for cross-sector planning and decision making. In addition, they have been involved in different processes of the

	<p>project implementation including baselinestudies, consultancies and project monitoring. Moreover, the Project has involved stakeholders in capacity building through training workshops and farmer field schools. Further, stakeholders have been involved in awareness-raising activities through sensitization meetings and television and radio programmes. To have clear guidance on the stakeholders' engagement, the project has prepared a Draft partnership Strategy, which is currently 95 percent complete. The Project has shared with TRI community experiences and lessons from Tanzania to inform project implementation. Accordingly, the Project has involved its key stakeholders in the provision of technical advice and oversight to project management through the Technical Advisory Committee and Project Steering Committee.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>During the reporting period, the project has continued to mainstream gender in project planning, implementation and monitoring by targeting the major gender groups such as women, youth, the disabled and other vulnerable groups. Gender mainstreaming is guided by the Project Document, M&E Framework as well as Knowledge Management Plan and Communication Strategy.</p> <p>During the planning, implementation and monitoring of its activities, the project is dedicated to identifying key gender groups to be engaged, defining and capturing specific gender aspects/perspectives and identifying key entry points for gender integration. This is the process followed in stakeholder consultations for undertaking and validating technical studies, designing of key SLR interventions, selection of crop varieties, livestock and fish breeds and prioritization of intervention types and sites.</p> <p>In the context of the above, the Project has engaged women, youth and vulnerable groups in the planning and decision making through project beneficiary groups, village and natural resource committees, trainees target group and monitoring missions to solicit to document their interests, needs and perspectives. More specifically, during joint planning meetings, 158 women (out of 470 people) were engaged in the prioritization of specific SLR interventions and sites. Gender is a key criterion used in the selection of potential participants for training and meetings. During the reporting time, CSA training events involved 1,539 women out of 3,387 participants; IGA training involved 379 women out of 590 participants; 501 women out of 1,406 trainees participated in sustainable livestock keeping training; and 4,097 women out of 6,856 attended the training on sustainable forest management. In terms of gender representation in project beneficiary groups, out of 3,455 beneficiaries from IGAs, 2,254 are women. Youth are also highly involved in the implemented of project activities. On energy saving cookstoves, 245 youth were trained to fabricate, market and manage household and institutional energy saving cook-stoves. The outcomes of gender mainstreaming are enhanced relevancy, acceptance and ownership as well as performance effectiveness and sustainability of the project.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p>
New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p> <p>N/A</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>Environmental and Social safeguardThe Project has conducted an Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Assessmentand preparedboth the Risk Scoping Report and Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Report. The report highlightspotential socio-economic, ecological and political risks related to the Project and presents a risk management plan with specific mitigation measures for addressing the risks. The reportalso provides guidance on grievances and redress mechanismsfor addressinggrievances and conflicts at project level.To improve awareness of key stakeholders on the project risk profile, training was provided to 37 district experts focusing on environmental and social risk management and grievance redress mechanism. In addition, the ESS reports have been distributed to key stakeholders including the seven (7) district councils for use.The safeguards reports have been instrumental in guiding the management of project risks and grievances leading to effective and smooth implementation of project activities. However, some challenges remain on the ESS implementation in terms of low public awareness on safeguards and grievance redressandinadequate compliance to both safeguards and grievance handling procedures.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

<p>Knowledge activities and products</p>	<p>The Project is committed to generating, packaging, managing and disseminating SLR knowledge to a broader audience at all levels - community, landscape, national and global. To guide knowledge management and dissemination, the Project has prepared Project Knowledge Management (KM) Plan and Project Communication Strategy. These serve as tools for generating and disseminating knowledge, awareness raising and cross-sharing of lessons and best practices. The envisioned outcomes of the Project knowledge management and communication activities are improved public awareness on SLR; enhanced practitioners and policy makers understanding and capacity on SLR; and increased project visibility at landscape, national and global levels.</p> <p>In operationalizing the KM Plan and Communication Strategy, the Project embarked on documenting project lessons and experiences through site visits and packaging these into tailored knowledge and communication products. The specific knowledge and communication products produced and disseminated include T-shirts and caps (590), project fliers (1,000), roll up banner (17), project poster (3), calendars (450) and notebooks (350), newspaper articles (5). The Project also prepared video documentary (2), video clip (1), articles (2) for TRI Year in Review (2023 & 2024), PANORAMA solution (1) showcasing project experiences and best practices. The Project hosted the 5th global TRI event in Dar es Salaam Tanzania held on 6th -10th November 2023. The TRI event was a unique opportunity for the Project to share the key achievements, best practices and lessons with peers from the nine participating countries. Likewise, the Project has continuously disseminated the key findings and recommendations from technical studies through stakeholder workshops and meetings. The project also prepared and presented a Conference paper titled “Building Community Resilience through Sustainable Landscape Restoration Approach in Tanzania: A Project-Based Experience” at NM-AIST 2024 International Scientific Conference under the Theme “Tropical Horizons: Advancing Sustainability in Agriculture, Environment and Technology held in Arusha 17th – 19th July 2024 in which aimed to share the project-based experience of building community resilience through a sustainable landscape restoration approach in two water basins of Tanzania.</p>
<p>Main learning during the period</p>	<p>Key Learnings</p> <p>During the period, the Project reports the following key lessons learned on the planning, implementation and monitoring of SLR initiatives in Tanzania:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Participatory and inclusive monitoring that includes different stakeholder groups underpins the success of the Project. By deploying this monitoring approach, the Project has witnessed increased pace of project implementation, increased transparency and accountability, enhanced oversight and compliance to project requirements and standards and improved quality of project deliverables.

	<p>(ii)</p> <p>(ii) Stakeholders' engagement is key to ensuring the social and ecological relevancy, local ownership, political support and success of the project. The project undertook a series of joint planning and coordination meetings which offered communities, local authorities and other key stakeholders the opportunity to streamline and align the proposed interventions to the local context.</p> <p>(iii) Engaging key stakeholders early on during the identification and analysis of environmental and social risks is critical to ensuring effective mitigation of the risks and in reducing potential conflicts and delays in project implementation. In addition, adherence to environmental and social safeguards promotes governance and rights while shielding the project from litigations, disruptions and suspension or termination.</p> <p>(iv) Alternative income generating activities (IGAs) that are ecologically and socially appropriate have a high potential for reducing community dependence, pressure and degradation of natural resources and the environment in general. This translates to enhanced environmental integrity and improved communities' wellbeing through increases in incomes. To attract a critical mass of community members to adopt IGAs, the Project is committed to ensure that alternative IGAs are socially acceptable, ecologically and commercially viable and deliver high returns.</p> <p>(v) Village land use planning (VLUP) is a critical tool for promoting biodiversity conservation, enhancing tenure rights and reducing natural resource- and land use conflicts. VLUP has helped in clarifying boundaries of administrative units (e.g. villages) and land use types (e.g. residential, forest, grazing). Likewise, VLUP has informed the Project in identifying, securing and conserving areas with high conservation potential from competing land uses. Conserved and protected areas without clear boundaries are easily encroached and prone to degradation. Further, the enforcement of land use by-laws prepared during the VLUP process has contributed to reducing land use and natural resource conflicts and enhanced tenure rights.</p> <p>(vi) Natural regeneration is a powerful approach for restoring degraded areas. Using natural regeneration, combined with beekeeping activities, degraded forests have recovered from anthropogenic disturbances especially farming, grazing and wildfires within a short time span with minimum efforts by the Project. Evident signs of regenerated forests include increased forest cover, return of birds and other wildlife and re-emergence of river streams and increased river flow.</p>
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2.9. Stories

<p>Stories to be shared</p>	<p>FAST RECOVERY OF MASATO AND KASONKOLE FORESTS IN NTIBILI AND I GALUKILO VILLAGES. MPIMBWE DISTRICT COUNCIL</p> <p>The Masatu and Kasonkole Community Forests in Ntibili and Igalukilo Villages, Mpimbwe District Council are among the community forests established under the support of the TRI-Tanzania project. The two forest have a total area of 1,215.68 ha found in the Lyamba la Mfipa Mountain Ranges. Before project intervention, the forests were highly degraded, with rapid disappearance of water springs and rapid loss of their biodiversity. During the preparation of the Village Land Use Plans, the two community forests were designated as conservation areas. After the declaration as community forests during the validation meeting of village land use plan, the two forests were restricted from all human activities including charcoal making, timber, firewood collection, and livestock grazing. Bee keeping was introduced in the conserved forests.</p> <p>Regular patrols and public awareness campaigns were being conducted to promote the protection of the forests. In addition, the communities took additional initiative under the project support to plant fast growing white ticks on the foots of the mountain creating a buffer zone between the village and the conserved forests. The tree seedlings were drawn from the tree nursery that contains both indigenous and exotic tree species that are planted yearly. It is now two and half year’s months since the forest was designated as a conservation area, and the extent of recovery is enormous. Birds and different species of petty wild animals that had disappeared are now returning, at the same time the volume of water from the upstream catchments has increased significantly. As witnessed by a village chairperson who noted that “in 2017, communities living around the forests were hit by a mud/stone slide emanating from the mountains as a result of forest and land degradation in the slop of the Lyamba lya Mfipa mountain ranges which led to the killing of at least five people also 25 homes, 1 school, and 2 dispensaries were destroyed due to surface runoff of water and stones. However, since introduction of the SLR project in 2022 in the two villages (Ntibili and Igalukilo), we have witnessed significant changes in the landscape after implementing different restoration options. Community members in the village consider this project as their great savior as it has restored vegetation cover along with water catchment to the extent that the villages have abundant water throughout the year”. When the project was introduced to the two villages, communities (leaders and community members) were very receptive and provided their support to implement all the proposed intervention options.</p> <p>In recognition of the practical implementation of the restoration agenda, the two villages, Ntibili Village was selected by the Government to be a venue for the inauguration of Environment Week on 29th May 2024 towards the World Environmental Day on 5th June 2024, where the guest of honor was the Minister of State Vice President’s Office Union and Environmental Matters, Honourable Dr. Selemani Said Jafo (MP). The Village Received an Environmental Award during the World Environmental Day Celebrations.</p> <p>The restoration of the two community forests was possible because the communities were fully involved in planning and implementing restoration options. Also, public awareness on the effects of environmental degradation and restoration benefits was easily comprehended given the previous communities’ experience of mudslides. The community have formulated by-laws to execute different decisions and there is established Village Natural</p>
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	Resources Committee which conduct regular patrols twice per month to ensure that no one violets the conditions set in respect of conserving the forest including people from neighboring villages.
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
To strengthen integrated natural resource management and restoration of degraded landscapes for resilient socio-ecological systems in Tanzania.	# of new FLR supportive policies/regulatory frameworks adopted, improved or enhanced	Sectoral policies exist but coordination across sectors to facilitate taking INRM and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation to scale remains limited	Review of existing policies/regulations identification of gaps and opportunities for improvement	Policy, governance and regulatory frameworks to support coordinated and equitable landscape restoration efforts are in place	100%	The project has completed a baseline study on policy and legal framework intended to identify the gaps existing in the national policies and legislations that may hinder implementation of the SLR initiatives. In addition, the project has finalized the assessment of the institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation in sectoral policies plans, strategies and programs. The findings and recommendations were discussed by the Project Steering Committee in February 2024 and the report was approved.	HS
	# of ha of land restored, undergoing restoration or under sustainable management.	There are projects implemented by the governments and development partners but	39,341 ha put under SLR transition	Biodiversity rich options in landscape restoration applied on 110,000 ha, of which 22,755 ha degraded forest landscapes is put under various restoration options. The remaining	100%	• 106,199.65 ha of land has been put under restoration and sustainable management. Out of these 43,384.84 ha is the land put under restoration including demarcated community forests (28,705.52 ha), agricultural land restored (3,299.8 ha), natural grass and shrub land restored (10,225.93) and wetland and	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		remain fragmented and actual coverage and biodiversity richness unknown		area (87,245 ha) of land is under sustainable forest, grazing and crop land management (integrating agroforestry, controlled grazing, fire control, sustainable harvesting		river buffers restored (1,153.6 ha) , and 62,804.85 ha of land put under sustainable management, which includes 43,652.1 ha of land under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity, 10, 383.73 ha of river buffers and water sources and 8,769 ha of high conservation value forests.	
	New/enhanced institutional capacity for delivering national commitment (ha) to forest and landscape restoration	Inadequate national institutional capacity for achieving national restoration commitment of 5.2 million Ha of degraded landscape as part of Bonn Challenge and AFR100	National and sub-national institutional and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of SLR	By the end of the project, the government of Tanzania has strengthened its institutional and regulatory frameworks to implement SLR commitment (as part of the Bonn Challenge and AFR 100)	70%	The Government of Tanzania has already committed to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded land under AFR100/ Bonn Challenge in 2018, revised National Environmental Policy to incorporate restoration issues, prepared National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions, finalizing the National Forest and Landscape Restoration Strategy. Further, National, Landscape and District SLR Working Groups have been established and are operational. Further, assessing institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity has been conducted. Furthermore, the National Carbon Monitoring Center (NCCM) has been contracted by the project to carry out an assessment of landscape restoration progress towards achieving the national	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						target of 5.2 million hectares. The study commenced in April 2024	
	Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment.	Some SLR practices are completely new and others are familiar practices used in different way. In addition, the current extension system is mainly sectoral	At least 100,000 people, equivalent to 25,000 Standard Tanzanian households benefit from GEF investment (70,000 males and 30,001 females)	A total of 400,000 people equivalent to 100,000 Standard Tanzanian households benefit GEF investment (280,000 Males and 120,001 Females)	90%	A total of 91,358 households (365,432 persons) benefited from GEF funding through training, alternative income generating activities, consultancies, casual labor, construction and service contracts and other payments. Out of total direct beneficiaries were 96,200 persons, equivalent to 22,800 households. Among the beneficiaries' men were 214,182 persons, equivalent to 53,545 households, out of which direct beneficiaries were 57,056 persons and Women were 151,250 persons, equivalent to 37,183 households, out of which direct beneficiaries were 39,144 persons.	HS
1.1. Enhanced in-country enabling environment for sustainable landscape restoration (SLR) efforts	Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks adopted that support forest and landscape restoration	Sectoral policies exist but do not adequately address SLR and biodiversity conservation.	Policy, governance and regulatory framework reviewed and gap analysis completed and endorsed by the Project Steering committee.	National SLR governance and regulatory structures enhanced and operational Gaps and barriers for mainstreaming SLR and Biodiversity Conservation into policies, plans regulations and strategies are addressed	100%	The project has completed a baseline study on policy and legal framework intended to identify the existing gaps in the national policies and legislations which may hinder implementation of the SLR initiatives. In addition, an assessment of institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation into sectoral policies, plans, strategies and	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						<p>programs has been completed and endorsed by Project Steering Committee. Further, the following eight (8) policy document have been improved/formulated: national Environmental Policy (2021), National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022-2032), Forest Policy Implementation Plan, 2023, National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021), National Blue Economy Policy (2024), Determined Contribution -NDC (2021), National Beekeeping Strategy, 2023, Community- Based Forest Management Strategy 2023 and Carbon Trading Regulation (2024).</p>	
	<p>Number of cross-sectoral (e.g. agriculture, forestry, water, land, livestock, energy, etc.) coordination mechanisms and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established/strengthened at national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>Structures and mechanisms, to facilitate cross-sectoral planning in Tanzania exist but are inadequate and/or ineffective.</p>	<p>1 Government-led cross-sectoral coordination mechanism and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established and/or strengthened at national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>1 Government-led cross-sectoral coordination mechanism and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established and/or strengthened at national and sub-national levels</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>The project has established 19 cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms. They include Project Steering Committee and Technical Advisory Committee for enhancing project governance and oversight. The project has established ten (10) cross-sectoral SLR working groups to enable the country achieve its restoration objectives which are National SLR Working Group, Two (2) Basin SLR Working Groups and Seven (7) District SLR Working Groups. In addition the project has established Seven (7)</p>	<p>HS</p>

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						cross-sectoral District Project Implementation Teams to coordinate implementation of the project activities at local level. The project has continuously built the capacity of the groups through training.	
1.2. Strengthened capacities of national institutions for developing integrated SLR programs	# of national institutions capacitated on the development of integrated SLR programmes using capacity scorecard.	Capacities exist but require to be improved and integrated across sectors.	At least 15 national institutions capacitated on the development of integrated SLR programmes	At least 30 national institutions capacitated on the development of integrated SLR programmes.	20%	The project has identified potential institutions to be targeted in the training. Key themes of the training have been identified. Training programme has been prepared	U
1.3. Increased national commitment to forest and landscape restoration	New/enhanced institutional capacity for delivering national commitment (ha) to forest and landscape restoration	Inadequate national institutional capacity for achieving national restoration commitment of 5.2 million Ha of degraded landscape as part of Bonn Challenge and AFR100	National and sub-national institutional and regulatory frameworks are increasingly supportive of SLR	By the end of the project, the government of Tanzania has strengthened its institutional and regulatory frameworks to implement SLR commitment (as part of the Bonn Challenge and AFR 100).	80%	The project has enhanced the capacity of the National SLR Working Group to catalyze the achievement of the country commitment of restoring 5.2 million hectare by 2030. Further, the capacity of 96 councilors has been strengthened to secure political buy-in and mobilize support for the restoration agenda at the local level.	HS
2.1 Integrated landscape	2.1 Area of land	A total of	12,500 hectares of	A total of 22,755 ha put	43,384.82	A total of 43,384.82 ha of degraded land	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
management practices and restoration plans implemented by Government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women	undergoing restoration(hectares)	355,000 ha of land under high and very high degradation category	deforested and degraded landscapes are in restoration transition	under SLR transition that would lead to estimated total of - 4.7 million tCO2 eq emissions can be sequestered in the study area through SLR and SLM activities	ha	has been put under restoration.	
	2.1.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored	19,141 ha of agricultural under degradation	At least 2,500 of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	At least 5,000 ha of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	3,299.8 ha	A total of 3,299.8 ha of agricultural land is being restored through application of CSA practices and irrigation, where the project has enables farmers and livestock keepers to adopted CSA practices in 882.3 ha of land and 2,417.5 ha have been put under irrigation through the promotion of System of Rice Intensification - SRI which is water efficient .	HS
	2.1.2 Area of Forest and Forest land restored	An estimated 341,867 ha of deforested area in the project sites	4,500 ha of avoided deforestation; 2,500 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	7,755 ha of avoided deforestation,5,000 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	28,705.52 ha	A total of 28,705.52 Ha of forests have been identified and designated as Community Forests in seven district councils as follows: Iringa DC (9,091.31 ha) Wanging'ombe DC (4,387.13 ha), Mbarali DC (5,712.5 ha), Mbeya DC (1,268.9 ha), Sumbawanga DC (239 ha), Mpimbwe DC (1,239.27 ha) and Tanganyika DC (6,767.24 ha). In addition, Participatory Forest Management Plans (PFM) PFMS for some of the respective	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						forests have been prepared.	
	2.1.3 Area of natural grass and shrub lands restored	An estimated 154,236 ha natural grass and shrub lands is degraded	At least 1,500 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	At least 2,500 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	10,225.93 ha	The project has already demarcated 10,225.93 ha of natural grass land areas for grazing and Management Plans have been developed. Use of fire in the respective areas has been prohibited. The restoration of such areas is continuous throughout the the project timeframe.	HS
	2.1.4 Area of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	An estimated 9,948 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones under degradation	An estimated 1,500 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	An estimated 2,500 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	1,153.9 ha	The project has facilitated planting of 2,044,681 trees in 1,153.6 ha of degraded land including river buffer zones and water catchment areas.	U
	2.2.1. Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	Estimated 52,466 ha land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	At least 15,000 ha land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	A total of 45,322 ha of land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	43,652.1 ha	The project has put in place 43,652.1 ha of land under improved management practices to benefit biodiversity including 23, 889.59 ha for agricultural activities, 10,225.93 ha for grazing, and 9,536.58 for community forest reserves. To protect these areas, the project has facilitated villages to formulate bylaws, put in place warning posters and provided education to surrounding communities.	HS
	2.2.2. Area of landscapes	Estimated	At least 2,841 ha of area	A total of 6,841 ha of area	0	There is no land in the project area	HU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	that meet national or international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	29,841 ha of area under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations		that has qualified for national or international certification. However, the project has initiated efforts to ensure that all community forests in the project areas and the neighboring villages qualify for enrolment in carbon trading business. In addition, the forests will be enrolled for ecotourism.	
	2.2.3. Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	Estimated 15,727 ha of land under sustainable land management in production systems	At least 1,500 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration	13,000 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration	10,383.73 ha	The project has demarcated 10,383.73 ha of river buffers and water sources using visible marks such as beacons and trees as well as putting in place warning posters.	HS
	2.2.4 Area of High conservation value forest loss avoided	Estimated 28,793 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss	A total 7,500 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss	A total 22,082 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss	8,769 ha	8,769 ha of high conservation value forests have been identified and protected across seven District Councils including Makuka area and Mtera Dam buffer zones in Iringa DC which are a breeding area for elephants and different aquatic species.	HS
	2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated(tCO2eq)	Without the project, the estimated	A total of -0.8 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through	A total of -4.7 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through	-6.81 million tCO2	A total of -6.81 million tCO2 equivalent has been sequestered: -10,592 tCO2 equivalent from livestock management	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		emissions for the study area are ca. 1.1 million tCO ₂ eq, per hectare per year. With the project, the estimated emissions for the study area are ca. -1.0 million tCO ₂ eq, per hectare per year	restoration of 20,000 ha.	restoration of 110,000 ha.	equivalent	practices, -5,999,978 tCO ₂ equivalent from forest management and -797,656 tCO ₂ equivalent from input management.	
	# of Field-level support mechanisms for SLR extension established and strengthened to promote wider use of effective conservation and restoration practices.	There is no field level support mechanism for forest landscape restoration	Field-level support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established/strengthened.	Field-level support mechanisms for forest landscape management and restoration established/strengthened.	12	The project has established seven (7) District Project Implementation Teams and five (5) Technical Experts recruited by the project to provide field level technical support. These are Technical Experts for Forestry, Climate Smart Agriculture, Biodiversity, Climate Change and Governance. The experts started their assignment on 1st September, 2023.	HS
2.2 Enhanced capacity of local administrators and	# of local administrators, community leaders	Capacity exists but needs to	At least 20 local administrators and	At least 50 local administrators and	704	The Project has trained a total of 704 local administrators and community	HS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
community leaders to implement SLR programs	capable of implementing SLR programmes	be strengthened and integrated across sectors	community leaders per District have knowledge of SLR programme implementation	community leaders are capable of implementing SLR programmes		<p>leaders on the implementation of restoration options as follows: 222 local administrators (Councilors, Ward and Village Executive Officers) were trained on the goals and interventions of the SLR Project and their roles in supporting SLR project implementation. In addition, training was provided to build capacity of 79 participants in February - March 2024 comprising of Ward Executive Officers (WEO), Chairpersons of the Village Natural Resources Committees and Ward Extension Officers on SLR initiatives. Further, the project provided training to build capacity of 269 members of the Water Users Associations (WUAs) from the Great Ruaha Basin and lake Rukwa basins in September 2023 and May 2024 respectively. The project also provided training to 134 members of Natural Resources Committees in December 2023 on the roles of the VNRC in restoration initiatives, supportive policies and best practices in natural resources management. Furthermore, the project provided training on implementation of restoration options and its benefits to</p>	

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						96 councilors serving in the Economic Affairs, Works and Environment from seven project districts on the SLR and biodiversity conservation initiatives.	
3.1. Monitoring and evaluation systems adopted to support adaptive management of SLR interventions and strategies	Landscape Restoration monitoring system successfully developed and adopted to support implementation of SLR.	M&E system exists but needs to be improved to fit the requirements of SLR	M&E systems designed and tested	M&E system is in place and functional.	100%	The draft M&E tools for monitoring landscape restoration and agro-biodiversity, resilience and productivity have been prepared and consolidated into an excel format. The tools will be updated following the results of the DATAR assessment. The training for enumerators has been conducted and collection of DATAR is ongoing. The tools will be reviewed and tested in quarter 3 of 2024. The design of the M&E system has been initiated with the consolidation of key requirements for the system; to be finalized in quarter 4 of 2024 following the approval of the M&E tools.	HS
3.2 Improved knowledge of good practices on SLR shared among key national and external audiences and knowledge disseminated	# of best practices documented and shared among key national and external audiences.# and type of best practices dissemination platforms.	SLR best practices are not yet systematically evaluated, documented and shared in Tanzania	SLR Best practices documented and shared with practitioners, researchers, policy makers and community members.	SLR Best practices effectively disseminated and applied.	65%	A draft report documenting the process and outcomes of introducing cross-sectoral planning to maximize learning has been prepared. Early experiences shared during 3rd and 5th TRI global learning event in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania respectively.The document is aligned	MS

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						with learning aspects of the Knowledge Management Plan.	
	# of SLR knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms.	SLR knowledge products are not systematically developed, disseminated and accessed in Tanzania	SLR knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms	SLR knowledge products developed, disseminated and accessed through relevant knowledge platforms	2,417	The project prepared and disseminated 2,417 knowledge and communication product through different events as follows: t-shirts and caps (590), project fliers (1,000), roll up banner (17), project poster (3), calendars (450), notebooks (350), newspaper articles (5), video documentaries (2) and articles in the TRI 2023 & 2024 Year in Review showcasing project experiences and best practices. In addition, the Project was represented in the 5th global TRI event in Dar es Salaam Tanzania, on 06th -10th November 2023 where it shared with peers from the nine participating countries a project poster highlighting project objectives and successes. The Project has consistently shared with key stakeholders the key findings and recommendations from technical studies through workshops and meetings.	HS
	# of practitioners, researchers, policy makers and community members imparted with	SLR best practices are not yet systematically	At least 20,000 Practitioners researchers, policy makers and community members	At least 100,000 Practitioners researchers, policy makers and community members	13,739	The project imparted knowledge through trainings and meetings to 13,739 practitioners, researchers, policy makers and community members out of	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	SLR best practices.	evaluated, documented and shared in Tanzania	imparted with SLR best practices.	imparted with SLR best practices		which meles were 6,446 and females were 6,840. The trainings were on forest and biodiversity management (6,856), Climate Smart Agriculture (3,387), Livestock management poractices (1,496) Incomr generation activities (982), WUAs (269) and VNRC (296). Other groups are PSC (23) TAC (19), National SLR Working Group (28), basin SLR WG (70), District SLR WG (175) and councilors (96).	
3.3 Improved knowledge of SLR finance and facilitated conditions for financing arrangements for large-scale restoration and maintenance of targeted landscapes	Value of private, public and development partners' resources flowing into restoration initiative	As efforts are fragmented, capacities are limited and incentives are lacking, the total value of resources put to SLR initiatives is unknown	Existing financing mechanisms assessed and value of current investments known. Commitments are made by government and private sector entities to increase financing flowing into restoration	Public, Private and Development Partners' resources flowing into restoration initiatives in Tanzania increased.	50%	The project has finalized a study on the structure of the public and private sector financing for generating resources for SLR. A database of funding mechanisms and a report was endorsed by the PSC on 29th February 2024. The recommendations in the report will help to increase flow of funds for restoration initiatives.	MS
	# of bankable restoration projects developed and submitted to potential financiers (according to the scorecard matrix)	As efforts are fragmented, capacities are limited and incentives are lacking, the	At least 1 bankable restoration project developed per landscape	At least 7 business bankable restoration projects developed.	0	The Project has rolled out The Restoration Factory, a restoration-based incubation program targeting to benefit a total of 50 entrepreneurs. It is being technically facilitated by Bridge for Billions with support from a local	HU

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		total value of resources put to SLR initiatives is unknown				enterprise named Anza. The Project is currently undertaking the recruitment of ecopreneurs and mentors from across the project landscapes. A total of 71 applications from ecopreneurs have been completed with 102 in progress; while 52 applications from mentors have been submitted, with 30 applications in progress. The application window closes in July 2024. The program will be officially launched following the conclusion of the application and selection process in August 2024. The program will build capacity of entrepreneurs to access funds for SLR related businesses.	

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Policy and institutional frameworks to reduce landscape degradation	Output 1.1.1 Relevant national policies reviewed and gaps identified	2022-12-31	100%	100%	During the period the project finalized a report of the baseline study on policy and regulatory frameworks that may hinder or support implementation of SLR initiatives in the country. The report was approved by the Project Steering Committee in February 29, 2024 and currently the project is preparing action plan to implement the recommendations provided by the baseline study.	MS
	Output 1.1.2. Cross sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting SLR established	2022-12-31	100%	100%	The project has prepared a draft Partnership Strategy to guide partners engagement in implementation of project activities. The Strategy is scheduled to be presented to the next PSC meeting for endorsement and operationalization.	MS
	Output 1.1.3. Policy recommendations and SLR strategies for target ecosystems developed	2024-12-31	30%	50%	The project has engaged a group of experts to undertake review of plans, strategies and programs implemented in the two basins of Great Ruaha and Lake Rukwa to assess their adequacy in supporting landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation initiative. The team has already submitted inception report and are ready for field work.	MS
	Output 1.2.1 Development and implementation of ToT trainings on priority SLR topics at national level	2023-12-31	50%	100%	During the reporting period, 25 participants from relevant sectors and	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Basin Water Boards were trained on the designing and implementation of restoration projects. The training was conducted in September 2023 aimed to enhance institutional capacity on preparation and implementation of restoration projects.	
	Output1.2.2 Development and implementation of an outreach and awareness-raising campaign on SLR	2023-12-31	60%	100%	The Project has prepared a Knowledge Management (KM) Plan and Communication Strategy for generating and disseminating knowledge, awareness raising and cross-sharing of lessons through knowledge and communication products. To achieve this, the Project conducted monitoring visits, documented field experiences and consulted stakeholders to inform its work on knowledge management and communication. The types of knowledge and communication products produced and shared include t-shirts and caps (590), project fliers (1,000), roll up banner (17), project poster (3), calendars (450) and notebooks (350), newspaper articles (5), radio programs (10), video documentaries (2) and articles in the TRI 2023 & 2024 Year in Review showcasing project experiences and best practices. The Project was represented in the 5th global TRI event in Dar es Salaam	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Tanzania, on 06th -10th November 2023 where it shared with peers from the nine participating countries a project poster highlighting project objectives and successes. The Project has consistently shared with key stakeholders the key findings and recommendations from technical studies through workshops and meetings.	
	Output 1.3.1. Detailed study and maps on potential for areas that can be restored and the most suitable intervention options for each land use type identified based on the results from target ecosystems and other SLR initiatives	2023-12-31	100%	100%	The project provided training to 25 members of the national SLR Working Group in September 2023 on the use of Restoration Barometer, a tool used for monitoring and reporting of restoration progress.	HS
	Output 1.3.2. High level national SLR committee determines the area that can be restored	2023-12-31	100%	100%	The project has assigned National carbon Monitoring Center (NCCM) to undertake assessment of restoration progress towards achieving restoration of 5.2 million ha of degraded landscape. The assignment commenced in April 2024 after inception report has been accepted and it is expected to be completed in August 2024. The procurement process could not be completed on time due to changes in procurement system from TANEPS to NeST.	HS
	Output 1.3.3. Tanzania officially announces area for restoration as part of its commitment to the Bonn Challenge	2025-12-31	100%	100%	Tanzania committed to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded landscape by 2030 as contribution to Bonn Challenge and AFR100	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
2 Implementation of sustainable landscape restoration plans	Output 2.1.1 Detailed baseline studies conducted and restoration opportunities identified in each of the targeted ecosystems using ROAM (ROAM) and DATAR	2024-12-31	100%	100%	(i) During the reporting period, the project through the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) has prepared land use plans for 36 villages including preparation and provision of 4,450 Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs) out of which 97 CCROs are for public land. Land use planning and the provision of CCROs is aimed to reduce forest and land degradation, land conflicts, secure rangeland management and to ensure sustainability of SLR interventions by avoiding encroachment of community forests and water sources. The NLUPC is finalizing the final report and is scheduled to be submitted to VPO by July 2024. (ii) The project has engaged Alliance Biodiversity-CIAT to undertake assessment of agrobiodiversity and resilience As part of the assessment, the Project conducted a training on the Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) in May 2024 to provided enhanced understanding of the DATAR tool, clarified roles and responsibilities for Project focal persons in coordinating DATAR assessment and prioritized sites, crop varieties and livestock species to be considered during the DATAR	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					assessment. Further, 20 DATAR enumerators were also trained in May and June 2024 to provided in-depth understanding of the DATAR portal and App as well as the data collection questionnaires. The training was accompanied by the field practical in Itewe Ward, Mbeya District to pilot the tool. Further, a technical meeting to review and translate the tools into Swahili was held in June 2024. The full assessment involving the collection of agro-biodiversity and resilience information will be conducted from 8th – 31st July 2024 across the seven project districts. The DATAR report will be produced by end of August 2024.	
	Output 2.1.2 Pilot SLR plans are developed and implementation initiated in the three target ecosystems by government, private sector and local community, both men and women	2024-12-31	100%	100%	(i) During the period the project prepared the project Outreach and Awareness Plan on sustainable land management, sustainable forest management and sustainable landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation to be implemented starting August 2024 and is expected to reach about 10,000 persons. (ii)The project facilitated the implementation of climate smart agriculture practices where 41 farmer field schools (FFSs) have been established (Maize, Rice, Sunflower	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>and sorghum) showing various improved agricultural technologies compared to the target of 14 FFs. In addition, 2,459 farmers (1,300 Male and 1,159 Female) were trained on climate smart agriculture through the FFs compared to the target of 3,500 farmers. Among them, 850 farmers (500 Male and 350 Females) adopted the technologies where each farmer used the technology in an average area of two (2) acres and covered a total area of 1,700 hectares equivalent to 688 hectares to the target of 1,250 hectares.(iii)Further, during the period, the project: (xiii) Established 15 pasture demo plots compared to the target of 14 plots through which 723 livestock keepers (443 males and 280 females) have been trained out of which 320 livestock keepers (227 males and 93 females) adopted the practices in a total area of 194.3 hectares. The pasture demo plots have been used to demonstrate to livestock keepers the best practices for growing pastures for their livestock to reduce forest degradation. In July 2023-June 2024, the project: Constructed six (6) cattle dips in Mpimbwe DC (1), Wanging'ombe DC (1), Tanganyika DC (2),</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>Mbarali DC (1) and Iringa DC (1) to make a total of nine(9) cattle dips constructed by the project. Constructed four (4) cattle crushes in Mpimbwe DC (1), Wanging'ombe DC (1), Tanganyika DC (1) and Iringa (1) to make a total of six(6) cattle crushes constructed by the project to improve the quality of livestock and their productivity. Constructed four (4) cattle trough to stop livestock from drinking from water sources in Wanging'ombe DC (1), Mbeya DC (1), Mpimbwe DC (1) and Tanganyika DC (1) to make a total of six (6) cattle trough constructed by the project. Cattle dips, cattle trough and cattle crushes have served more than 29,138 livestock including 15,291 cows, 9,733 goats, 3,906 Sheep and 208 donkeys and benefited more than 2,159 livestock keepers.(iv) The project: Supported 41 community groups to undertake alternative income generating activities through provision of training, equipment, inputs on beekeeping, dairy farming, poultry farming, fish farming, goat farming and pig farming, and establishment of milk collection centers compared to the target of 35 community groups. Out of the supported groups (a)</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>14 groups have been supported to establish beekeeping projects through provision of 256 additional beehives in 2023 in Iringa DC (40 beehives), Wanging'ombe (150 beehives) and Tanganyika (66 beehives) making a total of 938 beehives provided by the project to date. The project also provided equipment and input including honey suits (47), gun-boots (44), filters (10), bee smokers (45), honey extractors (12), nectar, storage facilities (186), packaging materials (1,090) and pollen trap (29) . (b) Five (5) community groups have been supported in 2023 to establish dairy farming in Mpimbwe DC through construction of cowsheds and provision of 13 dairy cows , making a total of eights (8) community groups and 19 dairy cows provided to date. (c) Three (3) community groups have been supported to establish fish farming project in 2023 through construction of three (3) fish ponds and provision of 9,500 fish fry and 4,350 kgs of fish feeds in Mbeya DC (2) and Tanganyika DC (1) making a total of supported groups to be five (5). (d) Four (4) community groups have bee supported to establish poultry farming through construction of</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>two (2) poultry houses, provision of 1,340 chicks and 1,800 kgs of chicken feeds, vaccines and 60 feeding equipment in Wanging'ombe DC (2) and Tanganyika DC (2). (e) Two (2) groups have been supported to establish pig farming projects in Sumbawanga DC through construction of two (2) pig houses and provision of three (3) pigs, one of which is a male pig. (f) Four (4) community groups have being supported to make domestic energy saving sook-stoves in Mbeya DC. and (g) One (2) group has been supported to establish sunflower processing centers in Mbarali DC and another group to establish maize milling centers in Wanging'ombe DC through provision of equipment (machines) and fixing of energy supply systems. The alternative income generation activities have helped the communities to do away with environmentally unfriendly activities, increase their incomes and improve general wellbeing of their families.(v) The project has supported demarcation of 3 additional community forests in 2024, with 11,073,02 hectares , making a total of 19 community forests with 28,705.5 hectares identified and demarcated under the project compared to</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					total project target of 22,755 hectares. In addition, the project trained 3,736 persons (2,108 females) on sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation, established 12 tree nurseries with 1,883,930 seedlings, planted 1,747,768 trees in degraded areas and 50 water sources, planted 553 beacons, installed 12 posters around the forests and water sources and prepared 49.1 kilometers long firebreaks.	
	Output 2.1.3 Communities receive technical assistance required to adopt SLR practices in the areas identified for SLR and targeted support is provided for field extension workers	2023-12-31	61%	100%	(i) The project conducted a study on sources of energy for the community and institutions, constructed 50 energy-saving cook-stoves with two plates and provided 50 cooking pots for 50 institutions with high consumption of firewood and charcoal in seven (7) project district councils. The institutions are four (4) Universities, (5) Prisons, 23 Secondary Schools, seven (7) Primary Schools, two (2) Military Barracks, eight (8) Health Centers and one (1) Agricultural Research Institute. In addition, the project fabricated and distributed 1,080 domestic energy-saving cook-stoves for 1,080 pilot households and trained 245 community members to fabricate and sell domestic energy saving cook-stoves to community members	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>at an affordable price. The stoves are expected to reduce the use of wood and charcoal by 45 percent to 55 percent.</p> <p>(ii) In 2023/24, the project completed installation of power supply system for a deep well constructed in Tanganyika DC and ensured all three (3) deep wells in Wanging'ombe DC (1), Mbarali DC (1) and Tanganyika DC (1) are in use and benefiting 5,418 persons in the respective areas. In addition the project constructed clean water supply network in Iringa DC with the length of 5,400 meters along with three (3) water distribution points (DPs) and 16 home water connections benefiting 383 households. This is in addition to a network constructed in Mpimbwe DC with 6,350 meters long and seven distribution points (DPs) benefiting 1,750 households.</p> <p>(iii) The project provided training to build capacity of the Water Users Associations (WUAs) in September 2023 for the Great Ruaha Basin and May 2024 for Lake Rukwa Basin that were attended by 192 participants and 77 participants respectively. The training enabled the members of the WUAs to understand their roles in the implementation of landscape restoration</p>	

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					and biodiversity conservation initiatives, supportive laws and regulations, conflict resolutions and shared experiences among themselves (iv) The project provided training to build capacity of Village Natural Resources Committee (VNRC) in December 2023 on their roles in landscape restoration initiatives, supportive policies and regulations and best practices in committees' administration. The training was attended by 134 VNRCs from the Great Ruaha and lake Rukwa basins.	
	Output 2.2.1 Trainings on SLR management are conducted on different aspects of implementation of SLR, including agriculture, SLM practices, biodiversity conservation among others using a gender balance approach	2023-12-31	40	100%	The project has conducted training needs assessment for Local Government leaders and other stakeholders, including training for trainers (ToT) in all project areas. The assessment report along with the training modules have been completed and submitted to Vice President's Office and training has been provided in February-March 2024 to a total of 79 participants (51 men and 28 women) from the relevant groups including Ward Extension Officers, Ward Executive Officers and Chairpersons of Village Natural Resources Committees.	HS
	Output 2.2.2 Development and implementation of a local outreach and raising awareness on SLR	2023-12-31	78%	100%	The project has being creating awareness about the project and restoration	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					<p>initiatives throughout the project areas through meetings, trainings and workshops. It has also created awareness through communication materials prepared and distributed by the project. In addition, the project has prepared the contents of audio and video spots to be aired in radios and televisions and has prepared two (2) documentaries for awareness raising. In addition, the world environmental day was used to create awareness to communities on importance of restoration and biodiversity conservation initiatives.</p>	
	<p>Output2.2.3 Cross- sites exchange visits are organized for teams to share experiences and learn from success stories</p>	<p>2023-12-31</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The project organized a field visit for members of the Project Steering Committee and Project Technical Advisory Committee which include members from project implementing district councils and respective regions to visit project sites in Iringa District Council in February 2024 to learn from the progress made in implementation of the project. In addition in May 2024, the all district project focal persons, District Executive Directors and Regional Commissioners and Regional Administrative Secretaries were invited to Ntibili Village, Mpimbwe District Council during inauguration of</p>	<p>MS</p>

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					Environment Week towards the World Environmental day to learn about the success factors of Masato and Kasonkole forest restoration in Ntibili and Igalukilo Villages respectively.	
3 Monitoring & Evaluation, Knowledge Management and Resource Mobilization	Output 3.1.1Landscape restoration monitoring tools developed to track progress towards national restoration targets and capacity to use these tools enhanced	2023-12-31	75%	100%	(i) During the period under review, the project finalized a report of the baseline study on the level of participation of communities and other key actors in SLR. The report was endorsed by the Project Steering Committee on 29th February 2024.(ii) The project provided laptop computers to project technical experts working on the filed with the district project implementation teams to easy of collection and reporting of progress from the field.(iii) The Project Management Unit (PMU) in collaboration with the stakeholders carried out the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the project activities as follows: A total of seven (7) visits to the project areas in seven (7) project district councils were carried out. The visits included two (2) visits by the Deputy Permanent Secretary (Environment), one (1) visit by the Gender and Safeguard Unit of UNEP and one (1) visit of the TAC members, one	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					(1) visit by the Project Steering Committee, one (1) visit by Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water and Environment and one (1) visit by a Consultant for Mid-Term Review of the project. In addition, the PMU facilitated three(3) meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee, and one (1) meetings of the Project Steering Committee. Likewise, the PMU facilitated five (5) sessions to discuss the implementation of project activities. Daily monitoring of project activities has been done through virtual communications and mobile phones. In addition, during that period, the Office of the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) audited the project accounts for the period January - December 2023 and the VPO Internal Auditor audited the project accounts for the period July to December 2023.	
	Output 3.1.2Agricultural resilience and productivity monitoring tool developed to track progress towards achieving climate resilient agriculture	2024-12-31	50%	85%	The project has prepared a draft M&E tools for monitoring landscape restoration and agro-biodiversity, resilience and productivity consolidated into an excel format. The tools will be updated following the results of the DATAR assessment and will be reviewed and tested in quarter 3 of	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					2024. The design of the M&E system has been initiated with the consolidation of key requirements for the system to be finalized in quarter 4 of 2024 following the approval of the M&E tools. Further, the Project conducted a training on the Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR) attended by 6 Project District Focal Persons, 2 Project Technical Experts and 3 PMU members. It provided enhanced understanding on the DATAR tool.	
	Output 3.2.1. Project- related good practices and lessons learned systematized and published for a variety of audiences and stakeholder groups	2025-11-30	0%	30%	This output was planned to be delivered in the fifth year (2025) of the Project. However, the Project is continuing with the documentation of lessons and best practices into project and integrating into different reporting mechanisms. More specifically, Project lessons have been reflected in the Project Annual Reports presented to Project Steering Committee, Semi-Annual and Project Implementation Report submitted to UNEP. In addition, key lessons have been captured in the MTR report. In the 2024 calendar year, the Project has planned to consolidate, validate, package and disseminate key lessons learned and best practices to a broader audience of stakeholders to facilitate	MU

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					cross-learning. The final version of project lessons will be produced and published by the end of the Project.	
	Output 3.2.2 Gender appropriate information management and communication systems in place that support knowledge transfer and sharing of information among small holder farmers/forest dwellers, extension workers, researchers, and policy makers		100%	100%	(i) During the period under review the project completed Knowledge Management (KM) Plan and Communication Strategy for the project. The knowledge management plan and communication strategy will guide the way the project manages its knowledge and communications respectively to maximize learning, visibility and impact. The KM Plan and Communication Strategy were endorsed by the Project Steering Committee Meeting on 29th February 2024.	HS
	Output 3.2.3 Cross- country knowledge transfer and lessons sharing promoted including with other TRI child partners projects	2023-12-31	100%	100%	During the period, TRI-Tanzania co-organized and participated in the 5th global TRI event held in Dar es Salaam on 6th-10th November 2023. The Project presented project progress report for 2023 during the event. In addition, a poster highlighting the project successes, lessons learned, and challenges was prepared and presented during at the event. Further, the Project prepared an article as contribution to TRI-Year-in-Review Newsletter.	HS
	Output 3.3.1. Existing public and private financing structures assessed	2023-12-31	70%	100%	The project completed a baseline study on the structure of public and private	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					financing to know how they can provide finances for restoration activities. The baseline study was endorsed by Project Steering Committee on 29th February 2024 and the recommendation will unlock flow of funds to restoration initiatives.	
	Output 3.3.2. Knowledge base and support mechanisms for financing SLR initiatives put in place	2024-12-31	30%	60%	The Project has rolled out the Restoration Factory, a restoration-based incubation program targeting to benefit a total of 50 entrepreneurs. It is being technically facilitated by Bridge for Billions with support from a local enterprise named Anza. The Project has already selected a total of 47 entrepreneurs from across the Project landscapes following a thorough evaluation. The on-boarding of entrepreneurs is scheduled for 24 July 2024. On the other hand, a total of 52 applications from mentors have been submitted, selection of mentors and match making will be conducted in the 3rd week of July 2024. The program will be officially by the end of July 2024.	S

The Task Manager will decide on the relevant level of disaggregation (i.e. either at the output or activity level).

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the Risk Help Sheet for more details on rating

Risk Factor	EA Rating	TM Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low	Low
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low	Low
3 Implementation schedule	Low	Low
4 Budget	Low	Low
5 Financial Management	Low	Low
6 Reporting	Low	Low
7 Capacity to deliver	Low	Low

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in Table B below

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Risk 1 Inadequate political will	Outcome 1-3	L	L	L	L					The project is implemented by the VPO that has been supporting restoration initiatives in the country. The Project Steering Committee. The

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										Technical Advisory Committee. and the Ministers. Members of Parliament. Councilors. Regional and District Commissioners have continued to facilitate creating the needed linkages and interactions amongst sectors. ensuring that SLR also gets similar attention from other sectors. At the local level. a very strong participatory process is helping with the groundwork for the preparation and implementation of SLR plans on the ground using integrated approaches. Through its National Tree Planting Strategy as a vehicle to promote landscape restoration. the Government of Tanzania has shown its commitment each Council is required to plant a minimum of 1.500.000 trees every year. The leadership role played by the VPO is also an example. Yet the drive to increase agricultural production and aiming to increase export revenue from cash crops could put pressure on restoration initiatives.
Risk 2 Inadequate capacity at the lower level government structure to lead the	All outcomes& outputs	M	M	M	L					The project has enhanced capacity through training to local

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
coordination of sectors through cross sectoral planning and implementation of SLR activities on the ground using landscapes approach										administrators and community on management of SLR projects. Awareness has also been created to local practitioners and communities and therefore easy to coordinate the sectors.
Risk 3. Inadequate awareness about the need for and support for SLR by stakeholders. There is a risk that stakeholders may not understand the need for SLR and would not actively participate in the process due to lack of awareness the need for and the potential net benefits of engaging in SLR in the selected wards.	All outcomes& outputs	L	L	L	L					Undertaking landscape restoration requires having the required technical and managerial capacity to facilitate the planning. implementation and monitoring of SLR initiatives in Tanzania. The project has continued to create awareness of the communities and other stakeholders through awareness raising meeting, training and workshops at all levels involving different stakeholders including councilors, local experts, extension officers and communities. Apart from active engagements of the experts at all levels in the awareness meetings that have been held for seven district councils. In addition, the project has conducted a training needs assessment to understand the capacity needs of local administrators, community leaders and practitioners in design and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										implementation of SLR options. Training modules have been prepared and initial training have been provided to the identified groups. Training will continue based on the findings and the training modules.
Risk 4: Limited financial capacity of land managers for rehabilitation of degraded forests and agricultural lands. There is lack of financial capacity of land users particularly smallholders to undertake rehabilitation and restoration activities in degraded areas.	Outcome 2	M	M	M	M					Mitigation of this risk is being carried out through the involvement of GOs, NGOs and CBOs and conservation associations with the support of relevant government institutions. The risk is also being addressed through involvement of various local and international organizations including incentivizing the private sector to invest in SLR. During the ROAM, a number of candidates SLR activities including income-generating activities were identified and interested private partners were identified. The entrepreneur incubation program is also expected to attract many people to engage in SLR related projects.
Risk 5: Lack of adequate involvement of the poor, women and marginalized groups. As SLR initiatives are generally labor intensive, it is likely that mainly 'well-off' communities with more resources will invest in and adopt	All outcomes& outputs	L	L	L	L					This risk will be mitigated by developing a specific strategy targeted at ensuring active participation in decision making by the poor and other vulnerable groups

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
<p>FLR initiatives whereas the poor and other vulnerable communities could be ‘missed out’. Poverty leads to over-exploitation of natural resources and may prevent local communities from actively participating in SLR initiatives. Poor households and other vulnerable segments of the communities (e.g. women—especially widows, disabled, youth, the elderly) may not be able to actively engage in and equitably share the benefits of SLR.</p>										<p>in early 2023. Elements of this strategy will include: building teams and group cohesion for labor pooling; convening focused group discussions (women, youth, poor farmers) to identify and address barriers to participation. The project has planned training of experts at different levels on how to engage communities in SLR. Participatory approaches will be used to empower communities and to ensure that women, the poor and other marginalized segments of the community stakeholders are aware of their rights to participate and the requirements and benefits of project interventions. However, so far gender considerations have been made to ensure active participation of women and youths in the Project Steering committee; Technical Advisory Committee. District Facilitation teams and the site level implementation committees. Other mitigation strategies that will be put in place include (i) design and implement an inclusive mechanism to ensure a transparent process in the selection of participants and beneficiaries; (ii)</p>

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										Annual work plan preparation involves key stakeholders provide opportunities at local level to ensure women participation and promote gender equality in local committees and to empower women and vulnerable social groups in the project areas. and (iii) working to address if any unequal access to project activities and associated benefits for vulnerable social groups. especially women and very poor households
Risk 6. Land holders and forest and water users fail to observe regulations	Outcome 1 and 2	L	L	L	L					The project has plans to first increase awareness about the importance and benefits for SLR. and participation strategy that promotes active involvement of communities in decision making. SLR options to be promoted are also those that increase benefits to communities. The Project has had initial awareness meetings in all the 7 districts and is hopeful that the levels of awareness about SLR are rising. The ROAM process also helped to raise awareness about SLR activities. All these are expected to increase ownership by communities and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										respecting rules and by-laws. Also, the project will continue to collaborate with local government authorities to support efforts to ensure that laws governing access to and use of natural resources are respected.
Risk 7. Communities and private sector investors not willing to invest in landscape restoration: Restoration being a long term and resource intensive engagement. unless sufficient incentive mechanisms are put in place it is possible that communities and the private sector may not invest sufficiently in SLR	Outcome 2 and 3	M	L	L	L					The project attempts to mitigate this risk by proposing activities under Component 1 (where policies and legal frameworks will be assessed for their support for SLR) and Component 3 where innovative financing mechanisms are to be identified and tested. The project has planned to develop business cases on the value of ecosystem services. The project encourages dialogue between policy makers and the private sector to build awareness that SLR initiatives could also become investment opportunities. Communities and CBOs in the project sites will be trained and supported to develop investment worthy SLR business plans that are attractive to private investors. Currently, the project is overwhelmed by the positive response from the communities and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										private sector about their willingness to invest in landscape restoration. Most of the cases certain groups of land managers. community groups or local government authorities that have been involved during the initial awareness creation meetings and during the ROA and have shown interest to invest in landscape restoration activities.
Risk 8. Adverse impacts of climate change. Tanzania in general and the selected water basins in southern and western parts of the country are prone to impacts of climate variability and change. Climate variability and change has the potential to increase the frequency and intensity of land use changes to woodlands and forests due to agricultural expansion or livestock grazing or may even impact the establishment of agroforestry and sustainable forest management through increase forest fire incidence for example	Outcome 2	L	L	L	L					Planned interventions for the different land uses. particularly in agricultural and rangelands will contribute in building resilience to climate variability and change. besides contributing to mitigation. The use of biodiversity and the identification of well adapted tree species. agricultural crops and varieties. We will use GIS based models to find the best possible species and varieties for prevailing climate conditions and future climates as part of risk reduction approach. The proposed mitigation measures are: (i) to design a fire management plan as part of the intervention in fire prone landscapes; (ii) to put in place monitoring systems

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										that allow timely detection of land use changes in the project areas; and (iii) establish commitments in deals (co-management agreements and management plans) to be signed with the beneficiaries to continue maintaining restored areas. which extend beyond the project period.
Risk 9 COVID 19: The pandemic continues to impact activities through restriction of movement. gathering and uncertainty.	Not applicable	L	L	L	L					The effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic have decreased dramatically. thus not affecting the implementation of the Project as compared during the peak of the Pandemic.
		N/A	L	L	L					The overall Risk rating as regards a possibility of lack of political will remains Low as was observed during the project preparation phase. The project is implemented by the Tanzania Vice President's Office (VPO) that has been supporting restoration initiatives in the country. The Project Steering Committee and the political leaders (Ministers, members of Parliament, Councillors, Regional and District Commissioners) have continued to facilitate the creation of the needed linkages and

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										interactions amongst sectors and have ensured that SLR gets similar attention by other sectors. The project provides support through the implementation of Components 1 and 3 which are focused on policy development and knowledge management and sharing. At the local level, a very strong participatory process has prepared the ground for success

4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
Risk 4: Limited financial capacity of land managers for rehabilitation of degraded forests and agricultural lands. There is lack of financial capacity of land users particularly smallholders to undertake rehabilitation and restoration activities in degraded areas.	The Project's support on environmentally sustainable Income Generating Activities (IGAs) targeting community groups will improve household income that can be utilized to catalyze the adoption and upscaling of SLR practices and technologies. Also, the Project has conducted a	The project has continued to encourage the district councils to contribute funds for IGAs whose completion was affected by changes in prices of materials. effect of heavy rains and or to expand the existing IGA to benefit more people. Through the project, communities are	The project will support development of business cases and bankable projects to incentivize private sector financing of restoration commodities. In addition, the project will establish and facilitate private sector forums for enhancing an investment climate for restoration.	In the 2nd half of 2024.	Project Management Unit. Technical Experts. IUCN and District Councils.

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
	study on the structure of public and private sector financing for sustainable landscape restoration which will be used in unlocking additional financing	encouraged to make their in-kind contributions so as to reach and benefit more people. The project team is currently making preparations for implementation of recommendation provided by the financing study report. The project encouraged entrepreneurs to register for support through restoration incubation program which is schedule to begin in August 2024.			

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. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold 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 modest risks. 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 modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor 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 Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment (TM)

Minor Amendments	Changes
Results Framework:	No
Components and Cost:	No
Institutional and implementation arrangements:	No
Financial Management:	No
Implementation Schedule:	
Executing Entity:	No
Executing Entity Category:	No
Minor project objective change:	No
Safeguards:	No
Risk analysis:	No
Increase of GEF financing up to 5%:	No
Location of project activity:	No
Other:	No

Minor amendments

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions (TM)

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
	Revision				
	Revision				
	Revision				
	Revision				
	Revision				
	Revision				

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 Description	Activity Description
IRINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL					
Makatapola Village	-7.142901	35.850315			Pasture Demo Plot
Makatapola Village	-7.103033	35.520673			Cattle Dip and cattle Crush
Migoli Village	-7.094913	35.462337			Water Distribution Point (DP)
Makatapola Village	-7.080808	35.514909			Water Supply Network
Migoli Village	-7.22698	35.806268			Farmer Field School

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
					(Sorghum and Groundnuts)
Mnadani Village	-7.182532	35.699513			Farmer Field School (Sorghum and Groundnuts)
Magubike Village	-7.766221	35.485914			Pasture Demo Plot
Magubike Village	-7.763146	35.483866			Tree Nurseries
Magubike Village	-7.764819	35.491254			Farmer Field School-Maize
Ilalasimba Village	-7.771871	35.498763			IGA-Dairy farming
Ilalasimba Village	-7.770215	35.50177			Pasture Demo Plot
Ilalasimba Village	-7.767162	35.502719			Farmer Field School-Mazise
Kipera Village	-7.6625	35.545555			Rehabilitation of Ipowasi Ndorobo Irrigation Scheme
Itewe Village	-8.897308328	33.60673831			Tree Nursery
	-8.897281313	33.60666551			Tree Nursery
	-8.897426322	33.606483385			Tree Nursery
	-8.897571199	33.60638404			Tree Nursery
	-8.897724958	33.6063843			Tree Nursery
	-8.898023904	33.60609375			Tree Nursery
Itewe Village	-8.897250202	33.60910291			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.897250098	33.60916657			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.896752466	33.60927489			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.896716526	33.60912931			Pasture Demo Plot
Iyelanyala Village	-8.922366509	33.61496565			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.922131185	33.61506531			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.922059099	33.61490147			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.922222096	33.6147835			Pasture Demo Plot
Iyelanyala Village	-8.913872001	33.61045833			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.913744989	33.6106946			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.91350074	33.61072148			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.913420219	33.61018472			Pasture Demo Plot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Tembela Village	-8.921575724	33.62274102			Fish Farming (Pond)
	-8.921584357	33.62298661			Fish Farming (Pond)
	-8.92141248	33.62300451			Fish Farming (Pond)
	-8.921440071	33.62273169			Fish Farming (Pond)
Isongwa Village	-8.908141254	33.6300399			Farmer Field School
	-8.908438661	33.63066798			Farmer Field School
	-8.908591787	33.63104155			Farmer Field School
	-8.909016881	33.63104188			Farmer Field School
	-8.909044863	33.63054169			Farmer Field School
	-8.908982398	33..63004134			Farmer Field School
	-8.90883787	33.62993195			Farmer Field School
	-8.908666115	33.62987709			Farmer Field School
Isongwa Village	-8.900931781	33.63059146			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.900199002	33.63069025			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.900342832	33.60949001			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.900641816	33.63090929			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.900967759	33.63070975			Pasture Demo Plot
Itewe Village	-8.897211485	33.60511016			Farmer Field School
	-8.897149442	33.60432789			Farmer Field School
	-8.8964528	33.60445407			Farmer Field School
	-8.89656011	33.60520913			Farmer Field School
Mbonile Village	-8.93503357	33.70397115			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.935141395	33.70434428			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.934806355	33.70455284			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.9345901	33.70412492			
Mbonile Village	-8.912911756	33.71768974			Avocado farming Demo Plot
	-8.912423218	33.71776155			Avocado farming Demo Plot
	-8.912260156	33.71789766			Avocado farming Demo Plot

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
	-8.912322659	33.71831616			Avocado farming Demo Plot
	-8.912638158	33.71886248			Avocado farming Demo Plot
	-8.913661071	33.71840063			Avocado farming Demo Plot
	-8.913246644	33.71756306			Avocado farming Demo Plot
Wambishe Village	-8.927782748	33.69768131			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.927394489	33.69733494			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.9278801999	33.69706285			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.928109287	33.69718167			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.928108843	33.69741816			Pasture Demo Plot
Wambishe Village	-8.94547412	33.69263939			Cattle Dip and cattle trough
	-8.945491375	33.69308513			Cattle Dip and cattle trough
	-8.946640171	33.69300543			Cattle Dip and cattle trough
	-8.946613888	33.69255058			Cattle Dip and cattle trough
Wambishe Village	-8.944388704	33.68782556			Wood lot
	-8.944073835	33.68691537			Wood lot
	-8.944544668	33.68663428			Wood lot
	-8.944625479	33.68695279			Wood lot
	-8.944959161	33.68747189			Wood lot
Wambishe Village	-8.903386622	33.70418338			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.903620694	33.70475681			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.903629377	33.70494782			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.902952214	33.70432807			Pasture Demo Plot
Ulenje Village	-8.956274542	33.66729024			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.956229468	33.66720829			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.9554056	33.6676616			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.955097973	33.66772472			Pasture Demo Plot
	-8.955098039	33.66768833			Pasture Demo Plot

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
TRI-SLR Project Communication Strategy_12_06_2023_Final.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-24 14:54:17	Download
Mainstreaming Institutional Capacity_Final Report_17 October 2023.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-24 14:53:56	Download
Knowledge Management Plan TRI-Tz.pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-24 14:53:39	Download
Final Draft_SLR Policy Review Report__Revised_January 26 2024_final (1).pdf	Executing Agency	2024-07-24 14:53:19	Download
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