

1- Identification

1.1 Project details

GEF ID	9524	SMA IPMR ID	34188
Project Short Title	TRI-TZ	Grant ID	S1-32GFL-000621
		Umoja WBS	SB-007736
Project Title	Supporting Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem management Approach for Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania.		
Project Type	Full Sized Project (FSP)	Duration months	Planned 60 Months
Parent Programme if child project	TRI Programme		Age 18 Months
GEF Focal Area(s)	Multifocal areas	Completion Date	Planned - 31st October 2026
Project Scope	National		Revised - Current PCA
Region	Africa	Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval	6 th August 2018
Countries	Tanzania	UNEP Project Approval Date (on)	6 th August 2018
GEF financing amount	USD 11,205,872	Start of Implementation (PCA entered into force)	20 th January, 2021
Co-financing amount	USD 70,350,065	Date of First Disbursement	27 th May, 2021
		Date of Inception Workshop, if available	12 th November, 2021
Total disbursement as of 30 June	USD 3,680,917.00	Midterm undertaken?	No
Total expenditure as of 30 June	USD 2,396,559.76	Actual Mid-term Date, if taken	N/A
		Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken	31 st October 2023
		Expected Terminal Evaluation Date	30 th October 2025
		Expected Financial Closure Date	31 st October 2026

1.2 EA: 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 and Planning, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Rufiji and Lake Rukwa Basin Water Boards.

1.3 Project Contact

Division(s) Implementing the project	UN Environment Programme Ecosystems Division GEF Biodiversity and Land Degradation Unit Biodiversity and Land Branch	Executing Agency(ies)	Vice President's Office
Name of co-implementing Agency	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	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 and Planning, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, National Environmental Management Council- NEMC, Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Rufiji and Lake Rukwa Basin Water Boards.
TM: UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Ersin Esen (a.i)	EA: Manager/Representative	Doto M James
TM: UNEP Task Manager(s)	Dr. Daniel Pouakouyou	EA: Project Manager	Dr. Damas W. Mapunda
TM: UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah	EA: Finance Manager	Mr. Adam E. Minja
TM: UNEP Support/Assistant	Aska Ochiel/Elizabeth Goro	EA: Communications lead / M&E	Mr. Frank G. Mtosho

2- OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

TM: UNEP Current Subprogramme(s)	Nature Action	TM: UNEP previous Subprogramme(s)	
TM: PoW Indicator(s)	Increase in territory of land and seascapes that is under improved ecosystem conservation and restoration.		
EA: 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>		
EA: Link to relevant SDG Goals	13 and 15	EA: Link to relevant SDG Targets	13.1; 13.2;13.3; 15.1; 15.2; 15.4; 15.5; 15.9; 15.a; 15.b

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected value			Materialised to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3: Area of land and ecosystems under restoration	37,841 hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes are in restoration transition	A total of 110,000 ha put under SLR transition that would lead to estimated total of - 4.7 million tCO2 eq emissions can be sequestered in the project area through SLR and SLM	110,000 ha	A total 69,948.43 ha of deforested and degraded land has been demarcated for restoration as follows: agricultural land - 23,889.57 ha, water sources - 10,383.73 ha, forest reserves - 22,971.3ha, grazing land - 10,225.93, mixed use (agricultural and settlement): 2,477.9 ha
3.1: Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	At least 2,000 of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	At least 5,000 of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	5,000 ha	The project demarcated and allocated a total of 23,889.57 ha of land under Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices including System of Rice Intensification, agro-forestry, terracing and mulching.
3.2: Area of forest and forest land under restoration	3,500 ha of avoided deforestation; 1,500 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	7,755 ha of avoided deforestation; 3,758 ha of afforestation and reforestation and avoided deforestation	11,513 ha	The project has placed 22,971 ha of deforested and degraded land (20,359.78 ha under avoided deforestation; 2,611.22 ha under afforestation and reforestation) across 16 villages in 7 project districts under afforestation and reforestation including natural regeneration.

2.2. GEF Core or Sub Indicators

<p>3.3: Area of natural grass and woodlands restored</p>	<p>At least 2,000 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management</p>	<p>At least 3,242 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management</p>	<p>3,242 ha</p>	<p>A total of 10,225.93 ha of grassland is under sustainable grazing land in 15 villages, more land to be under sustainable management in the remaining 39 project villages.</p>
<p>3.4: Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) restored</p>	<p>An estimated 2,000 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored</p>	<p>An estimated 3,000 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored</p>	<p>3,000 ha</p>	<p>In collaboration with Basin Water Boards and Water Users Association, the project has demarcated and protected a total of 775.55 ha of wetlands and river buffers under protection and restoration</p>
<p>4: Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas)</p>	<p>A total of 26,841 ha of landscape area under improved practices</p>	<p>A total of 87,245 of landscape area under improved practices</p>	<p>87,245 ha</p>	<p>A total of 23,889.57 ha is under improved management in the target project landscapes</p>
<p>4.1: Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity</p>	<p>At least 15,000 ha land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity</p>	<p>A total of 35,322 ha of land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity</p>	<p>35,322 ha</p>	<p>A total of 22,971 ha is designated as community forest under improved management through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) for enhancing terrestrial and soil biodiversity</p>
<p>4.2: Area of landscapes under third-party certification that incorporates biodiversity considerations</p>	<p>At least 2,841 ha of area of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity consideration</p>	<p>A total of 6,841 ha of area of landscapes under national / international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations</p>	<p>6,841 ha</p>	<p>The Project has demarcated a total of 4,037 ha of Mapogoro community forest in Mbarali to be placed under carbon trade through the REDD+ scheme. Certification process is under progress</p>
<p>4.3: Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems</p>	<p>At least 1,500 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration</p>	<p>5,000 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration</p>	<p>5,000 ha</p>	<p>The project demarcated and allocated a total of 1,889 ha of land under SLM practices and undergoing restoration through natural regeneration, tree planting and CSA practices</p>
<p>4.4: Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided</p>	<p>A total 7,500 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss</p>	<p>A total 22,082 ha of land under avoided higher conservation value forest loss</p>	<p>22,082 ha</p>	<p>The Project has demarcated and allocated a total of 10,876.52 ha from Iringa, Mbarali, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika under higher conservation value avoided forest loss</p>
<p>6: Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated</p>	<p>A total of -0.8 million tCO₂ equivalent sequestered through restoration of 37,840 ha.</p>	<p>A total of -4.7 million tCO₂ equivalent sequestered through restoration of 110,000 ha.</p>	<p>4.7 million tCO₂ equivalent sequestered</p>	<p>A total of -4,918,720 million tCO₂ e from 22,971.3 ha of forest and 23,889.57 ha of agricultural land</p>

11: People benefitting from GEF-financed investments	At least 100,000 people, equivalent to 25,000 standard Tanzanian households benefit from GEF investment.	A total of 400,000 people equivalent to 100,000 standard Tanzanian households benefit GEF investment.	A total of 400,000 people equivalent to 100,000 households	Since the the project commencement, about 84,016 people have benefited from the project directly, equivalent to 21,004 standard Tanzanian households. Out of the beneficiaries women account for about 45 percent. These benefited from salaries, allowances, wages, training, technical expret fees, consutlant fees, transport services, supply services and financial and technical support
11.1: Male	At least 70,00 males	At least 280,000 Males	280,000 males	50,410 Males
11.2: Female	A teast 30,000 females	At least 120,000 Females	120,000 females	33,606 Females

Implementation Status 2023

2nd PIR

	PIR #	Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
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				

2.3 Implementation status & Risk

EA: Summary of status
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

In the period of July 2022 – June 2023, the project has made a remarkable progress in implementation of project activities following disbursement of cash advance made in April 2022 amounting to USD 664,009.00 and in end-October 2022 USD 1,214,384.75 making a total of USD 1,878,393.75. Out of the amount, USD 313,787.32 was transferred to IUCN which is the project implementing partner and USD 510,364.63 was transferred to seven (7) district councils of Iringa, Wangung'ombe, Mbarali, Mbeya, Sumbawanga, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika. Out of the received amount, a total of USD 1,561,017.10 was spent on implementation of various activities. The unspent amount is covering expenses for ongoing activities including consultancies.

During the period, the Project has (i) prepared and finalized the Restoration Opportunity Assessment (ROA) Report, which outlines the state of landscape degradation in the project landscape and identifies the available opportunities for restoration validated by local authorities at district, ward and village levels during the joint planning meetings; (ii) completed a 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) completed a 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) undertaking a baseline study on the structure of public and private financing to know how they can provide finances for restoration activities; (v) completed an 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) supported preparation of land use plans for 15 villages (stages 1-4) that has enabled the villages to avoid land use conflicts. Other activities include (vii) completion of institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR in sectoral plans; (viii) completion of the Project Communication Strategy and Knowledge Management (KM) Plan; (ix) completion of outreach and awareness campaigns through a sensitization workshop that involved 96 councillors serving in the Economic Affairs, Works and Environment so as to support the project implementation in the project sites; (x) produced and disseminated communication and awareness materials including rollup banners, notebooks, flyers, calendars and article; (xi) established National SLR Working Group, seven (7) District SLR Working Group and two (2) Basin SLR Working Groups; (xii) conducted training of national SLR Working Group to build their capacity; (xiii) procuring and distribution of working facilities to district councils to enable them 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) 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.

In addition, the Project has (xvii) supported identification and demarcation of 17,642.5 ha of community forests that has been protected for natural regeneration. Firebreaks have been prepared to control the spread of fires in demarcated forests. A total of 12 tree nurseries with total of 1,006,836 seedlings have been established across district councils and a total of 304,780 trees have been planted around water sources, riverbanks, farms, public institutions for restoring degraded areas and for climate resilience. Further, (xvii) supported communities to undertake alternative environmentally friendly income generating activities including beekeeping whereby a total of 576 beehives and associated inputs and equipment have been distributed to community groups, dairy farming whereby a total of 6 pregnant cows and 95 pregnant goats have been provided to two community groups. fish farming through construction of two fish ponds with a capacity of 8,000 fish fry targeting two

2.4 Co-finance

EA: Planned Co-finance
EA: Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State

USD 70,350,065	EA: Actual to date:	USD 1,098,173.02 (1.6% as of end Dec 2022)
The total co-financing amount includes USD 13,766,065 in cash and USD 56,584,000 in kind. The actual co-financing reported is 100 percent in kind. Inadequate capacity to compile and report on in-kind contributions, especially in the District Councils will be addressed through training to have more accurate and timely reporting.		

2.5. Stakeholder

EA: Date of project steering committee meeting
EA: Stakeholder engagement
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

24th February 2023
The Project is built on the stakeholder engagement that were done 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. These stakeholders have been involved in different project preparation and implementation processes. More specifically, they have been involved in technical studies such as Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), Baseline study on the level of participation of community and other key actors in SLR; and Baseline study on policy and legal frameworks that impact SLR implementation. In addition,

2.6. Gender

TM: Does the project have a gender action plan?

No

EA: Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

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. The project usually identifies key gender groups to be engaged and captures gender perspectives of relevancy to the project during stakeholder consultations while undertaking technical studies, assessing restoration opportunities, and selection of project interventions and

2.7. ESSM

TM: Was the project classified as moderate/high risk at CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?
TM: If yes, what specific safeguard risks were

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No

TM: Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?
TM: If yes, please describe the

No

TM & EA: Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?

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Yes

N/A

TM & EA: If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken

UNEP received a potential grievance letter dated 12th May 2023 on the allegations of eviction of villagers, extrajudicial killings and cattle seizures supposedly in the areas covered by the project. This matter will be clarified during the next reporting cycle when reliable information become available.

EA: Environmental and social safeguards management (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

An Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Assessment has been undertaken and the Risk Scoping Report and Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Report were prepared and submitted to Vice President's Office (VPO). The report identifies potential significant socio-economic, ecological and political risks related to the Project and presents a risk management plan that contains specific mitigation measures for addressing them. It also provides guidance on grievances and redress mechanism to be used by the Project.

The Project has provided training on the environmental and social risk management and grievance redress mechanism to key project stakeholders. The ESS reports have been distributed to key stakeholders including the seven (7) district councils for use.

The document has been useful in guiding the handling of envisaged project risks and grievances leading to effective and smooth implementation of project activities.

Key challenges on the ESS implementation include low public awareness on safeguards and grievance redress; inadequate compliance to safeguards and grievance handling procedures.

A potential grievance case was brought to UNEP attention towards the end of the reporting cycle. UNEP will provide an update within the next reporting cycle as applicable

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2.8. KM/Learning

EA: Knowledge activities and products
(will be uploaded to GEF Portal)

The Project has prepared a Knowledge Management 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 project flier (500), roll up banner (11), project poster (2), newspaper articles (1), radio documentary (2), articles in the TRI 2022 & 2023 Year in Review showcasing project experiences and best practices, calendars (200) and notebooks (150). The Project was represented in the 3rd global TRI event in Nairobi, Kenya, on 14-18 November 2022 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. The key outcome of KM is improved public awareness on SLR; enhanced practitioners understanding and capacity on SLR; and increased project visibility at landscape, national and global level.
Please attach a copy of any products

EA: Main learning during the period

During the period, the following are key lessons learned (i) Stakeholders engagement is key to the relevancy and success of the project. For instance, the project undertook joint planning meetings which offered local authorities and communities the opportunity to validate, modify and align the proposed interventions. This has provided the sense of ownership of the project and therefore increased the political support for the project. (iii) Alternative income generating activities, tend to reduce community dependence on forest resources and therefore reduce environmental degradation. This was witnessed by the supported groups who indicated that they are refraining from unsustainable economic activities to focus more on the promoted IGAs; (iii) Village land use planning (VLUP) promotes biodiversity conservation, reduces land use conflicts and enhance tenure right. VLUP helps identify and secure areas with high conservation potential from competing land uses. Also, VLUP helps clarify boundaries of administrative units (e.g. villages) and land use types (e.g. residential, forest, grazing). Through the enforcement of land use by-laws, VLUP helps reduce land use and natural resource conflicts and enhance tenure rights.

2.9. Stories

EA: Stories to be shared
(section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication)

One of success stories is the rice farming in Itamboero village in Mbarali District Council in Mbeya Region, Great Ruaha Basin through a System of Rice Intensification (SRI). Conventional rice farming in the area involved broadcasting and planting of seedlings at the age of 31 days, no use of spacing specifications, and flooding of the field throughout the season (7-10 cm of water) with the expectation that this would translate into more yield and there were no considerations regarding the environmental sustainability. This kind of farming resulted into low productivity due to short rains and soil infertility leading to low incomes. The project intervened in the area by introducing the climate smart agriculture practices and technologies. The project provided training to farmers on climate smart agriculture practices and technologies focusing on the System of Rice Intensification (SRI). This was practically demonstrated through a farmer field school model. With SRI, seedlings are planted at the age of 19 days while observing spacing requirements. This practice also involves allowing only 5cm of water in the paddy field at planting time and regulating to 3cm for most of the season. A week before the paddy harvest, water volume is lowered to only 2 cm. In this way, most of the water is channelled back to the river. Paddy yields have quadrupled from 12 sacks (70 kg) to 40 sacks (280 kg) per acre. In terms of income, with an average seasonal price of TZS 1800 (USD 0.78) per kilogram, this represents a jump in revenues from TZS 129,600 (USD 56) to TZS 432,000 (USD 188) per acre. With the increase of revenues from the same plot of land, a farmer is not motivated to encroach wetlands or river buffers to open a new paddy field. After this intervention, many farmers have started adopting the practice. About 1,205 farmers in Mbarali have already registered to

3. RATING PROJECT PERFORMANCE

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

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)	EA: Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	TM: Progress rating
Objective 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	EA to fill Sectoral policies exist but coordination across sectors to facilitate taking INRM and mainstreaming biodiversity conservation to scale remains limited	EA to fill Review of existing policies/regulations identification of gaps and opportunities for improvement	EA to fill Policy, governance and regulatory frameworks to support coordinated and equitable landscape restoration efforts are in place	EA to fill 70%	EA to fill 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 is finalizing the revision of the study on the assessment of institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation in sectoral plans. The findings will inform the design of capacity building measures for effective mainstreaming of SLR by Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).	S
	# of ha of land restored, undergoing restoration or under sustainable management.	EA to fill There are projects implemented by the governments and development partners but remain fragmented and actual coverage and biodiversity richness unknown	EA to fill 20,000 ha put under SLR transition	EA to fill Biodiversity rich options in landscape restoration applied on 110,000 ha, of which 22,755 ha degraded forest landscapes put under various restoration options The remaining area (87,245 ha) of land is under sustainable forest, grazing and crop land management (integrating agroforestry, controlled grazing, fire control, sustainable harvesting)	EA to fill 75%	EA to fill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on existing village land use plans, the Project has allocated and demarcated a total of 22,971 ha of community forests as Village Land Forest Reserves as follows: Iringa (4 sites with 9,091.31 ha), Wanging'ombe (4 sites with 3,716.71 ha), Mbarali (3 sites with 4,037 ha), Mbeya (1 sites with 1,268.6 ha), Sumbawanga (1 site with 127 ha), Mpimbwe (2 sites with 1,215.68 ha) and Tanganyika (1 site with 3,514.54 ha). Through the VLUP process in 15 villages, a total of 23,889.57 ha of land has been demarcated for sustainable agriculture; a total of 10,225.93 ha allocated under sustainable grazing land management; a total of 10,383.73 ha allocated for water resources protection; and 9,536.58 ha allocated for village land forest reserves. 	S
	New/enhanced institutional capacity for delivering national commitment (ha) to forest and landscape restoration	EA to fill Inadequate national institutional capacity for achieving national restoration commitment of 5.2 million Ha of degraded landscape as part of Bonn Challenge and AFR100	EA to fill 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)	EA to fill 85%	EA to fill 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, a study of assessing institutional capacity for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity has been conducted	EA to fill HS	

	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)	84%	Since the start of the project, about 84,016 people have benefited from the project directly, equivalent to 21,004 standard Tanzanian households. Out of the beneficiaries women account for about 40 percent. These have benefited from alternative IGA, improved household income, food security, water security, energy access, market linkages, capacity building opportunities, access to SLR technologies	HS
Outcome 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	90%	The project has completed a baseline study on policy and legal framework intended to identify the existing gaps in the national policies and legislations that may hinder implementation of the SLR initiatives. An assessment of institutional capacity assessment for mainstreaming SLR and biodiversity conservation into sectoral plans has been completed. The reports reveal key gaps and present recommendations for enhancing institutional and regulatory frameworks for implementation of SLR initiatives.	HS
	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.	Structures and mechanisms, to facilitate cross-sectoral planning in Tanzania exist but are inadequate and/or ineffective.	1 Government-led cross-sectoral coordination mechanism and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established and/or strengthened at national and sub-national levels	1 Government-led cross-sectoral coordination mechanism and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting restoration established and/or strengthened at national and sub-national levels	90%	The project has established 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. These include a National SLR Working Group, seven (7) District SLR Working Group and two (2) Basin SLR Working Groups. The Project has established multi-sectoral District Project Implementation Teams in each District to coordinate the implementation of the Project.	HS
Outcome 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
Outcome 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).	100%	The project has enhanced the capacity of the National SLR Working Group to catalyze the achievement of the country target of 5.2 million hectare restoration 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
Outcome 2							

	Outcome 2.1 Integrated landscape management practices and restoration plans implemented by Government, private sector and local community actors, both men and women	2.1 Area of land undergoing restoration(hectares)	A total of 355,000 ha of land under high and very high degradation category	37,841 hectares of deforested and degraded landscapes are in restoration transition	A total of 110,000 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	95%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through existing village land use plans, the Project has allocated and demarcated a total of 22,971 ha of community forests as Village Land Forest Reserves as follows: Iringa (4 sites with 9,091.31 ha), Wanging'ombe (4 sites with 3,716.71 ha), Mbarali (3 sites with 4,037 ha), Mbeya (1 sites with 1,268.6 ha), Sumbawanga (1 site with 127 ha), Mpimbwe (2 sites with 1,215.68 ha) and Tanganyika (1 site with 3,514.54 ha). Through the VLUP process in 15 villages, a total of 23,889.57 ha of land has been demarcated for sustainable agriculture; a total of 10,225.93 ha allocated under sustainable grazing land management; a total of 10,383.73 ha allocated for water resources protection; and 9,536.58 ha allocated for village land forest reserves. 	HS
	2.1.1 Area of degraded agricultural land restored	19,141 ha of agricultural under degradation	At least 2,000 ha of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	At least 9,000 ha of agricultural land under climate smart agriculture	265%	The project demarcated and allocated a total of 23,889.57 ha of land under Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices including System of Rice Intensification, agro-forestry, terracing and mulching.	HS	
	2.1.2 Area of Forest and Forest land restored	An estimated 341,867 ha of deforested area in the project sites	3,500 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	296%	The project has placed 22,971 ha of deforested and degraded land across 16 villages in 7 project districts under afforestation and reforestation including natural regeneration.	HS	
	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 10,000 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	At least 77,242 ha of natural grass and shrub lands is restored or under improved management	102%	A total of 10,225.93 ha of grassland is under sustainable grazing land in 15 villages, more land to be under sustainable management in the remaining 39 project villages.	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 2,000 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	An estimated 5,000 ha of wetlands and river buffer zones restored	40%	In collaboration with Basin Water Boards and Water Users Association, the project has demarcated and protected a total of 775.55 ha of wetlands and river buffers under protection and restoration	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 35,322 ha of land under improved management to benefit Biodiversity	153%	A total of 22,971 ha is designated as community forest under improved management through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) for enhancing terrestrial and soil biodiversity	HS	
	2.2.2. Area of landscapes that meet national or international third- party certification and that incorporates Biodiversity considerations	Estimated 29,841 ha of area under national / international third-party certification and 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	50%	The Project has demarcated a total of 4,037 ha of Mapogoro community forest in Mbarali to be placed under carbon trade through the REDD+ scheme. Certification process is under progress	MS	

	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	5,000 hectares of degraded landscapes put under SLM and is in restoration	125%	The project demarcated and allocated a total of 1,889 ha of land under SLM practices and undergoing restoration through natural regeneration, tree planting and CSA practices	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	80%	The Project has demarcated and allocated a total of 10,876.52 ha from Iringa, Mbarali, Mpimbwe and Tanganyika under higher conservation value avoided forest loss	HS
	2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated(tCO2eq)	Without the project, the estimated emissions for the study area are ca. 1.1 million tCO2 eq, per hectare per year. With the project, the estimated emissions for the study area are ca. -1.0 million tCO2 eq, per hectare per year	A total of -0.8 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through restoration of 20,000 ha.	A total of -4.7 million tCO2 equivalent sequestered through restoration of 110,000 ha.	104%	A total of -4,918,720 million tCO2 e from 22,971.3 ha of forest and 23,889.57 ha of agricultural land	HS
	# 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.	100%	The project has established District Implementation Teams as well as Landscape and District SLR Working Groups to coordinate the implementation of SLR interventions in the project sites.	HS
Outcome 2.2 Enhanced capacity of local administrators and community leaders to implement SLR programs	# of local administrators, community leaders capable of implementing SLR programmes	Capacity exists but needs to be strengthened and integrated across sectors	At least 20 local administrators and community leaders per District have knowledge of SLR programme implementation	At least 50 local administrators and community leaders are capable of implementing SLR programmes	75%	The Project has trained a total 222 local administrators (Councillors, Ward and Village Executive Officers) on the goals and interventions of the SLR Project and on supporting its implementation	S
Outcome 3							
Outcome 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.	40%	Design of the M&E System has been initiated, requirements for the system have been compiled, and alignment of system requirement with M&E tools completed.	U
Outcome 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.	50%	A draft report documenting the process and outcomes of introducing cross-sectoral planning to maximize learning has been prepared. Early experiences shared during 3rd TRI global learning event. The document is aligned with learning aspects of the KM Plan	MS

	# 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	70%	The types of knowledge products produced and shared include project flier (500), roll up banner (11), project poster (2), newspaper articles (1), radio documentary (2), articles in the TRI 2022 & 2023 Year in Review showcasing project experiences and best practices, calendars (200) and notebooks (150). A radio documentary in Swahili language has been produced and broadcast.	S
	# of practitioners, researchers, policy makers and community members imparted with SLR best practices.	SLR best practices are not yet systematically evaluated, documented and shared in Tanzania	At least 20,000 Practitioners researchers, policy makers and community members imparted with SLR best practices.	At least 100,000 Practitioners researchers, policy makers and community members imparted with SLR best practices	25%	SLR best practices imparted to a total of 4850 practitioners (District project implementation teams, National SLR Working Group, Landscape SLR Working, Project Technical Advisory Committee, local SLR actors and communities	U
Outcome 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 produced a draft report on financing that has identified financing mechanisms and volume for restoration in Tanzania. Recommendations from the study alongside restoration business cases and enterprises will be deployed to incentivize additional financing from the Government and the private sector. Further, a training on the design restoration project will help unlock further financing for restoration	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 total value of resources put to SLR initiatives is unknown	At least 1 bankable restoration project developed per landscape	At least 7 business bankable restoration projects developed.	30%	The Project has initiated the process related to the design of bankable Projects. Potential restoration commodities have prioritised. Potential mentors of eco-preneurs have been mapped. The ToRs for scoping study of viable business cases has been completed.	HU

For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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

Output	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of 30 June 2022 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project targets)	EA: Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	TM: Progress rating
Under Comp 1					
Under Comp Output 1.1.1: Relevant national policies reviewed and gaps identified.	31st December 2022	75%	100%	The two important activities 1.1.1.1 and 1.1.1.2 have been completed, reports submitted and training provided. The remaining activities in this area will be implemented in the second half of 2023.	HS

Under Comp	Activity 1.1.1.1: Conduct environmental and social safeguard in 7 Districts implementing the project to put in place the strategies to minimize negative impacts that may arise during project implementation.	30th August 2022	60%	100%	The Project has completed the task with the following key deliverables: Risk Scoping Report, and Environmental and Social Risk Assessment (ESRA) Report. Training on Environmental and Social Risk Management and Grievance Redress Mechanism provided to 37 members of District Implementation. The ESRA report is guiding the implementation of project activities in the target districts	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.1.2: Collecting baseline data in the areas of policy, development plans, and legal frameworks that impact SLR initiatives from the relevant sectors and landscapes & evaluate the extent to which they support SLR, including community and private sector participation in SLR	15th June 2022	95%	100%	The activity has been completed with key findings highlighting key weaknesses and gaps undermining the implementation of SLR initiatives. It contains key recommendations for enhancing country regulatory frameworks to support SLR initiatives	HS
Under Comp	Output 1.1.2 Cross sectoral planning mechanisms and/or frameworks incorporating and supporting SLR established	31st December 2022	50%	100%	SLR Working Groups (10) have been established including National SLR Working Group (1), District SLR Working Groups (7) and Basin SLR Working Groups (2). These are supporting the coordination of SLR initiatives including synergizing efforts and exchanges in SLR knowledge	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.2.1 Prepare partnership strategy of the project to facilitate and govern engagement of partner institutions including public and private sector, NGOs, CBOs and District Councils in planning and implementing SLR at selected landscapes.	31st December 2022	20%	50%	The Project has initiated the development of the partnership strategy. This will facilitate and govern engagement of partner institutions (public, private sector, NGOs, CBOs) in planning, implementing and monitoring of SLR initiatives at selected landscapes.	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.2.2 To identify logistical needs for VPO to coordinate implementation of activities by all parties	31st December 2022	50%	100%	The Project has conducted completed the study on logistical needs to coordinate implementation of activities. The study will guide VPO towards effective management and coordination of SLR initiatives in the country	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.2.3 Organise 2 workshops for the relevant national authorities on developing and managing SLR projects in a cross-sectoral manner.	30th September 2022	30%	40%	Plans for training have been initiated. The national authorities to be involved have been identified. Trainers have been identified and training scope determined. The workshops will take place by end of August 2023	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.2.5 Establish and support cross-sectoral national working group (a national SLR committee) with core mandate to promote integration of sectors in implementation of SLR programs,	31st December 2022	51%	100%	The National SLR Working Group has been established drawing representatives from public, NGOs, private sector players across the relevant thematic areas of SLR. The ToRs for the group have been adopted, the SLR WG has been capacitated. The SLR Group is facilitating the coordination and mainstreaming of SLR issues in sectoral plans and processes.	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.2.6 Conduct consultative meetings with relevant stakeholders (sector Ministries and Basin Water Boards-Rufiji and Lake Rukwa) to be involved in the process of mainstreaming SLR initiatives in their policies and strategies.	31st December 2022	10%	75%	The Project is continuously conducting consultative meetings sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies (Basin Water Boards-Rufiji and Lake Rukwa, Tanzania Forest Services Agency, National Land Use Planning Commission). This has resulted in increased understanding and commitment for the implementation of restoration initiatives; improved stakeholder capacity for SLR initiatives; identification of synergies and opportunities for SLR implementation; addressing conflicting and overlapping institutional and regulatory frameworks; and integrating of SLR in sectoral plans and	S
Under Comp	Output 1.1.3. Policy recommendations and SLR strategies for target ecosystems developed	31st December 2022	15%	30%	All activities in this output will be implemented in Q3 - Q4 of 2023	U
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.3.1 Develop and operationalize the policy engagement and influencing plan on SLR at the national, landscape and local level	31st October 2022	10%	50%	The draft policy engagement and influencing plan has been prepared, to be finalized in September 2023. It describes priority policy influencing goals, influencing strategy, target audience and outcomes	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.3.2 Undertake the review of implementation plans and strategies on integration of SLR initiatives for each target basin with their recommendations on policy implementation, policy reform, policy contradictions and synergies	31st October 2022	0%	30%	The Project has initiated the review of implementation plans and strategies at landscape level to ensure integration of SLR initiatives focusing on water, land, forest, wildlife, agriculture and livestock sectors. Its recommendations will feed into policy advocacy work in line with national study on SLR related policies to address policy contradictions and maximize synergies	U
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.3.3 Organise stakeholders' consultative workshops to examine the proposed recommendations on implementation plans and strategies on integration of SLR initiatives for each target basin.	31st December 2022	0%	20%	Preparations for this activity have been initiated. ToRs and workshop programme have been prepared. The activity is scheduled for October 2023.	U

Under Comp	Activity 1.1.3.5 Establish and support meetings of cross-sectoral local working groups with core mandate to promote integration of sectors in implementation of SLR programs.	31st December 2022	10%	50%	Cross-sectoral local working groups comprising of two (2) Basin SLR Working Groups, and seven (7) District SLR Working Groups have been established. Initial training of the Working Groups undertaken focusing on selection of priority SLR interventions and sites as well as coordinating SLR activities and stakeholders in the areas of jurisdiction	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.1.3.7 Design action plan, including training programme, to build capacity and public awareness on policy options and mainstreaming tools and disseminate relevant information widely.	30th September 2022	10%	25%	The scope of the training has been defined with a focus on concrete recommendations from the national policy study and landscape study on implementation plans and strategies. Target stakeholders for this training have been identified.	U
Under Comp	Output 1.2.1 Development and implementation of Training of Trainers (ToT) trainings on priority SLR topics at national and district level.	31st December 2022	10%	50%	Activities 1.2.1.2 and 1.2.1.4 are 50% completed	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.2.1.2 Undertake training and logistical needs assessment of relevant national authorities and district offices engaged in project implementation on the implementation of project activities as well as M&E and safeguarding elements of the project.	30th August 2022	20%	60%	This activity has been initiated, an inception report has been completed and stakeholders consultations conducted. Drafting of the report is in progress. The task will be finalized in August 2023.	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.2.1.4 Organise tailored training for the relevant national authorities on developing and managing SLR projects	30th September 2022	20%	40%	Draft ToRs are in place and trainers have been identified from the IUCN Regional Programme Development Unit. Activity will be executed in August 2023.	MS
Under Comp	Output 1.2.2 Development and implementation of an outreach and awareness-raising campaign on SLR	31st December 2022	30%	60%	Communication materials developed and disseminated and the materials are in use.	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.2.2.1 Develop and disseminate communication materials (including fliers, documentaries, calendars, posters, radio and TV programmes and newspapers articles) on SLR and its positive impact on landscape management, including experiences from other countries.	31st December 2022	20%	90%	Communication materials prepared and disseminated include: Roll up banners (11), Project, Flier (500), Project Poster for TRI Global Meeting (3), Notebooks (200) and Calendars (200). Swahili project fliers, TV and Radio programmes, public meeting, local artist songs, documentaries, social media programmes to be produced in 3rd and 4th quarter of 2023.	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.2.2.2 Organize communication campaigns using the material produced, including TV and radio programs and other social media to transmit programs on SLR	31st December 2022	20%	80%	Eleven (11) Roll banners are in use and Fliers, calendars and notebooks have been distributed to stakeholders during Nanenane National Exhibition in Mbeya. Ten (10) TV programs involving high-ranking officials (Ministers, Permanent Secretaries, and Directors) have been aired through different TV channels. Three news articles about the project has been produced through news articles widely read by the public. Communication campaigns using documentaries, TV & radio programs, public	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.2.2.3 Assess the effect of communications in increasing awareness (through surveys, media coverage, community response assessment through social media comments) and improve the campaigns	30th September 2022	10%	35%	The methodology to be adopted for the assessment of the effect of communication identified. Final ToRs are in place to guide the assessment. Task to be completed in October 2023.	U
Under Comp	Output 1.3.1. Restoration potential map of Tanzania produced using ROAM and experience gained from project sites	31st December 2022	50%	100%	The restoration maps for the project area have been updated using the ROAM. The maps produced include those indicating the degradation state of the project districts and the restoration potential areas.	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.3.1.1 Strengthen the capacity of the national SLR working group through training.	31st December 2022	10%	100%	Training was provided to the National SLR Working Group involving 19 members during which the ToR for the WG were reviewed and endorsed. Member of the working have well understood the restoration initiatives and their role to promote it through their sectors.	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.3.1.2 Facilitate The national SLR working group to review and agree on plans to guide SLR initiatives of the project, in the targeted landscape.	31st December 2022	0%	50%	The National SLR Working Group has adopted the ToRs to guide its work. Further, the Group has identified strategic recommendations for guiding SLR work in the country. In addition, the Group identified top priorities for 2023 to be facilitated by the Project.	MS
Under Comp	Activity 1.3.1.3 Conduct two meetings per year of the national SLR working group to guide the coordination and implementation of SLR activities in Tanzania.	31st December 2022	10%	10%	Merged with Activity 1.3.1.2	HU
Under Comp	Output 1.3.2 At least 1 million ha is proposed to be included in Tanzania's commitment to the Bonn Challenge	31st December 2022	60%	100%	The government of the United Republic of Tanzania has already committed to restore 5.2 million hectares of degraded landscape as its contribution to Bonn Challenge and AFR100.	HS

Under Comp	Activity 1.3.2.4. Conduct a National SLR Working Group validation workshop on project landscape ROAM assessment report.	31st December 2022	0%	10%	Merged with Activity 1.3.1.2	HS
Under Comp	Activity 1.3.2.5. Conduct sensitization workshop at national, landscape, and local level to mobilize political support for the delivery of country FLR commitment to Bonn Challenge / AFR100	31st December 2022	40%	100%	Capacity-building and Sensitization workshops on SLR were conducted in the target Districts. A total of 96 Councilors who serve in the Economic, Works, and Environment Committees of the respective district council across the two landscapes participated. Through the workshop, Councilors pleaded to support project activity implementation and monitor its progress.	HS
Under Comp 2						
	Output 2.1.1 Detailed baseline studies conducted and restoration opportunities identified in each of the targeted ecosystems using ROAM and DATAR	31st December 2022	80%	100%	Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM) has been completed and reports submitted and approved by PSC. DATAR Assessment to commence in q3 of 2023.	HS
	Activity 2.1.1.3 Engage National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) to prepare land use plans for at least 15 villages out of selected 54 villages in the target landscapes.	31st December 2022	30%	100%	Fifteen (15) village land use plans were prepared in 15 villages (stages 1-4) in 6 District Councils as follows: Iringa DC (2), Wanging'ombe DC (3), Mbeya DC (1), Sumbawanga DC (4), Mpimbwe DC (3) and Tanganyika DC (2). A total of ninety (90) copies of village land use plans have been produced and submitted target districts. The land use plans are a critical tool for informing the designation of areas under conservation and sustainable management. The implementation of the village land use plans will	HS
	Activity 2.1.1.4 Undertaking ROAM Assessment in 7 Districts in the two landscapes	30th June 2022	75%	100%	The Restoration Opportunity Assessment was completed. It identifies priority restoration interventions and sites for each project district. The ROA report is now being used to guide the implementation of SLR interventions in respective project villages in the target districts.	HS
	Activity 2.1.2.3 Undertake site level planning with local authorities and communities in selected districts to verify site specific SLR options (e.g. afforestation, reforestation, CSA, SLM, etc.) to be applied and cost sharing arrangements in implementing SLR initiatives with land managers in each of the selected wards	30th September 2022	80%	100%	Joint planning meetings have been conducted by in the target wards, districts and landscapes reaching a total 475 people. The joint planning meetings had significant contributions in confirming the priority restoration areas and increased the sense of ownership of the project and political buy in and support.	HS
	Activity 2.1.2.6., Implement integrated options for climate smart agriculture (CSA) programme including agrobiodiversity-based solutions, establishment of 9 Farmers Field Schools in 9 Wards; support 18 tree nurseries in 18 Wards and surveys for micro-irrigations schemes 7 Districts.	31st December 2022	20%	100%	Sites for implementation of SLR activities identified in all 7 district councils; and 31 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) have been established across seven (7) District Councils: Iringa DC (5), Wanging'ombe DC (2), Mbarali DC (5), Mbeya DC (4), Sumbawanga DC (6), Mpimbwe DC (6) and Tanganyika DC (3). A total of 1,471 Farmers have been trained on climate-smart agriculture out of which 847 were men and 624 were women. In addition, 988 farmers were trained through FFS out of which 434 were men and 554 were women. The FFS has significantly contributed to changing conventional farming practices and communities have adopted climate-smart agricultural practices such as minimum tillage to reduce soil erosion, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), and agroforestry. The major impact of CSA adoption is increased productivity and resilience	HS
	Activity 2.1.2.7. Implement sustainable livestock management options (development of at least 7 pasture farming demo plots in 7 wards (4 in Great Ruaha basin and 3 in Lake Rukwa basin), establishment of two (2) centers for production of improved livestock breeds in two landscapes, construction of at least 4 cattle dips in 2 wards) in target landscapes.	31st December 2022	45%	100%	Areas for implementation of livestock management options have been identified. Fifteen (15) pasture demo plots to demonstrate pasture farming have been established in three (3) district councils as follows: Iringa DC (2), Mbeya DC (8), and Sumbawanga DC (5); 683 livestock keepers have been trained on good livestock keeping practices, out of which 488 are men and 194 are women; Three (3) cattle dips have been constructed in 3 district councils of Iringa, Mbeya, and Sumbawanga, and two cattle crushes in Iringa and Sumbawanga DC. Livestock keepers in the target districts are already adopting pasture farming and sustainable management of pastureland leading to reduced encroachment and degradation of river banks, wetlands and conserved / protected areas. Degraded areas are already recovering and natural cover is regenerating	HS

<p>Activity 2.1.2.8. Support alternative income generating activities including fish farming, bee keeping, poultry farming, Tailoring and handicrafts, mushroom farming, milk collection centres as well as supporting saving and credit schemes to atleast 50 community groups for societies whose livelihoods are overdependent on NRs.</p>	<p>31st December 2022</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>✓ 35 community groups were identified to undertake environmentally friendly income-generating activities across 7 district councils. ✓ The training was provided to 684 persons from the identified community groups on beekeeping, fish farming, poultry, and establishment and management of milk collection centers, out of which 269 are men and 415 are women; ✓ Two (2) fish farms were established in Mbeya District Council. One (1) fish pond has been completed and 3,000 fish fry have been procured and are being raised. The project also provided fish food. The two fish ponds have the capacity to accommodate a total of 8,000 fish fry. The project procured and distributed 576 beehives to community groups across 7 district councils along with associated inputs and equipment. More than 60% of the beehives have been occupied. ✓ The project also provided support to the NOPADEO WOMEN Community group to establish a milk collection center at Matebete Village, Mbarali DC by providing one (1) deep freezer, four (4) boiling dishes, 12 milk cans, three (3) buckets, one (1) lactometer, one (1) energy saving cookstove, one (1) complete solar system and two(2) motorcycles; ✓ Provided support to AGAPE WOMEN Group and TUMSIFU DISABLED Group to undertake dairy farming by providing six(6) pregnant dairy cows out of which 4 have delivered 4 male calves. The cows produce an average of 15 liters per cow per day. ✓ The project supported the RANYORAI WOMEN group to undertake goat rearing by providing 95 pregnant goats and necessary drugs. The goats have already delivered 42 goat kids making a total of 137 goats. Through the implementation of IGA, it has improved the livelihoods of communities in the target districts and thus reducing overdependence on natural resources and thus accelerating restoration of degraded areas.</p>	<p>HS</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2.10 Implement jointly identified and feasible SLR options in the project sites including tree planting, enrichment planting, reducing fire and overgrazing and control of invasive species for 800 ha in forest and managed landscapes (500ha in Great Ruaha basin and 300ha in Lake Rukwa basin)</p>	<p>31st December 2022</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>✓ A total of sixteen (16) forest areas with a total of 22,971.3 hectares of community forest land have been identified, set aside for conservation, and demarcated through Participatory Forest Management (PFM) in 6 district councils and PFM plans prepared as follows: Iringa (4 areas with 9,091.31 ha), Wanging'ombe (4 areas with 3,716.71 ha), Mbarali (3 areas with 4,037 ha), Mbeya (1 area with 1,268.6 ha), Sumbawanga (1 area with 127ha), Mpimbwe 2 with 1,215.68 ha) and Tanganyika (1 with 3,514.54 ha) ✓ A total of 186 beacons have been planted around conserved forests as follows: Mpimbwe DC (80 beacons), Iringa DC (100 beacons), and Mbarali DC (6 beacons). In addition, warning posters have been planted around the conserved forest area. ✓ About 304,780 trees have been planted in degraded areas as follows: Iringa DC (5,349 trees), Mbarali DC (2,701 trees), Sumbawanga DC (6,730 trees), and Mpimbwe DC (290,000 trees). ✓ A total of twelve (12) tree nurseries have been established in seven (7) district councils of Iringa (2), Mbarali (2), Mbeya (1) Wanging'ombe (1), Sumbawanga (4) Mpimbwe (1) and Tanganyika (1) with a total of 1,006,838 seedlings grown. ✓ One (1) wood lot with a total area of seven (7) hectares has been established in Mpimbwe DC where 7,000 trees have been planted ✓ A total of 17.9km long and 5m wide firebreaks have been prepared with a total of 89,350sqm around demarcated forests: Mbarali 15km and Sumbawanga 2.9km). The interventions are resulting into enhanced biodiversity biodiversity and carbon sequestration (-3,96m tCo2e) while delivering on livelihood improvements</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1.3.3. Provide training for 25 community groups, at least 15 CBOs and at least 20 land managers on the identified selected SLR options in the target landscape.</p>	<p>31st December 2022</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>45%</p>	<p>The delivery of the actual training to CBOs, community groups, and land managers is scheduled to be implemented after the completion of the training needs assessment (Activity 2.2.1.1) in September 2023.</p>	<p>MS</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3.5. Engaging rural communities and relevant institutions with high consumption rate of fuel-wood in target landscapes on use of alternative energy sources (e.g. biomass, woodlots) and energy serving cooking stoves in 50 institutions (including Prisons, Secondary Schools, Colleges and National Service) and piloting the energy serving stoves to at least 5,400 households)</p>	<p>31st December 2022</p>	<p>25%</p>	<p>50%</p>	<p>The Project has undertaken a situational assessment on the use of biomass energy and cook stoves. The study has informed the design of clean and energy efficient cook stoves which are geared to reduce pressure and degradation of forest resources. The actual fabrication of energy-efficient cook stoves is being undertaken in line with the training of 630 individuals. The task will be finalized in September 2023.</p>	<p>MS</p>

Activity 2.1.3.6. Supporting community efforts to improve access to alternative water sources for communities and livestock in the project sites including to undertake feasibility studies to identify suitable areas for construction of charcoal dams in 7 Districts and conduct hydrological survey to identify possible areas for construction deep wells and construct 4 deep wells (two in each landscape).	31st December 2022	25%	100%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Areas for implementation of alternative water sources have been identified in 7 district councils; ✓ A total of 6,350 meters of water infrastructures including seven (7) Distribution Points(DP) has been constructed benefiting a total of 1,750 households in Mpimbwe DC from the expanded water network; ✓ Three (3) Deep wells have been constructed along with the associated infrastructure in the three district councils of Wanging'ombe, Mbarali, and Tanganyika; and ✓ Surveys have been undertaken to identify suitable areas for the construction of the Chaco dams. These interventions are aimed at enhancing water security and improving livelihoods while reducing the encroachment and degradation of catchment areas, wetlands and river buffers. 	HS
Activity 2.1.3.7. Provide financial and technical support to seven (7) groups of disadvantaged persons (i.e. women, elderly and youth groups) to organise themselves to establish and undertake alternative income generating activities related to SLR initiative.	31st December 2022	20%	75%	Three groups of persons of disabilities have been identified in 3 district councils of Iringa, Sumbawanga, and Mpimbwe, with a total of 13 members (8 men and 5 women). They have been trained on establishment and management of alternative income-generating activities. One group, TUMSIFU group, has been supported to undertake dairy farming. The Project has provided three (3) pregnant dairy cows. The group has started to realize the benefit through income generated by selling milk and has improved households' income. This has reduced high dependence and pressure on natural resources.	S
Activity 2.2.1.1 Undertake training needs assessment in 7 districts and prepare training modules tailored to local administrators and community leaders (ToT and communities)	31st December 2022	30%	55%	The assessment of training needs targeting key project stakeholders is ongoing. This study informs the development of training modules to be used in rolling out tailored training. The task is scheduled to be concluded by September 2023	MS
Activity 2.2.1.2 Undertake training to 80 trainers, (20 from Central Government and 60 from District Councils), 20 Local administrators, 100 extension workers, 20 community leaders on Implementation of SLR plans in the target districts.	30th September 2022	25%	35%	This activity will be undertaken after completion of training needs assessment and development of training modules (see Activity 2.2.1.1). Stakeholder groups for training have been identified. ToRs for undertaking the training in place. It is scheduled for October 2023.	U
Activity 2.2.2.1. Identify target audience and design appropriate messages and means for local outreach and awareness-raising campaign on SLR.	31st December 2022	0%	75%	Target audience, communication channels, themes and products have been identified. This informs the communication of the project to ensure effective and coordinated messaging on SLR that can translate into wider adoption and scale up of SLR interventions. In addition, this ensures increased visibility of the project and cross-sharing of best practices and learnings.	S
Activity 2.2.2.2. Undertake outreach (at least 54 farmers) and awareness-raising campaigns on proper Sustainable Land Management (SLM), Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Sustainable Landscape Restoration (SLR), Biodiversity conservation, and Climate Change	31st December 2022	30%	60%	The Project has undertaken a series of outreach and awareness-raising events through training workshops, meetings and dissemination of communication materials including radio programmes. As a result of these campaigns, communities have acquired skills and knowledge on SLR which is transforming the way they undertake their livelihoods leading to sustainability and resilience of social and ecological systems.	MS
Activity 3.1.1.1. Document the process and outcomes of introducing cross sectoral planning to maximize learning by assessing its perceived impact by participant institutions	31st December 2022	40%	60%	The Project has continued with the documentation of the process and outcomes for introducing cross sectoral planning to maximize learning, design of M&E tools and the good practices and lessons on restoration opportunity assessment. The document is aligned with learning aspects of the KM Plan.	MS
Activity 3.1.1.3. Generate baseline data on the level of participation of communities and other key actors in SLR	30th September 2022	50%	100%	The baseline study on the level of participation of communities and key stakeholders in SLR is completed. The report provides the current levels of community participation and highlights key barriers limiting stakeholder participation. The report contains key recommendations for enhancing communities and other stakeholder participation in SLR initiatives.	HS
Activity 3.1.1.4. Develop and introduce the M&E system for SLR through awareness creation and training	30th September 2022	10%	35%	Design of the M&E System has been initiated, requirements for the system have been compiled, and alignment of system requirement with M&E tools completed.	U
Activity 3.1.1.5. Provide facilities (14 laptops, 7 External Hard Disc 500GB and 7 printers) to relevant District Offices and provide training to at least 30 local level staff to gather adequate and reliable data for M&E	31st December 2022	85%	100%	Working facilities were provided to seven (7) project district councils to facilitate the implementation of project activities. The facilities include Seven (7) laptop computers, seven(7) external hard disks, seven(7) printers, seven (7) field cameras, seven(7) hand-held GPS equipment, and seven (7) motorcycles. In addition, training was provided in May 2023 to relevant district staff on the GIS system and usage of GPS equipment.	HS

Activity 3.1.1.6 Plan and Undertake Annual Monitoring and Audit.	31st December 2022	75%	100%	<p>The project has continued to monitor day to day implementation of project activities through various means including regular site visits. During the reporting period, the Project successfully conducted six (6) monitoring field visits and prepared and submitted the required progress and audit reports to UNEP and VPO Management. The monitoring teams involved representatives from VPO Management, UNEP, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Implementing partners and local communities. Project Reports prepared and submitted as appropriate including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▣ PIR for July 2021-June 2022; ▣ Project Progress Report for July to December 2022; ▣ Quarterly Expenditure Reports for April – June and July - September 2022, October to December 2022 and January- March 2023 ▣ Co-financing Report for July 2021 to June 2022 ▣ Audit Report of the Controller and Auditor General for the SLR Project. <p>This has resulted into increased performance and effectiveness of the Project which will translate into greater impact on the ground</p>	HS
Activity 3.1.2.1. Develop, test and use Monitoring tools in the project sites	31st December 2022	20%	60%	Key indicators and requirements for the tools hve been developed, draft tools for restoration monitoring and draft tool for monitoring agricultural resilience and productivity are in place. The tools will be presented to TAC for review in mid-August 2023.	MS
Activity 3.1.2.2 Document the process and lessons learnt to facilitate wider use of the M&E tool in Tanzania	31st December 2022	0%	30%	The documentation of the process and early lessons has been initiated focusing primarily on the design of the tools. Concrete lessons shall be documented during the testing and full-scale use of the tools following the finalization of activity 3.1.2.1	U
Activity 3.1.2.3 Provide training on the use of the monitoring tools for SLR to at least 30 local staff and training on agricultural resilience and productivity to at least 50 relevant stakeholders.	31st December 2022	30%	30%	The ToRs for undertaking training program in place, target stakeholders for the training have been identified. The training will be executed after finalizing activity 3.1.2.1	U
Activity 3.2.2.1. Develop knowledge management plan of the project, focusing on SLR knowledge generation	31st December 2022	0%	100%	Knowledge Management (KM) plan has been completed. The KM plan will guide the generation, documentation, packaging and dissemination of knowledge on SLR in terms of good practices and lessons learned. As a result, key practitioners and experts on SLR will have improved capacity to design, implement and monitor SLR initiatives. Project performance and effectiveness is anticipated to improve dramatically.	HS
Activity 3.2.2.3. Develop efficient project communication and dissemination strategy, including establishing a national web portal on SLR	31st December 2022	0%	100%	The Project Communication and Dissemination Strategy has been completed. The Strategy is set to guide project communication work with a view of promoting understanding of the project; enhancing visibility of the project and communicating project results to a suite of stakeholders.	HS
Activity 3.2.3.1. Develop reports to be presented at TRI global meetings	31st December 2022	80%	100%	The progress report for 2022 was prepared and presented at the 3rd global TRI event in Nairobi, Kenya on 14-18 November, 2022, Project poster highlighting project objectives and successes was presented at the meeting and two articles were submitted for TRI Year-In-Review. This provided opportunity for the project to exchange lessons with peers from across TRI participating countries.	HS
Activity 3.2.3.2. Participate in the meetings of TRI global projects	31st December 2022	90%	100%	Three project staff participated in the 3rd global TRI event held in Nairobi, Kenya On 14-18 November 2022. The event was organized to facilitate TRI countries to share experiences and showcase achievements from respective countries. The TRI Tanzania showcased great achievements despite the delayed commencement of the project. The TRI-Tanzania also participated in a training event on Ex-Ante Carbon Balance Tool v.9 (EX-ACT) which took place in Nairobi Kenya on 15-19 May 2023.	HS
Activity 3.3.1.1. To identify and undertake assessment of the structure of public and private financing for generating resources for SLR	31st December 2022	20%	70%	The assessment on structure of public and private financing for generating resources for implementation of SLR initiatives has been conducted and is under finalization. The findings and recommendations from the study are crucial in guiding efforts for resources mobilisation for landscape restoration.	S
Activity 3.3.2.1. Undertaking training and providing support to strengthen financing components for SLR	31st December 2022	0%	20%	ToR for the training in place, target stakeholders to be trained have been identified. The training will be delivered following the finalization of activity 3.3.1.1	U

Activity 3.3.2.2 Enhance the capacity of local government in target landscape to embrace private sector investment needs including provision of seed money to 6 private investors from 3 districts implementing the project for implementation of SLR related business.	31st December 2022	20%	30%	The ToRs for the activity has been prepared. Potential restoration commodities have prioritised. Potential mentors of eco-preneurs have been mapped. The ToRs for scoping study of viable business cases has been completed.	U
Activity 3.3.2.5 Convene Private Sector Forums in selected landscapes to catalyse their engagement in SLR financing	31st December 2022	20%	20%	The stakeholders to participate in the forums identified. Private sector forum to be used by the Project have been identified. The activity will be implemented in 2023 following finalization of activity 3.3.1.1	U
Under Component 4					
Activity 4.1 To establish arrangements for overall national project administration and implementation infrastructure including national project coordination, / management, unit, procurement of equipment (4 Office chairs, 1 projector, 2 single door and one double door steel	31st December 2023	100%	100%	The Office completed procurement of items budgeted for in 2022 which include Office stationery and equipment for Unit (PMU). Procured items include: field 2 field cameras, 2 printers, 3 steel cabinets 1 cupboard, 4 office chairs, and 1 photocopier. 1 shredding machine, 1 handheld GPS equipment, 1 water dispenser, and 2 tablets. These facilities are enabling effective delivery, coordination and monitoring of the project .	HS
Activity 4.3 Support Project Steering Committee and establish and support District Project Coordination Committees, Site Implementation Teams and conduct regular meetings	31st December 2027	75%	100%	The 3rd Project Steering Committee Meetin was held in Mbeya City on 24th February, 2023 that approved the annual work plan and budget for the year 2023 along with its annual procurement plan. The meeting also approved the RoA Report, Environmental and Social Risk Assessment Report and Risk Scoping Report. Oversight roles by the project contribute to enhanced project performance.	HS
Activity 4.4 Establish and support Technical Advisory Committee, National SLR committee and other relevant committees and other relevant working groups as found necessary by stakeholders and conduct regular meetings	31st December 2029	75%	100%	The 3rd Technical Advisory Committee Meeting was held in January 2023 to review the documents to be submitted to PSC. The documents were successfully reviewed resulting into improvement of the quality of project deliverables to meet stakeholder expectations.	HS
Activity 4.5 Procurement of vehicle and Seven Motorcycles	31st December 2031	90%	100%	A motor vehicle for PMU and seven (7) motorcycles for District Councils were delivered to PMU in January 2023. The motorcycles have been distributed to respective District Council and are in use. This is facilitating the implementation and coordination of the Project towards the achievement of envisaged goals.	HS
Activity 4.7. To Review and refine annual work plan with national project coordinator and national partners based on better understanding of local context in pilot sites and in-depth baseline	31st December 2033	98%	100%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2022 has been reviewed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annual Work Plan and Budget for 2023 prepared; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The 2023 Annual Work was discussed by UNEP Task Manager <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Work Plan was submitted to UNEP for clearance.	HS

4 Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

Risk Factor	EA's Rating	TM's Rating
1 Management structure - Roles and responsibilities	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Well developed, stable Management Structure and Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
2 Governance structure - Oversight	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year and Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
3 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
4 Implementation schedule	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Project progressing according to original work plan and Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
5 Financial Management	Low: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low: Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for and Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
6 Reporting	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner and Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
7 Capacity to deliver	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.

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)

2nd 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.

Risk	Risk affecting:	Risk Rating						Variation respect to last rating		
	Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	PIR 6	Δ	Justification
Risk 1 Inadequate political will	Outcome 1-3	L	L	L					=	During the period, the efforts have been made to build capacity of the district project implementation teams through training and provision of the working tools. In addition the project has initiated capacity building of capacity of District and Basin SLR Working Groups so as to coordinate the sectors in implementation of SLR related programmes at local level.
Risk 2 Inadequate capacity at the lower level government structure to lead the coordination of sectors through cross sectoral planning and implementation of SLR activities on the ground using landscapes approach	All outcomes & outputs	M	M	L					↓	
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					=	
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					=	

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 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.

Risk 6. Land holders and forest and water users fail to observe regulations

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

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

Risk 9 COVID 19: The pandemic continues to impact activities through restriction of movement, gathering and uncertainty.

All outcomes& outputs	L	L	L						=
Outcome 1 and 2	L	L	L						=
Outcome 2 and 3	M	L	L						=
Outcome 2	L	L	L						=
Not applicable	Not Applicable	M	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.

Consolidated project risk

	Not Applicable	L	L						=
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4.3 Table C. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A and B above that have a risk rating of **M or higher** in the current PIR

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	Additional mitigation measures for the next periods		
			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 risk was 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 as well were as interested private partners were identified To link the Identified business cases to potential funders at the global level through the UNEP Financial Initiative	The Project's support on environmentally sustainable Income Generating Activities (IGAs) targeting community groups will improve household income that can be utilised to catalyse the adoption and upscaling of SLR practices and technologies. Also, the Project has conducted a study on the structure of public and private sector financing for sustainable landscape restoration which will be used in unlocking additional financing.	The project will develop 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	July 2023 - June 2024	Project Management Unit, IUCN, UNEP FI.

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.



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	Yes
Components and cost	Yes
Institutional and implementation arrangements	No
Financial management	No
Implementation schedule	Explain in table B
Executing Entity	No
Executing Entity Category	No
Minor project objective change	No
Safeguards	No
Risk analysis	No
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	No
Co-financing	No
Location of project activity	No
Other	No

Minor amendments
<p>(a) Component 2 of the Project Results Framework was revised to update the baseline information based on the Restoration Opportunity Assessment (ROA) report, mid-term target and target and monitoring milestones columns. The indicators have been separated by lines so as to give the reader ease of connecting the indicator with the targets and milestones.</p> <p>(b) Multiyear Budget was revised as follows: (i) Budget Line 2201: Budget Line (BL) 2201 was used interchangeably with BL 2202 so long as there is no pending activities with respect to ROAM, the budget balance amounting to USD79,262.37 has been transferred to BL 2202. (ii) Budget Line 2202: Budget Line 2202 has been enhanced by USD79,262.37 to provide sufficient funds for implementation of DATAR. (iii) Budget Line 4201: BL 4201 has been enhanced by USD 39.76 to cover Motorcycle purchase price default. (iv) Budget Line 4202: BL 4202 was reduced by USD39.76 to cover the deficit in BL 4201.</p>

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

Version	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Original Legal Instrument				
Amendment 1: Project Scope Revision	YES	12th November 2021		<p>The project scope was decreased from three landscapes to two landscapes of the Great Ruaha and Lake Ruwaa Basin leaving out the Malagarasi basin which was the third landscape. This was done following recommendations provided after completion of a mini-ROAM assessment in 11 districts conducted in August 2021 by the IUCN in collaboration with the Vice President's Office, President's Office Regional Administration, and Local Government, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Water, National Environmental Management Council (NEMC), Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), and the respective district councils. The proposed changes were initially presented to the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the project which recommended the reduction of the scope of the project to two landscapes, as the project scope was too wide presenting a risk that the project will spread too thinly and consequently leave little impact on the ground. The TAC recommendations were approved by the Project Steering Committee on its first meeting held in Mbeya on 12th November 2021. The aim of the changes was to facilitate the effective use of resources to realize bigger results. The number of district councils implementing the project was reduced from 11 to seven (7) District Councils, however, the project budget remained the same as the area to be restored remained 110,000 ha and the number of beneficiaries remained 100,000 households.</p>
Amendment 2: Multiyear Budget	YES	12th November 2021		<p>Multiyear Budget revision was made as follows: i. International travel costs were reduced by 10 percent (USD 9523) to take into consideration COVID-19 restricted travel and the amount was transferred to National Travel; ii. Accommodated Monitoring and Evaluation Expert as this position was not provided for in the original project document and there was no budget; iii. National travel cost was increased by 1 percent (USD 9523) to reflect the geographical scope of the project; iv. The consultants budget line 1200 was reduced by 50 percent to reallocate funds in line with the agreement signed with IUCN (and other potential partners such as Biodiversity International) to provide expertise for most of the indicated skills. However, 50% of the Budget has been maintained to facilitate some of the expertise that might be required despite technical partners' contributions.</p>
Amendment 3: Project's Results Framework	YES	February 2022		<p>The Results Framework was revised to accommodate the 9 TRI global indicators and fine-tuning other indicators and outputs. Further revisions will be made to update baselines, especially in component 2 using inputs produced by ROA report. The global indicators were accommodated in the Results Framework as follows: The indicator: - i. Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment was included as an objective indicator; ii. Number of new or improved policies and regulatory frameworks adopted that support forest and landscape restoration was accommodated in outcome 1.1; iii. 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 was accommodated in outcome 1.1; Multiyear budget revision was made to distribute uniform year 1 inputs that restore from the delays in the commencement of project implementation. The delays made the project to start with annual work plan and budget with a total of USD 554,254 instead of a planned budget of USD 272,138. The remaining amount was distributed to the remaining years.</p>
Amendment 4: Multiyear Budget	YES	3rd June, 2022		
Amendment 5: Results Framework	NO	22nd April 2023		<p>Component 2 of the Project Results Framework was revised to update the baseline information based on the Restoration Opportunity Assessment (ROA) report, mid-term target and target and monitoring milestones columns. The indicators have been separated by lines so as to give the reader ease of connecting the indicator with the targets and milestones.</p>
Amendment 6: Multiyear Budget	YES	January 2023		<p>Multiyear Budget was revised as follows: (i) Budget Line 2201: Budget Line (BL) 2201 was used interchangeably with BL 2202 so long as there is no pending activities with respect to ROAM, the budget balance amounting to USD79,262.37 has been transferred to BL 2202. (ii) Budget Line 2202: Budget Line 2202 has been enhanced by USD79,262.37 to provide sufficient funds for implementation of DATAR. (iii) Budget Line 4201: BL 4201 has been enhanced by USD 39.76 to cover Motorcycle purchase price default. (iv) Budget Line 4202: BL 4202 was reduced by USD39.76 to cover the deficit in BL 4201.</p>

GEO Location Information:

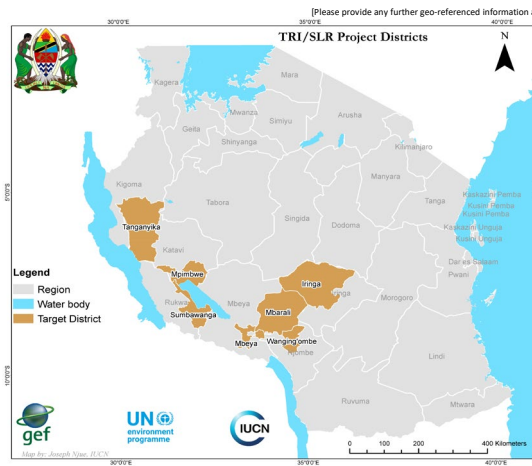
The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. 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 (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=4/21.84/82.79>) or GeoNames (<http://www.geonames.org/>) 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 \(https://gefpportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx\)](https://gefpportal.worldbank.org/App/assets/general/Geocoding%20User%20Guide.docx)

Location Name Required field	Latitude Required field	Longitude Required field	Geo Name ID Required field if the location is not an exact site	Project Wards	Selected Villages	Location Description Optional text field	Activity Description Optional text field
Iringa District Council	S 7° 33' 50"	E 34° 52' 53"	Iringa Rural District	Migoli, Izazi and Nzhi	Migoli, Makatapola, Mtera, Makuka, Mnadani, Magubike, Ilaasimba, Kpera	Second-order administrative division	Cattle dip, and cattle crush at Makuka village; IGAs (Dairy Farming and beekeeping at Mnadani Village, goat farming and pasture farming at Makatapola Village); Tree nurseries at Mnadani and Magubike Villages; Community forests at Ilaasimba and Magubike Villages, pasture demo plot at Ilaasimba village and Tree planting.
Wanging'ombe District Council	S 9° 1' 13"	E 34° 32' 54"	Wanging'ombe, District Council	Saja and Uhenga	Saja, Ideminyembe, Igenge, Igomba, Isimike, Uhenga and Mapogoro	second-order administrative division	Deep Well at Irerigilo Village; Community Forests at Uhenga, Saja, Ideminyembe and Igomba Villages; Tree nursery at Saja Village, surveyed areas for chaco dam, cattle dip and micro-irrigation scheme at Ideminyembe Village.

Mbarali District Council	S 8° 35' 30"	E 34° 8' 4"	Mbarali District Council	Itamboleo, Mapogoro and Mawindi	Itamboleo, Matebete, Mbalino, Mabadaga, Nyaguru, Mbuyuni, Itipigi and Manianga	Second-order administrative division	Community Forests at Mabadaga, Nyaguru, Itamboleo and Itipigi Villages; IGA (Beekeeping at Mabadaga Village, Milk Collection Center at Matebete Village); Tree nurseries at Itamboleo and Mabadaga C-Villages; CSA (Farmer Field School for Rice at Nyaguru Village, Maize and Sunflower Farming at Nyaguru, Itamboleo and Manianga Villages) and Deep Well at Matebete Village.
Mbeya District Council	S 8° 57' 42"	E 33° 21' 23"	Mbeya District Council	Ikwé and Ulenje	Ikwé, Isongwa, Lyelainya, Tembela, Ulenje, Mkyuyuni, Wambishe and Mbonile	second-order administrative division	IGA (Energy saving stoves at Ikwé Village, Fish Ponds at Wambishe and Tembela Villages, Beekeeping at Mbonile and Isongwa Villages); Farmer Field Schools at Isongwa, Ulenje, Mbonile and Ikwé; Pasture Demo Plot at Mbonile, Isongwa, Ulenje, Lyelainya, Mkyuyuni and Wambishe Villages; Cattle Dip at Wambishe Village; Protection of Water Sources (Pandiz and Hamwenje Water Sources); and Wood Lots at Lyelainya and Wambishe Villages.
Sumbawanga District Council	S 8° 11' 9"	E 31° 56' 20"	Sumbawanga, District Council	Nankanga, Kapenta and Ilemba	Nankanga, Solola, Kapenta, Nsanga, Mkuusi, Ilemba A, Ilemba B, Sakalilo	second-order administrative division	Cattle Dip and Cattle crush at Solola Village; Community Forest at Ilemba A Village, Pasture Demo Plot at Solola Village.
Tanganyika District Council	S 6° 1' 33"	E 30° 35' 0"	Tanganyika, District Council	Katuma, Mnyagala and Sibwesa	Katuma, Kapanga, Kamilala, Mpembe, Mnyagala, Ikaka, Kamanga, Sibwesa, Kabage and Nkungwi	Second-order administrative division	Community forest at Nkungwi Village; Deep well at Kabage Village; Farmer Field schools at Kabage Village (for maize production) and Ikaka Village (for rice production); Survey for irrigation scheme at Mnyagala Village; IGAs at Mnyagala, Kayenze and Sibwesa Villages (beekeeping) and poultry at Mnyagala Village.
Mpimbwe District Council	S 6° 35' 25"	E 31° 45' 52"	Mpimbwe, District Council	Kasansa and Majimoto	Igalukilo, Itibili, Kikonko, Iziwasungu, Kitupa, Ikuwé, Migunga	second-order administrative division	Tree nursery at Mbete Village; Community Forests at Ntibili and Igalukilo Villages; Beekeeping at Ntibili, Igalukilo, Ikuwé and Kikonko Villages; expansion of water supply system at Igalukilo, Ntibili, Iziwasungu and Ikuwé Villages; Tree planting in all seven (7) villages; Surveys for irrigation schemes at Ikuwé and Iziwasungu Villages; and FFS at Ikuwé, Kikonko and Igalukilo Villages (maize production), Kitupa and Migunga Villages (sunflower production) and Iziwasungu (rice production).

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

[Annex any linked geospatial file]



To step 5 or

7- Internal Execution

7.1 Execution Details

This section is pursuant to UNEP approved Accountability Framework for Directly Executed GEF Projects AND its Operational Guidelines

TM: Is this an internally executed project? No

TM: What Internal execution modality?

TM: Legal Instrument

EA: Name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office

7.2. Segregation of Duties
7.3 Reporting

TM: Have there been any changes to the reporting lines of personnel at IA-EA functions (organigram)? No
 TM: If yes, explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions.

	IA	EA	FMO	IA	EA
Task/Project Manger	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
FRO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FMO's FRO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SRO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	FMO's SRO	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

EA: Have all reports (financial and progress) been submitted? Yes
 EA: If not, what reports have been submitted and why?

THIS SECTION IS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCLOSED PIR REPORT

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.

RISKS: Management structure - Roles and responsibilities:

	Element 1	Element 2	Element 3; likelihood	Risk Level
Low	Well developed, stable Management Structure	and	Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Well developed, stable Management Structure	and	Roles/responsibilities are clearly defined/understood.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Unstable Management Structure	or	Individuals understand their own role but are unsure of responsibilities of others.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Unstable Management Structure	and	Unclear responsibilities or overlapping functions which lead to management problems.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Governance structure - Oversight

Low	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year	and	Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies meet at least once a year	and	Active membership and participation in decision-making processes. SC provides direction/inputs.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly	or	Limited membership and participation in decision-making processes or SC guidance/input provided to project is inadequate .	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Steering Committee and/or other project bodies do not convene regularly	and	Steering Committee does not fulfill its TOR.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Implementation schedule

Low	Project progressing according to original work plan	and	Adaptive management is practiced and regular monitoring.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Project progressing according to work plan	and	Adaptive management and regular monitoring.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Some changes in project work plan but without major effect on overall timetable	or	Measures taken are not always adequate and weak adaptive management.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Major delays or changes in work plan or method of implementation	and	No measures taken and no adaptive management.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Budget

Low	Activities are progressing within planned budget	and	Balanced budget utilisation including PMC.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Activities are progressing within planned budget	and	Balanced budget utilisation including PMC.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Minor budget reallocation needed with no changes beyond the margins of 10% across the different components – excluding the PMC.	or	Imbalanced utilisation of budget or exhaustion of PMC before project completion.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Major budget reallocation (>10%) across components or significant changes in budget lines (including any increase >5% from original budget)	and	Poor budget utilisation or exhaustion of PMC before project completion.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Financial management

Low	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	and	Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Funds are correctly managed and transparently accounted for	and	Audit reports provided regularly and confirm correct use of funds.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Financial reporting slow or deficient	or	Audit reports are not provided or indicate minor issues in the use of funds.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Serious financial reporting problems or indication of mismanagement of funds	and	Audit reports are not provided or indicate incorrect use of funds.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Reporting

Low	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner	and	Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Substantive reports are presented in a timely manner	and	Reports are complete and accurate with a good analysis of project progress and implementation issues.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Substantial	Reports are complete and accurate but often delayed	Or	Reports lack critical analysis of progress and implementation issues.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.
High	Missing reports or serious concerns about timeliness of project reporting	and	Serious concerns about reports quality.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery.

RISKS: Capacity to deliver

Low	Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners	and	Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages.	Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.	Low : Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Low likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery.
Moderate	Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners	and	Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages.	Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery	Moderate: Sound technical and managerial capacity of institutions and other project partners and Capacity gaps were addressed before implementation or during early stages. Moderate likelihood of potential negative impact on the project delivery
Substantial	Weaknesses persist and have been identified	Or	Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed.	Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery	Substantial: Weaknesses persist and have been identifiedOr Capacity gaps require longer time to address and are continuously being addressed. Significant likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery
High	Capacity is very low at all levels	and	Inability to address capacity gaps or partners require constant support and technical assistance.	High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery	High: Capacity is very low at all levelsand Inability to address capacity gaps or partners require constant support and technical assistance. High likelihood of negative impact on the project delivery