

GEF - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT (PIR)

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

1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Project Details

GEF ID: 5691	Umoja WBS: "SB-006254.01 SB-006254.02 SB-006254.03 SB-006254.04 SB-006254.05"
SMA IPMR ID: 30090	Grant ID: S1-32GFL-000620 P1-33GFL-001068
Project Short Title: Tanzania Lake Nyasa SLM	
Project Title: Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania	
Duration months planned:	36
Duration months age:	84
Project Type:	Medium Sized Project (MSP)
Parent Programme if child project:	
Project Scope:	National
Region:	Africa
Countries:	Tanzania
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land Degradation
GEF financing amount:	\$ 1,298,980.00
Co-financing amount:	\$ 4,450,000.00
Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval:	2016-05-22
UNEP Project Approval Date:	2017-02-13
Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force):	2017-02-13
Date of Inception Workshop, if available:	2017-08-10
Date of First Disbursement:	2017-04-01
Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024:	\$ 952,661.00
Total expenditure as of 30 June:	\$ 629,388.00

Midterm undertaken?:	Yes
Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken:	2022-01-06
Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken:	2022-08-01
Completion Date Planned - Original PCA:	2022-12-31
Completion Date Revised - Current PCA:	2026-12-31
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	2026-12-31
Expected Financial Closure Date:	2027-06-30

1.2 Project Description

The project aims at supporting national efforts to improve the Lake watershed that would improve the lake environment and capacity of the lake to provide ecosystem and social services. Specifically, the project will reach this goal through supporting the community to improve alternative income opportunities through activities that promote more sustainable land management and develop alternative income opportunities, thereby reducing pressure on economically important fisheries and direct utilization of catchment forest resources.

The project is also supporting the communities to improve Watershed Management, through improved agricultural, forest management and tourism practices, and related alternative livelihood activities like bee keeping. The development objective is to promote the scaling up of sustainable land management (SLM) practices and securing livelihoods of smallholder farmers in selected districts within Lake Nyasa Basin. The project will support capacity building of smallholder farmers and local institutions to create an enabling environment for SLM uptake.

The project has an implementation framework with defined levels of decision making for the smooth running of the project. The project entities include the UNEP (the Implementing Agency), Vice-President's Office (Executing Agency). Other government implementing partners are Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water (Lake Nyasa Basin Water Board), National Environment Management Commission (NEMC), National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) Ministry of natural Resources and Tourism (Forest Department), Local Authorities (Ludewa, Kyela, Lake Nyasa, Makete, Mbinga) and higher learning institutional and research institute. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA).

The project has three components which will be achieved through the following project components:

Component 1: Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM

This component will improve Planning and Investments at Catchment and Sub-catchment Level. Catchment and Sub-catchment Planning (broad catchment management plans based on satellite imagery and existing soil, land use and topographic maps and reports to the extent available, and sub-catchments and micro-catchments prioritization for project land conservation and livelihood improvement interventions); Investments at Catchment Level (fire awareness programs and protection, support for enforcement of by-laws on burning, and gully protection (small check dams, culverts, and road-drains).

Component 2: Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems

Under this component, the project will support implementation of appropriate SLM practices as outline in the Compendium for Best Practices for Sustainable Land Management (VPO 2014). The actual SLM practices to be promoted by the project include climate smart agriculture, soil and water conservation, crop land management, soil fertility management, agro-forestry and sustainable forest management. This component will also support alternative income generating activities.

Component 3: Enabling Policy and Institutional Framework

Under this component, the project will support establishment of an inter-ministerial committee on Lake Nyasa to harmonize and promote sustainable development of Lake Nyasa basin specifically addressing the challenges of land and ecosystem degradation.

1.3 Project Contacts

Division(s) Implementing the project	Ecosystems Division
Name of co-implementing Agency	
Executing Agency (ies)	Vice President's Office- VPO
names of Other Project Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Basin Water Board Office Land Use Plan Commission, Sokoine University of Agriculture and Five District Authorities (Ludewa, Nyasa, Mbinga, Kyela, And Makete)
UNEP Portfolio Manager(s)	Johan Robinson
UNEP Task Manager(s)	Jane Nimpamya
UNEP Budget/Finance Officer	George Saddimbah
UNEP Support Assistants	Ruth Igamba & Evelyn Machasio
Manager/Representative	Deogratus Paul
Project Manager	Deogratus Paul
Finance Manager	Joseph Innocent

Communications Lead, if relevant

Martha Ngalowera

2 Overview of Project Status

2.1 UNEP PoW & UN

UNEP Current Subprogramme(s):	Thematic: Nature action subprogramme
UNEP previous Subprogramme(s):	Ecosystem sub programme
PoW Indicator(s):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature: (iii) Number of countries and national, regional and subnational authorities and entities that incorporate, with UNEP support, biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches into development and sectoral plans, policies and processes for the sustainable management and/or restoration of terrestrial, freshwater and marine areas
UNSDCF/UNDAF linkages	In Tanzania, Stakeholders' voices and views are sought to jointly turn the analysis into evidence-based opportunities for accelerating SDG achievement in the country. The consultations are being held in 4 thematic streams engaging a broad range of partners. This 'One plan' for Tanzania supports the achievement of the international development goals, the Millennium Declaration and related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), national development priorities. UNDAP supports and contributes to the three clusters of MKUKUTA and MKUZA II. Cluster 1 will enhance some of the key drivers for pro poor economic growth and governance including productivity enhancement and environmental and climate change mitigation.
Link to relevant SDG Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
Link to relevant SDG Targets:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

2.2. GEF Core and Sub Indicators

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

Indicators	Targets - Expected Value			Materialized to date
	Mid-term	End-of-project	Total Target	
3.1- Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration	30,000 ha	30,000 ha	60,000 ha	60,000 ha
4.3-Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems	25,000 ha	25,000 ha	50,000 ha	5,00 ha
11.1- Male	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000
11.2- Female	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000

Implementation Status 2024: 7th PIR

2.3. Implementation Status and Risks

	PIR#	Rating towards outcomes (section 3.1)	Rating towards outputs (section 3.2)	Risk rating (section 4.2)
FY 2024	7th PIR	S	MS	L
FY 2023	6th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2022	5th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2021	4th PIR	S	S	L
FY 2020	3rd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2019	2nd PIR	S	S	L
FY 2018	1st PIR	S	S	L
FY 2017				
FY 2016				
FY 2015				

Summary of status

The project Rating towards outcomes is S because the work is in progress and there is a room for the outcome to reach higher achievement.

The development objective of the project is to promote the scaling up of sustainable land management (SLM) practices and securing livelihoods of smallholder farmers in the selected districts within Lake Nyasa Basin. The project is directly work with farmer groups in the 5 project districts with the main aim of building their technical and organisational capacity to enable them to address their livelihoods challenges. The project target is to directly reach 1,000 households in the project area to improve on their food security and income generation for better livelihoods. Women and youth groups in particular are benefiting from training in entrepreneurship skills and grants that enable them to engage in micro-business activities. So far 220 individuals have been reached on which 115 are female and 105 are male.

The entry point for the project is through Farmer Field Schools. Even though the FFS approach is not intended for creating long-term organisations, it has become apparent that after the season-long FFS process, most of the groups are continuing working together to address problems within their community.

The project Rating towards outputs is MS because:

The output on assessment of land use activities has been accomplished. The Capacity needs assessment of farmer 's group and other key stakeholder; development of best practice guidelines for SLM for small scale agriculture; Policy and development analysis in Lake Nyasa Basin in Kyela, Makete, Nyasa, Mbinga and Ludewa Districts is underway. Also, to realize the integrated Catchment Management through SLM systems the project has managed to establish more than 134 tree Nurseries of varieties of tree plant species in five Districts and planting trees in all five District especially in schools and in degraded areas. On which a total of 10,473 tree seedling were planted in Kyela, Makete, Ludewa, Mbinga and Nyasa districts. In achieving Stakeholders Capacity building on land and water catchments rehabilitation the project managed to train communities in groups on sustainable land management practices also the project managed to conduct survey to identify in order to form and strengthen water users' association.

The project Rating towards overall risk is L because the risks of poor compliance to reporting might affect effective delivery of project activities

2.4 Co Finance

Planned Co-finance:	\$ 4,450,000
Actual to date:	2,213,333
Progress	<p>Justify progress in terms of materialization of expected co-finance. State any relevant challenges:</p> <p>planned = \$4,450,000. Actual realised to date = USD 2,213,333 (49.7%)</p> <p>The project has three co-finance partners with a total pledge of USD 4,450,000. To date the project co-finance is from three available sources including VPO, UNDP/UNEP-PEI and UNEP.</p> <p>There are activities corresponding to the project that have been conducted wich are contributing to the SLM of Lake Nyasa. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Respective District Council have been implementing various land management activities that are contributing to the SLM Nyasa Project.</p>

2.5. Stakeholder

Date of project steering committee meeting	2024-12-20
Stakeholder engagement (will be uploaded to GEF Portal)	The project has used stakeholder analysis to find out relevant stakeholders in line with the project goal as well as those working along the key value chains being promoted by the project. A stakeholder matrix analysis comprising of the contact person of the key

	<p>stakeholders, services offered, communication lines and their geographical location was documented for enhanced service delivery. The stakeholder engagement process in Tanzania particularly in this project is on-going process of the National SLM Dialogue.</p> <p>For instance, Stakeholders Assessment shows that there are primary and secondary stakeholders. Primary stakeholders are those who have high power and interest on the environmental conservation activities while large numbers of Secondary stakeholders have high interest on the environmental conservation activities with less power to influence them. All these are the key players that the project should focus their effort in conservation. For instance, the politicians have relatively less interest, but have high power to influence the implementation of the activities for the project to meet their needs. Moreover, the participatory planning process is required an all-inclusive system that embraces a number of stakeholders from within the sector and without. This includes, all those who are affected and/or affect positively or negatively the implementation of activities within the project. The implementation of interventions will not be done by the project alone, but in conjunction and partnership with a number of partners and stakeholders; and therefore, the need for engaging them in the planning process is important.</p>
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2.6. Gender

Does the project have a gender action plan?	No
Gender mainstreaming (will be uploaded to GEF Portal):	<p>United Republic of Tanzania is committed to gender equity and has ratified international and regional conventions aimed at eliminating the different forms of discrimination against women. This commitment is manifested in the adoption of a National Gender Policy, the establishment of gender focal points in Ministries, Departments and Agencies, and the amendment of the Constitution raising the percentage of seats reserved for women in Parliament from 15 to 20%, and to 30% in local governments.</p> <p>In Tanzania women make approximately 70% of the agricultural labor. However, they have little control over farm decision-making. Through farmer field school (FFS) methodology which form the backbone of capacity building of the Participatory Farmer Groups (PFG), trainings are open to interested groups with an average of 25 farmers per group within target villages and wards in these arrangements women farmers form at least 50 percent of all trainees.</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming in this project is done with a focus on gender responsive and equitable participation for development planning and implementation, as well as ensuring participation of women and other vulnerable groups in project implementation and community representation and decision-making.</p> <p>The project target is to directly reach 1,000 households in the project area to improve on their food security and income generation for better livelihoods. Women and youth groups in particular are benefiting from training in entrepreneurship skills and grants that enable them to engage in micro-business activities. The total number of 220 individuals have been reached on which 115 are female and 105 are male. However, in regards of groups in total of 375 members 225 are female and 150 are male who are also benefiting from these trainings. Therefore, makes a total of 595 of communities who are directly benefiting from this project through this training.</p>

2.7. ESSM

Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards)	<p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p>
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New social and/or environmental risks	<p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, describe the new risks or changes?</p>
Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts	<p>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail, including the status, significance, who was involved and what actions were taken?</p>
Environmental and social safeguards management	<p>With practices especially agricultural techniques within the project area, the assessment have shown that there is no major threats on environment since the project is basically scaling up tested SLM practices and not involved in major infrastructural development, introduction of new technologies, displacement of populations or introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).However, the probable environmental concern of this project relates to the promotion of increased productivity of agro-ecosystems and enhanced markets linkages to improve incomes. This may lead to possible agricultural intensification and demand of more arable land.</p> <p>Furthermore, with marketing and commercialization may bring the risk of increased use of inputs, especially harmful pesticides and fertilizers. This latter issue has the potential to introduce both environmental and social problems through leaching and build-up of chemicals in soils and waterways if used without proper management and guidance. Notwithstanding possible occurrence of any environmental risk the project is working very closely with Districts authorities and Tropical Pesticides Research Institute Tanzania to ensure compliance of environmental and social safeguards as provided in various regulations. Above all, the project also promotes use of traditional agricultural systems that have more positive impact on the environment. In addition, the community groups have also be trained to monitor environmental indicators including biodiversity and critical ecosystems to ensure that the ongoing project activities do not harm the environment or cause carbon leakages. On the social aspect, the project is working with community groups especially the women and youth groups to ensure that; the SLM technologies do not lead to more work load for women and youth and, the increased incomes generated from agriculture, beekeeping and forest ecosystems productivity are equitably shared and do not lead to social conflicts.</p>

2.8. KM/Learning

Knowledge activities and products	<p>There are project management structures and communication and reporting strategies that have been put in place. Also, the Project has mainstreamed communication as a means of enhancing involvement, awareness, learning and dissemination of the project results through various media including radio and television stations; social media; and visibility materials. A lot of communication and</p>
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	awareness materials have been produced locally for the local consumption and they have not been posted on any link but they are available on request.
Main learning during the period	The project success stories and impacts on various activities has been shared among the groups involved and also shared to other villages which are not part of the project. Through exchange visits among members of groups project has been able to allow group participants to share success stories with other stakeholders.

2.9. Stories

Stories to be shared	<p>The project success stories and impacts on various activities has been shared among the groups involved and also shared to other villages which are not part of the project. Through exchange visits among members of groups project has been able to allow group participants to share success stories with other stakeholders.</p> <p>However the project has been able to engage different stakeholders especially farmers and livestock keepers and establishment of Land use Planning in fifteen villages in Five Districts which is a very important output that going forward has lessened the burden to village government in planning of land use in their respective areas. Also through various income generation activities villager groups have been benefiting from IGAs that were established in their respective areas, some of the IGAs that have been established include, Beekeeping, fish farming, rice and paddy farming, tree planting as business and fish and chicken hatcheries establishment.</p>
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3 Performance

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period(numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
Objective: To promote the scaling up of sustainable land management (SLM) practices and securing livelihoods of smallholder farmers in selected districts within Lake Nyasa Basin	Increase in proportion of farmers using appropriate SLM practices	0%	0%	30%	70%	About 375 members of farmers groups are using appropriate SLM practices within the project areas. However, there many people who are not part of the group who adopting SLM practices due to efforts of the project in Secondary and Primary Schools. This include teachers and pupils who are transferring the knowledge in their areas where they come from.	S
Objective: To promote the scaling up of sustainable land management (SLM) practices and securing livelihoods of smallholder farmers in selected districts within Lake Nyasa Basin	Increase in the area put under SLM	10,000 ha	30,000 ha	60,000 ha	70%	The Land area under SLM has increased to 35,000ha in Kyela, Mbinga, Makete, Ludewa and Nyasa Districts.	S
Outcome 1.1: Catchment capacity to provide ecosystem services enhanced	Increase in water catchment area (ha) under SLM	10,000 ha	30,000 ha	60,000 ha	70%	Water catchment area (ha) under SLM has increased in Nyasa, Ludewa and Kyela Districts.	S
Outcome 1.1: Catchment capacity to provide ecosystem services enhanced	Number of water catchments mapped	0	5 critical sub-catchments mapped	5 critical sub-catchments mapped	70%	3 water user association will be established in critical sub-catchments, one (1) water user association already functioning in Ludewa District. Two	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
						water users will be strengthened in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts	
Outcome 2.1: Improved land productivity and community living standards	Percent increase in land productivity	0%	0%	30%	50%	Group training on forest as business and crops circulation in order to improve soil fertility. The land productivity will result due to proper practices and training received by groups	S
Outcome 2.1: Improved land productivity and community living standards	No of alternative income generating activities (IGA) opportunities created in the project	0 Income generating activities created by the Project	30,000 ha	9 Income generating activities created (IGA)	70%	Taking into consideration of different geographical locations of Districts implementing the project in terms of its environment, social, physical and people's opinions the following IGAs were practiced and facilitated by the project. For instance, making of efficient cooking stoves and briquette in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts of which about 300 Cooking Stoves were made and utilised by communities in those areas; Establishment of fish farming in Ludewa and Makete and also tree nurseries in Makete Districts on which farmers now are realising the avocado production; Cocoa and palm oil value addition in Kyela district; Beekeeping and Climate Smart Agriculture in Cashew-nut production in Ludewa, Kyela and Makete.	S
Outcome 2.1: Improved land productivity and community living standards	Acreeage of land under SLM Acreeage of catchment area rehabilitated/conserved in	10,000 ha at baseline 0ha at the	30,000 ha of cultivated land under SLM 25,000	60,000 ha of cultivated land under SLM 50,000	70%	Reforestation programs through establishment of ten 12 tree nurseries conducted in five Districts on which the	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
	the project	baseline	ha of degraded lake catchment area rehabilitated	ha of degraded lake catchment area rehabilitated / conserved		project is implemented 20, 000 ha of cultivated land is under SLM Baseline survey has identified and five districts have rehabilitated/conserved 25,000 ha	
2.2. Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agroecosystems	% Reduction in soil erosion in pilot areas % Reduction in sediment load in pilot areas	0% reduction	5 % reduction	10 % reduction	100%	5% of reduction of soil erosion has been implemented in Makete and Kyela by applying SLM techniques in the areas 5% of reduction of sediment load in Kyela, Ludewa and Nyasa Districts has been reduced by applying SLM techniques as well as conducting river training in Luhekei and Ruhuhu rivers.	S
2.2. Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agroecosystems	No. of guidelines developed and implemented No of farmers adopting indigenous crops No of Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) trained on monitoring and evaluation	1 guideline developed 0 farmers 0 FFSs trained	2 guidelines developed 5,000 farmers	3 guidelines developed 1,000 farmers 25 FFSs trained (5 FFSs per district)	95%	Farmers are using smart agriculture guidelines developed by Ministry of Agriculture 15 FFSs group trained (3 FFSs groups per district)	S
Outcome 3.1 Enabling Policy and Institutional Framework for SLM established	frameworks at district and basin level Regional MoU Policy analysis report in place No of LGAs facilitated in the project No. of policy dialogues in the project	No Cross-sectoral Institutional frameworks established Sectoral policies 0 LGAs facilitated 1 policy	Mult-sectoral Institutional frameworks established by end of project Policy analysis report with recommendations5 LGAs facilitated 5 policy dialogues	Mult-sectoral Institutional frameworks established by end of project Policy analysis report with recommendations5 LGAs facilitated 5 policy dialogues	90%	The consultant have finalise the establishment of Multi-sectoral Institutional frameworks, Policy analysis, and conducting policy dialogue. The cross-sectoral or Multi-sectoral institutions frameworks will oversee the ongoing activities even after the end of the project.	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
		dialogues undertaken	undertaken	undertaken			
Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts	Number of key stakeholders facilitated	1 key stakeholders (Lake Nyasa Water Basin Board)	5 key stakeholders facilitated	5 key stakeholders facilitated	95%	The District Authorities from five Districts, Primary and Secondary schools, Farmers groups and water user associations have been facilitated for SLM of their respective areas. For instance, Tree Nurseries has been established in all five District authorities to be planted in their areas of jurisdictions. five Schools in each district have been provided 500 tree seedlings to be planted in their areas. Need Assessment for appropriate provision of Awareness training conducted to all five Districts. For instance, stakeholders assessed included Itete Prison in Ludewa, Farmers in all districts, Schools in all districts, Artisanal for coal and sand miners in Mbinga, Nyasa and Makete, Paddy farmers in Kyela, and Fishers groups min Kyela, Ludewa and Nyasa.	S
Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land	No. of farmers reached with the project (disaggregated by sex	0	10,000 people (5,000 male and 5,000 female)	10,000 people (5,000 male and 5,000 female)	95%	Men and women Facilitators for Farmers Field Schools trained on forest as business activity and Crops circulation to improve soil fertility in Kihuru, Lituhi, Lundo and Mtupale. 15 Farmers groups established trained and supported	S

Project Objective and Outcomes	Indicator	Baseline level	Mid-Term Target or Milestones	End of Project Target	Progress as of current period (numeric, percentage, or binary entry only)	Summary by the EA of attainment of the indicator & target as of 30 June	Progress rating
use conflicts						with agricultural implements such as beehives, Plank, fishing net, and improved seeds. Total of 220 farmers were reached on which 115 were female and 105 were male.	
Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts	No. of School reached in environmental awareness	0	100 Schools	100 Schools	95%	At least 20 schools from each 5 districts implementing the projects are involved in environmental awareness making a total of 100 schools	S
Outcome 1.2. Enhanced capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts	No of staff trained (disaggregated by sex	20	40 District staff trained	80 District staff trained (60 additional staff trained: 30 male and 30 female)	95%	80 District staff have been trained 60 additional staff have been trained (30 male and 30 female)	S

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

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
1 Component 1	Output 1.1.1: Conduct baseline mapping and assessment of land use activities in targeted districts	2023-06-30	100%	100%	The assignment has been completed and 15 villages are practicing village land use	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM					plans (3 villages per districts). Mapping and assessment of land use for 15 villages within five districts completed. Final report and maps are in place	
1 Component 1 Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM	Output 1.1.2 Catchment and Village Land Use plans developed	2023-06-30	100%	100%	The assignment is Completed.35 VLUPs (7 VLUPs per district) Catchment and Village Land Use plans developed	HS
1 Component 1 Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM	Output 1.2.1: Capacity needs assessment of farmer groups and other key stakeholder undertaken	2023-12-30	100%	100%	The assignment has been completed. Consultants submitted the final report on July 2023.	HS
1 Component 1 Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM	Output 1.2.2: Awareness programme on sustainable land management practices developed and communities mobilized	2023-12-30	100%	100%	Need Assessment for appropriate provision of Awareness training conducted to all five Districts. For instance, stakeholders assessed included Itete Prison in Ludewa, Farmers in all districts, Schools in all districts, Artisanal for coal and sand miners in Mbinga, Nyasa and Makete, Paddy farmers in Kyela, and Fishers groups min Kyela, Ludewa and Nyasa.	S
1 Component 1	Output 1.2.3. District Councils trained on participatory land use planning and catchment management	2023-12-30	100%	100%	The District Authorities from five Districts, Primary and Secondary	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM					schools, Farmers groups and water user associations have been facilitated for SLM of their respective areas. For instance, Tree Nurseries has been established in all five District authorities to be planted in their areas of jurisdictions. five Schools in each district have been provided 500 tree seedlings to be planted in their areas. Men and women Facilitators for Farmers Field Schools trained on forest as business activity and Crops circulation to improve soil fertility in Kihuru, Lituhi, Lundo and Mtupale. At least 20 schools from each 5 districts implementing the projects are involved in environmental awareness. Total of 220 farmers were reached on which 115 were female and 105 were male. 15 Farmers groups established trained and supported with agricultural implements such as beehives, Plank, fishing net, and improved seeds. (60 additional staff trained: 30 male and 30 female)	
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.1.1 Land rehabilitation/ conservation/ protection measures implemented on cultivated land	2025-12-31	50%	50%	620 Farmers are participating on field training on which 315 are female and 305 are male. In farm facilitation to farmers on SLM conservation techniques continue. More than 375 farmers are practicing SLM techniques in their	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					respective villages. In farm facilitation to farmers on SLM conservation techniques continue. At least 375 farmers are practicing SLM techniques in their respective villages.	
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.1.2 Degraded lake catchment areas and water sources rehabilitated/ conserved	2025-12-31	50%	50%	Facilitation and training conducted in Mbinga and Nyasa Districts only. Facilitate the formation of Water Users Associations of Luhekei river Catchment. Baseline survey identifying water user along the Luhekei river catchment	S
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.1.3. Techniques on conservation agriculture implemented on arable land	2025-12-31	50%	50%	Communities along the Nyasa Basin are adopting SLM techniques in their respective areas of Makete , Ludewa, Nyasa and Mbinga.Districts. On farm training continue in all districts. On farm training continue in both five Districts of Kyela, Makete , Ludewa, Nyasa and Mbinga.	S
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.1.4 Alternative income generating activities identified and implemented	2025-12-31	50%	50%	Five different alternative IGAs prioritized to be facilitated, these include, fish farming, beekeeping, Climate smart agriculture, Making efficient cooking Stoves/briquettes, and cocoa cultivation. Household farm survey conducted to identify alternative IGAs in five districts	S
2 Component 2. Integrated	Output 2.1.5. Degraded Mined land rehabilitated through reforestation	2025-12-31	50%	50%	Continuation of facilitation of reforestation programme in mined lands	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Catchment management through SLM systems					through establishment of tree nurseries in all five districts. 5,000ha have been reafforested, Distribution of tree seedling to institutions such as primary and secondary schools as well as individuals' farmers. Continuation of facilitation of reforestation programme by establishing tree nurseries in all five districts. 5,000ha have been reafforested. Tree plantation in Itope, Ngeke and Kikusya Villages	
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.2.1. Best practice guidelines for SLM for small scale agriculture developed and demonstrated	2024-06-31	0%	100%	The project developed the Best Practice guidelines for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) which Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) developed and demonstrated. The project conducted training exercises for farmers, livestock keepers, and fishermen on Climate activities that reduce environmental degradation to ensure food security and improve livelihood. Despite having various SLM practices in the country, the project developed and adopted specific SLM practices related to the landscape of the project area. In that regard, apart from CSA guidelines there were participatory forest management and agroforestry guidelines which were developed and demonstrated to the villagers on which the project	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					demonstrated. These practices promote the conservation of biodiversity, protection of water sources, soil conservation, soil fertility management, pest management, animal health care, and sociocultural issues.	
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.2.2. Adoption of SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties increased	2024-06-31	0%	100%	The project supported integration of indigenous traditional systems like Ngoro pits into modern agriculture. This has been done through conservation of the agro-biodiversity especially the indigenous food crops such as peanuts, sorghum, beans and maize. The project managed to document traditional crops in Makete cultivation of traditional wheat, Nyasa cultivation of rice and Kyela documented the cultivation of rice. However, with the rapidly growing population and the spread of education the traditional knowledge are slowly being lost and the modern technology of farming are rapidly accepted and adoption by local communities. For instance, Contour/terrace farming are another farming practice that were promoted and demonstrated within the project area. Contour/terrace is farming practice that involves ridge-making across the slope and the practice is popular in mountainous areas almost all	S

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
					districts implementing the project. Another indigenous practice is burying crop residues between ridges. This system creates soil conditions that favor proper air movement, water movement, and residue decay, minimize soil damage or loss, break weed cycles and deplete the weed seed bank, and demand relatively low-intensive management by the farmer. All these practices have been adopted within the project area.	
2 Component 2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Output 2.2.3. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM developed	2025-12-31	50%	50%	Monitoring is implemented regularly. However, whenever there is associated environmental activities, the monitoring is conducted in conjunction of the intended tasks. Four monitoring visits has been conducted. One monitoring each quarter. Technical team from VPO and District have been making follow-up on implementation of the project quarterly	S
3 Component 3 Enabling Policy and Institutional Framework	Output 3.1.1 Policy and development analysis in Lake Nyasa basin undertaken	2024-06-30	100%	100%	Policy and development analysis in Lake Nyasa basin has been conducted and final report is in place. Consultants submitted the final report on July 2023. Final report has been submitted	HS
3 Component 3 Enabling Policy and Institutional	Output 3.1.2. Local government authorities are enabled to enforce by-laws for catchment management	2024-06-30	50%	100%	15 village bylaws have enacted within 15villages which are implementing the project. The by-laws are related to land use plans established by the project.	HS

Component	Output/Activity	Expected completion date	Implementation status as of previous reporting period (%)	Implementation status as of current reporting period (%)	Progress rating justification, description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay	Progress Rating
Framework					Establishment of village by laws for Sustainable Land Management of lake Nyasa catchment for village implementing the project	
3 Component 3 Enabling Policy and Institutional Framework	Output 3.1.3. Inter-ministerial committee on Lake Nyasa established	2025-06-30	50%	70%	Government support in implementing the project especially decision makers. One policy dialogue conducted	S

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

4 Risks

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

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

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

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

4.2 Table B. Risk-log

Implementation Status (Current PIR)

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

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
Climate change and climate variability undermine project achievements. The major climate-related threat is seasonal drought. although there are also dangers associated	All Outcome	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project aims to introduce an adaptive management approach. giving local communities the tools. capacity and information to adapt to

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
with floods. It may be that drought and or floods lead to problems that the techniques introduced by the project cannot overcome.										change. and to be able to overcome challenging conditions.
Land tenure issues undermine project interventions. Land tenure is a major issue in the Lake Nyasa area as in much of Tanzania. Insecure and unclear tenure can undermine incentives for improved land management.	All Outcome and outputs	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	The project will work with all stakeholders – local. national. governmental. non-governmental – to identify land development strategies that are attractive over the long term. The project strategy is designed to circumvent. to the extent possible. challenges caused by inadequate land tenure regimes. It will focus on the many none-tenure barriers. removing these. leading to significant improvements.
Production sectors such as mining and agriculture. and local communities may bereluctant to embrace zoning of the catchment and setting aside areas for no-development. aswell as rehabilitation of forests	All Outcome	M	M	M	L	L	L	L	=	An effective communication strategy and stakeholder involvement plan will also be developed andimplemented to gain stakeholder support
Communities may resist the designation of areas conservation and with fear of losingstate access and benefits	All Outcome		M	L	L	L	L	L	=	The project will work closely with the communities in selecting and establishing the forest reserves. ensuring that community concerns are adequately taken into consideration. and compensated through the government system. This will include careful selection of tree

Risks	Risk affecting: Outcome / outputs	CEO ED	PIR 1	PIR 2	PIR 3	PIR 4	PIR 5	Current PIR	Δ	Justification
										species for reforestation (including Fruits tree species where possible). provision of watering facilities for both livestock and people in compensation for loosing access to the catchments
Resource use conflicts may undermine partnership approaches and implementation of the project	All Outcome	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	=	Early engagement of communities in the preparation of land use plans; and awareness campaign targeting respective community groups will be conducted.
implementation schedule	All Outcome	L	L	L	L	L	L	S	↑	new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t given to the PM
Reporting	All Outcome	L	L	L	L	L	L	S	↑	new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t given to the PM
	All Outcome	L	L	M	L	L	L	L	=	

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

Additional mitigation measures for the next periods

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
implementation schedule		new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t given to the PM	new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t given to the PM	Oct 2024	TM and PM
Reporting		new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t	new PCA will be signed, and strong measures will be t	Oct 2024	TM and PM

Risk	Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIRt-1, MTR, etc.)	Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period	What	When	By Whom
		given to the PM	given to the PM		

High Risk (H): There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks. Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold and/or the project may face substantial risks. Moderate Risk (M): There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks. Low Risk (L): There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only modest risks.

5 Amendment - GeoSpatial

Project Minor Amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines. Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate

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

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

Minor amendments

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

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

Version	Type	Signed/Approved by UNEP	Entry Into Force (last signature Date)	Agreement Expiry Date	Main changes introduced in this revision
Amendment 1	Amendment & Extension	2019-08-26	2019-09-02	2021-12-31	
Extension 1	Extension	2021-11-24	2021-12-22	2023-12-31	
Amendment 2	Extension	2024-08-31	2024-09-30	2026-06-30	

GEO Location Information:

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
Kyela District	-9.55	33.87	156110	It is in Mbeya Region bordered with neighbouring country of Malawi	
Makete District	-9.24	34.14	155165	It is in Njombe Region borderd with Kyela in the south	
Ludewa District	-10	34.75	878221	It is in Njombe Region bordered by Mbinga in the south-east and Nyasa District in the south	
Mbinga District	-10.75	34.97	877996	Is in the Ruvuma Region bordering with Nyasa district in the south and east with Ludewa	
Nyasa District	-11.16	34.77	9998181	It is in the border with Mozambique in the	

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GEO Name ID	Location Description	Activity Description
				southern part and also it bordered with Mbinga District in the south-east	

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

The Project is implemented in the Southern highlands of Tanzania in three Region of Mbeya where Kyela District is Implementing the Project; Njombe Region on which Makete and Ludewa Districts are implementing the projects and the last region is Ruvuma where Mbinga and Nyasa Districts are also implementing the project.

[Annex any linked geospatial file]

Additional Supporting Documents:

Filename	File Uploaded By	File Uploaded At	
Land Cover Map of Lake Nyasa Basin.doc	Executing Agency	2024-07-31 17:33:09	<u>Download</u>
GEF-LD-5691-Tanzania-Lake Nyasa SLM-PIR 2023.xlsx	BDLD TM	2024-07-17 19:54:54	<u>Download</u>