

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO
ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION	3
Project Summary	4
Project Description Overview	5
PROJECT OUTLINE	8
A. PROJECT RATIONALE	8
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	25
Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project	27
Core Indicators	33
Key Risks	37
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES	39
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS	46
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	46
Stakeholder Engagement	47
Private Sector	47
Environmental and Social Safeguards	47
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS	47
Knowledge management	48
Socio-economic Benefits	48
ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES	48
GEF Financing Table	48
Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	48
Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation	49
Focal Area Elements	49
Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type	49
ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS	50
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s)	50
ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK	51
ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)	62
ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES	62
ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING	67
ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE	67
ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS	74

General Project Information

Project Title

Upscaling ecosystem-based adaptation to enhance ecosystem services and community adaptive capacity in Tanzania's Greater Serengeti Ecosystem.

Region

Africa

GEF Project ID

11531

Country(ies)

Tanzania

Type of Project

FSP

GEF Agency(ies):

UNEP

GEF Agency Project ID

N/A

Project Executing Entity(s)

The Vice President's Office (VPO)

Project Executing Type

Government

GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

Submission Date

1/29/2026

Type of Trust Fund

LDCF

Project Duration (Months)

60

GEF Project Grant: (a)

9,767,264.00

GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)

0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)

927,890.00

Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)

0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)

10,695,154.00

Total Co-financing

20,250,000.00

PPG Amount: (e)

200,000.00

PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)

19,000.00

Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)

10,914,154.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Focal Areas

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? (iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. Climate change is exacerbating ecosystem degradation in the Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu regions within the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) in Tanzania, limiting the resilience of ecosystems and their capacity to buffer dependent communities against future climate impacts. Communities dependent on these ecosystems — particularly smallholder crop and livestock farmers — are therefore increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Such climate impacts include economic insecurity and increased losses in livestock and agricultural productivity as a result of: i) climate change induced hazards, including floods and droughts; ii) degraded water and grazing resources; and iii) increased human-wildlife conflict, including the predation of livestock, as competition for resources intensifies. Moreover, women and Indigenous People experience overlapping exclusions from land tenure, financial services and decision-making processes, and are exposed to disproportionate impacts from climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation owing to differentiated livelihood roles, mobility constraints and limited access to climate information and extension services. At the same time, women and Indigenous communities hold important knowledge and play necessary roles in rangeland stewardship, water management and ecosystem restoration, positioning them as central agents of change in climate-resilient development. Without community-led, gender-responsive and climate-resilient adaptation interventions to address these challenges, communities and ecosystems in these regions of the GSE will continue to experience damaging impacts from climate change.

2. The proposed project adopts a gender-responsive, community-focused and ecosystems-based approach to increasing climate resilience for 383,045 beneficiaries (51% women)^[1] across 2,820 ha of land in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu. To increase the resilience of ecosystems and target communities to climate change, the project will: i) strengthen institutional and technical capacities for climate-resilient land use planning, implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)^[2] interventions and inclusive natural resource governance at national, sub-national and local levels; ii) support climate-informed land use planning; iii) promote ecosystem recovery through integrated restoration and management of forests, watersheds and rangelands; and iv) introduce gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies. Support will prioritise women, youth and other marginalised groups to reduce structural barriers to participation and ensure equitable access to climate-resilient livelihood opportunities, inputs and decision-making spaces.

3. The proposed project interventions are anchored in the Government of Tanzania Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) instrument at the village level, which devolves land use administration to the village governance structures. VLUP in Tanzania are a participatory planning tool recognised under the Village Land Act (1999) that guides the allocation and sustainable use of village land. It maps and designates land for different uses, including settlement, agriculture, grazing, forests and conservation. Scaling-up climate-resilient Village Land Use Plans to a much larger number of villages responds to the current national climate change and environmental policy priorities including the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026), the National Environment Policy of 2021 and the Environmental Master Plan (2022–2032). VLUPs provide a strong entry point for ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) at both village and landscape scales. The project builds on the experience of the EBARR project (GEF5695), which demonstrated that VLUPs can effectively

address complex climate vulnerabilities through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach spanning land use, agriculture, livestock, water, energy, and ecosystems. EBARR also showed that VLUPs help resolve land-use disputes between neighboring villages and support the coordinated management of shared natural resources. A sustainable climate-resilient funding mechanism will be established to support these efforts, anchored in a dual-window grant facility that supports the development and implementation of climate-resilient Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs)^[3]. Initially operational in the 24 target wards (refer to Appendix 16: Site Selection Strategy), this mechanism is designed as a proof of concept for replication across Tanzania, enabling other communities to access targeted finance for climate-resilient VLUPs and EbA interventions nationwide.

4. In conjunction, the existing Adaptation Knowledge Management System developed under the GEF-5 Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EBARR) project^[4] will be leveraged to generate, consolidate and disseminate evidence on EbA for use in policymaking, planning and local implementation. This approach ensures that rural communities experience reduced exposure and vulnerability to current and future climate change impacts through: i) restoration of degraded semi-arid and high biodiversity value ecosystems; ii) improved adaptive capacity to implement sustainable land and natural resource management; iii) increased access to water resources; and iv) diversification and strengthening the climate resilience of income-generating activities. These outcomes will contribute to gender equality, women’s empowerment and strengthened community agency in climate decision-making. The interventions facilitate improved conservation of biodiversity in the GSE while strengthening ecosystem stewardship at the community level, ensuring the preservation of habitats and species diversity as a co-benefit of the proposed climate adaptation efforts.

[1] The number of individuals expected to receive immediate benefits from project activities within the 5-year project implementation period is 40,974 individuals (20,077 men and 20,897 women) through, for example, direct access to funding, information and training.

[2] Ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services to reduce the impacts of climate change on people, supporting resilience through measures such as restoring forests, managing rangelands and protecting watersheds.

[3] A Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) in Tanzania is a participatory planning tool that guides the allocation and sustainable use of village land, as recognised under the Village Land Act (1999). It maps and designates land for different uses, including settlement, agriculture, grazing, forests and conservation.

[4] GEF. 2016. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (EBARR). Available at: [link](#).

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Strengthen the climate resilience of crop and livestock farmers in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem by supporting improved resource management, sustainable community livelihoods and the upscaling of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and community-led land use planning.

Project Components

Component 1: Institutional strengthening for upscaling EbA integration into rural planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
628,060.00	6,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: Strengthened national, sub-national and local capacity to plan, execute and replicate climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA effectively and efficiently.

Output:

Output 1.1: National and sub-national institutions supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs that are gender responsive.

Output 1.2: Local stakeholders and communities, both men and women, supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs that are gender responsive.

Output 1.3: Climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs updated or finalised, approved and gazetted, with Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) issued to secure land tenure and enable implementation of EbA interventions.

Component 2: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
7,142,515.00	5,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience of the GSE and communities through adoption of gender-responsive EbA practices and livelihood strategies.

Output:

Output 2.1: Technical support, along with gender-responsive and inclusive training, provided to local authorities and communities to accelerate adoption and implementation of EbA strategies.

Output 2.2: Ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for increased resilience.

Output 2.3: Improved multipurpose water supply infrastructure and enhanced livelihoods to build community climate resilience.

Output 2.4: Gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies created and strengthened for enhanced community resilience.

Component 3: Sustainable funding mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
674,924.00	2,500,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: Local stakeholders have increased access to funding to develop and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA.

Output:

Output 3.1: Operationalisation of a dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism to support the participatory development and implementation of climate-resilient gender-responsive Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and ecosystem-based adaptation interventions.

Output 3.2: Fund disbursement is directed to eligible village representatives and partner entities to develop and implement climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs across Tanzania, serving as a proof of concept to demonstrate impact and attract future donor and/or public investment.

Component 4: Enhanced knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation to support upscaling and replication of EbA best practices

Component Type	Trust Fund
	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
438,000.00	5,250,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4: Local stakeholders acquire and apply EbA knowledge to inform planning, decision-making and adaptive practices.

Output:

Output 4.1: Best practices and lessons learned consolidated and disseminated by contributing to the adaptation knowledge management system (AKMS).

Output 4.2: Gender-responsive community awareness programmes on ecosystem-based adaptation prepared and implemented.

Output 4.3: A community-focused and gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework that embeds continuous reporting, learning and feedback mechanisms within project activities developed and operationalised.

Output 4.4: Evidence-based scaling strategy developed to inform national planning and ensure long-term sustainability of EbA approaches.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
418,765.00	

Outcome:

Complete and accurate monitoring and evaluation for adaptive management and lessons learnt.

Output:

Monitoring and Evaluation Framework developed and implemented

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

Component 1: Institutional strengthening for upscaling EbA integration into rural planning	628,060.00	6,500,000.00
Component 2: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA	7,142,515.00	5,000,000.00
Component 3: Sustainable funding mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project	674,924.00	2,500,000.00
Component 4: Enhanced knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation to support upscaling and replication of EbA best practices	438,000.00	5,250,000.00
M&E	418,765.00	
Subtotal	9,302,264.00	19,250,000.00
Project Management Cost	465,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	9,767,264.00	20,250,000.00

Please provide Justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Overview

5. The Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) spans ~3 million hectares across northern Tanzania and southwestern Kenya (Figure 1). This ecosystem supports one of the largest-scale wildlife migrations on earth, as ~1.3 million wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*), ~200,000 zebras (*Equus quagga*) and ~400,000 Thomson's gazelles (*Eudorcas thomsonii*) move between Tanzania and Kenya annually^{[1]⁵}. Numerous protected areas^{[2]⁶},^{[3]⁷} are present in this landscape, comprising habitats such as grassland plains (53%), shrublands and woodlands (17%), forests (6%) and freshwater bodies (2%)^{[4]⁸}. Beyond its ecological

significance, the GSE sustains a human population of ~2.5 million people, growing at 2.9–3.5% annually^{[5]⁹}, with the principal ethnic groups being the Maasai, Kuria, Ikoma and Sukuma^{[6]¹⁰}.

6. Pastoralism, agro-pastoralism and crop farming^{[1]²} are central to livelihoods within the project area, mirroring trends across Tanzania, where the sector contributes 45% of national GDP and employs 80% of the workforce^[3]. However, ~75% of farming communities in the project area live below the poverty line of US\$0.76 per day^{[4]⁵}. Gender inequality in land ownership compounds this poverty, as women make up 65% of the agricultural workforce and produce 70% of food yet hold land parcels ~40% smaller than those held by men^{[6]⁷¹¹}. Moreover, unequal land ownership directly affects women's access to productive assets such as irrigation equipment, farming inputs and credit opportunities^{[8]¹²}. Female-headed households, representing one-third of households^{[9]¹³}, are more vulnerable because of this unequal access to resources^{[10]¹⁴}. These social and economic challenges interact with ecological threats across the GSE — including widespread poaching of 100,000–200,000 wild animals annually^{[11]¹⁵}, habitat fragmentation caused by expanding infrastructure developments^{[12]¹⁶} and the extensive spread of invasive species^{[13]¹⁷}.

7. These intersecting challenges occur within a governance context that is typically fragmented and complex, particularly when implementing integrated conservation approaches. The governance framework in Tanzania has a multi-layered structure in which: i) national agencies manage protected areas; ii) district, ward and village administrations control community lands, including the implementation of VLUPs; and iii) traditional institutions remain influential, particularly among pastoralist communities. These roles often converge over the same geographic areas and land use decisions, which creates overlapping mandates that require coordination between authorities with different procedures and priorities. Such overlapping mandates create coordination challenges — including delayed approvals or conflicting management plans — for implementing landscape-level conservation^{[14]¹⁸¹⁵¹⁹}. In addition, despite the tourism sector's annual contribution of US\$1.6 billion to Tanzania's economy^{[16]²⁰¹⁷²¹}, these benefits are distributed unevenly. Local communities incur disproportionate conservation-related costs from land use restrictions and wildlife-induced crop damage, while receiving minimal economic returns^{[18]²²}. This imbalance between conservation benefits and burdens combined with governance complexities undermines the development of integrated approaches that balance ecological conservation with the socioeconomic development and climate change adaptation requirements of local communities.

Observed and projected climate change impacts in the GSE

8. Climate change will exacerbate these baseline challenges. Rising temperatures and shifting seasonal rainfall patterns across Northern Tanzania have resulted in more frequent and intense droughts and floods. Temperatures have increased by 0.3°C per decade since 1971 in the target regions of Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu^[19]^[23] (Figure 2). Cumulatively, this has resulted in mean temperatures across the regions rising by ~1°C between 1971 and 2020. In addition to this warming, more frequent extreme high and fewer extreme low temperatures have been recorded in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu, since 1950.

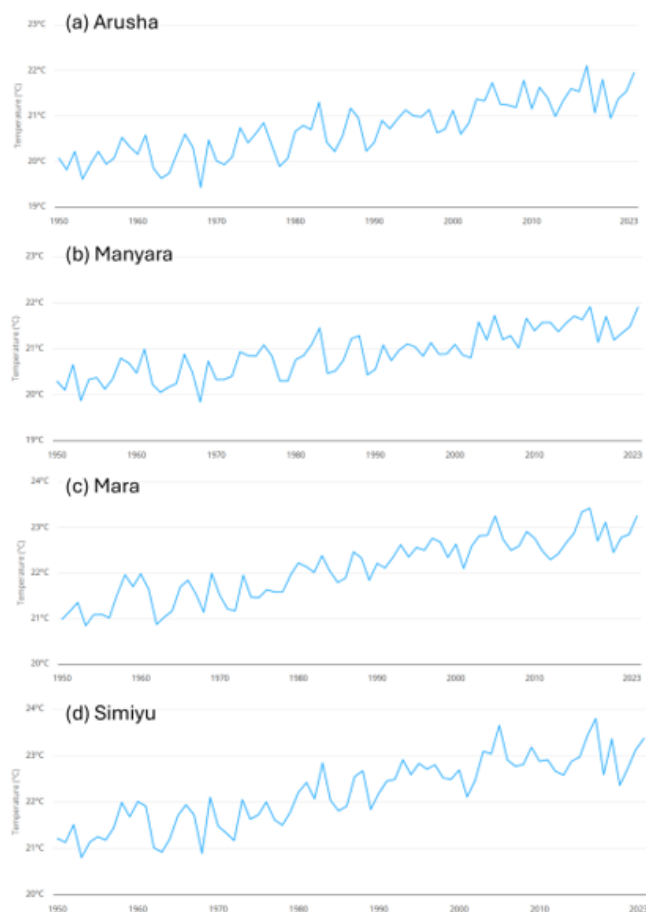


Figure 2. AVERAGE MEAN SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURES RECORDED IN (A) ARUSHA, (B) MANYARA, (C) MARA AND (D) SIMIYU IN TANZANIA FROM 1950 TO 2023^[1]

^[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania current climate — trends and significant change against natural variability.

9. Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu have also become drier, with lower precipitation recorded more frequently since 1951 (Table 1)^[1]. As a result, droughts have become more frequent and intense in these northern regions, particularly from 2015 to 2019^[2]. Much of this decline in precipitation results from decreased rainfall in the rainy seasons, particularly during the long rains (March–May)^[3]. This decrease has become more notable in recent years. For example, the 2022 long rains ranked as the second driest long rain season since 1970, particularly over the northeastern highlands^[4]. In addition to reduced long rains, the onset of the 2022 short rains (October–December) in the northeastern highlands and areas surrounding Lake Victoria was delayed, resulting in the driest October recorded since 1970. In contrast, rainfall in the 2022 dry season (January–February) was above average by 125–200%, with the rainfall in February being the highest recorded since 1970^[5]. Additionally, over the past 35 years, there has been an increase in extreme rainfall events, particularly in the Lake Victoria basin, contributing to a higher incidence of flooding in the region^[6].

Ultimately, rainfall has decreased during the expected rainy seasons (March–May) and increased in traditionally dry periods (June–September), leading to erratic water availability. These changes heighten the risks of both floods and droughts, disrupting agricultural schedules and posing challenges for water resource management.

Table 1. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL AND SEASONAL PRECIPITATION CHANGES PER DECADE FROM 1951 TO 2020 IN ARUSHA, MANYARA, MARA AND SIMIYU IN TANZANIA^[1]

Region	Annual	Dec, Jan, Feb	Mar, Apr, May	Jun, Jul, Aug	Sep, Oct, Nov
Arusha	-42 mm	-24 mm	-27 mm	-4 mm	-1 mm
Manyara	-32 mm	-21 mm	-8 mm	-3 mm	+1 mm
Mara	-98 mm	-43 mm	-44 mm	-6 mm	-12 mm
Simiyu	-72 mm	-42 mm	-35 mm	-1 mm	-6 mm

[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania current climate — trends and significant change against natural variability.

10. Under varying Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), temperature projections for Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu indicate a warming trend of $\sim 2^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2050 and $\sim 2\text{--}5^{\circ}\text{C}$ by 2100 (Table 2; Figure 3)^[1]. The number of hot days (maximum temperature $>35^{\circ}\text{C}$) in each region is also projected to increase, with differences among the regions based on the SSP scenario^[2]. For example, under SSP2–4.5, Arusha is projected to have the largest increase in hot days by 2100, while under SSP5–8.5, the largest increase in hot days is projected to occur in Simiyu. Given the already elevated baseline temperatures in these regions ($\sim 8\text{--}33^{\circ}\text{C}$), even the seemingly small increases in the number of hot days projected under SSP2–4.5 is expected to exacerbate drought risks, affecting water availability, agricultural productivity and ecosystem health. Under SSP5–8.5, the larger increase in hot days, particularly in Simiyu, highlights the need for adaptation measures to increase climate resilience.

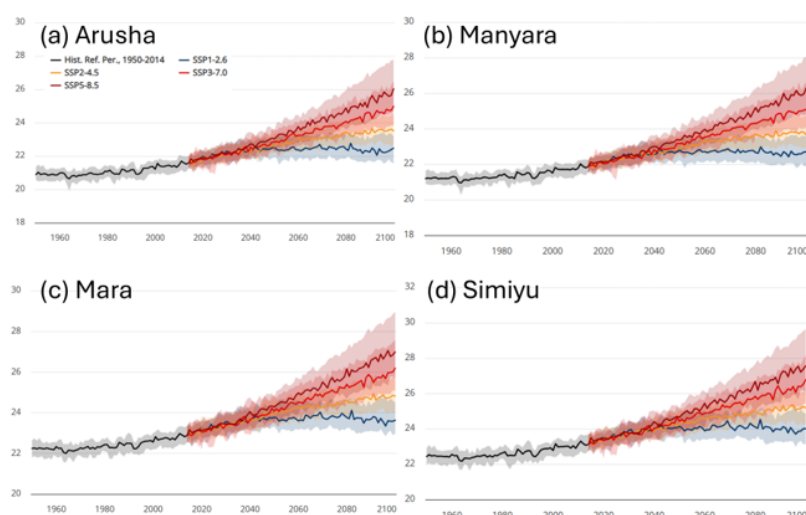


Figure 3. HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED SURFACE AIR TEMPERATURE TRENDS FOR (A) ARUSHA, (B) MANYARA, (C) MARA AND (D) SIMIYU IN TANZANIA FROM 1960 TO 2100 UNDER SEVERAL SHARED SOCIOECONOMIC PATHWAYS (SSPs)^[1].

Table 2. Projected increase in mean surface air temperature for Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu in Tanzania under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 for 2050 and 2100. Minimum and maximum estimates bounds are indicated in the brackets^[2].

[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania mean climate projections.

[2] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania mean climate projections.

Region	2050		2100	
	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5	SSP2-4.5	SSP5-8.5
Arusha	1.5°C (1.6–1.9)	1.9°C (1.5–2.0)	2.4°C (2.0–3.0)	4.9°C (4.1–6.3)
Manyara	1.2°C (0.8–1.7)	1.7°C (1.1–2.2)	2.0°C (1.3–2.8)	3.8°C (2.8–5.2)
Mara	1.5°C (1.5–2.0)	1.9°C (1.5–2.0)	2.4°C (2.0–3.0)	4.6°C (3.7–6.2)
Simiyu	1.6°C (1.6–2.0)	2.0°C (1.6–2.0)	2.5°C (2.1–3.2)	4.9°C (4.0–6.6)

11. By 2060 and 2100, annual precipitation in these regions is projected to increase by between 1% and 12% on average under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 respectively, indicating a higher risk of flooding across Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu. During the January–February (JF) dry season, projections indicate increases in precipitation ranging between 8–14% by mid-century and 11–33% by 2100 across all three regions. The relatively large increase (29–33%) in JF precipitation projected under SSP5-8.5 by 2100 indicates a higher risk of flooding across Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu in this traditionally dry season. In contrast, the long rains during March–May (MAM) are projected to increase only slightly (2–7%) by mid-century, with larger increases (3–15%) projected by 2100, particularly under SSP5-8.5. Precipitation during the June–September (JJAS) dry season is projected to decrease by up to 7% mid-century, with mixed trends projected for the end of the century, depending on the region and SPP scenario. These rainfall decreases are expected to result in increased drought risk under SSP2-4.5 and SSP5-8.5 from 2040–2059, with both SSPs indicating a Standardised Precipitation Evapotranspiration (SPEI) Index of -0.31 across the country. Minor (1–9%) to moderate (14%) increases in precipitation are projected to occur during the short rain season (October–December, OND) across all regions by 2060 and 2100.

Climate impacts

12. The current and projected warming and changing rainfall patterns in Tanzania intensify wildfires, prolong dry seasons and make droughts and floods more frequent and severe[1]. These climate shifts are impacting and will continue to impact several sectors across the country, as detailed in the following sections. Social impacts are particularly unevenly distributed, with women and children disproportionately affected by climate-related hazards[2]. Resource scarcity — particularly water shortages — increases the burdens of unpaid domestic labour, reducing the mobility of women and their capacity to diversify their skills and livelihoods[3].

Agriculture and livestock

13. Crop farmers in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu are being impacted considerably by increases in temperature and rainfall changes. Shorter growing seasons, shifts in agroecological zones and degradation of predominantly rainfed croplands are expected to continue to reduce crop productivity, particularly for staple crops. For example, by 2050, warming climate — and the resultant heat stress, drying and erosion — is projected to decrease: i) maize production by 8–13%; and ii) bean, sorghum and rice yields by 5–9%[4]. These decreases in staple crop yields will have long-term consequences for food security and rural livelihoods, particularly in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu, which are among Tanzania's most agriculturally productive regions. In addition to decreases in crop productivity and yield, livestock health and productivity is also expected to decrease, further straining food and livelihood security. These decreases in livestock productivity have already been observed as a result of: i) heat stress; ii) decreases in pasture and water source availability, increasing conflict between pastoralists and crop farmers as herds are moved through croplands in search of water and fodder; iii) increases in invasive species; and iv) the reduction of palatable species and increases in disease spread[5].

Water resources

14. Increased rainfall variability and prolonged droughts decrease groundwater and surface water availability in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu considerably, with observed decreases in dam, lake and wetland water availability[6]. This water scarcity adversely affects biodiversity, the viability of agricultural land and

hydropower generation capacity in Tanzania. In addition, these decreases have resulted in reductions in the availability of water for drinking, domestic, crop and livestock use, with livestock increasingly contributing to erosion of riverbanks and sedimentation when livestock are moved to near rivers to graze and drink[7]. The resultant water scarcity exacerbates sanitation challenges and the associated risk of waterborne diseases. Projections suggest that water availability from precipitation will decrease by up to 25% in northern parts of the country, challenging the increasing demands associated with agricultural expansion and population growth[8].

Ecosystems

15. Climate change is disrupting ecosystems in Tanzania's lower yields and land degradation results in agricultural expansion forcing wildlife, crop farmers and pastoralists to compete for increasingly scarce resources, leading to increased habitat intrusion and human-wildlife conflicts. These climate-related pressures exacerbate baseline drivers of ecosystem degradation, including land-use change, shifting cultivation into riverine areas and intensive livestock grazing and watering along riverbanks, which destabilise riparian vegetation and reduce habitat quality. This ecological pressure has resulted in degradation of protected areas, increased wildlife raids on crops and livestock and increased risk of zoonotic disease transmission across the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE)[9]. Climate change intensifies these existing stresses by reducing water availability and regulation, prolonging dry seasons and shifting farmers and herders further into ecologically sensitive zones. In addition, water scarcity is accelerating biodiversity loss, as evidenced during severe droughts. During these periods, water-dependent species like hippopotamuses (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) and crocodiles (*Crocodylus niloticus*) are forced to congregate around fewer remaining water sources, increasing their vulnerability to poaching and heat-related stress[10]. These ecological impacts threaten Tanzania's safari-based tourism industry through deteriorating wildlife experiences, damaged infrastructure from extreme weather and health concerns for visitors — posing substantial risks to a major component of the country's economy[11]. Projections of climate change impacts on ecosystems in Tanzania suggest that the biodiversity loss is expected to worsen, with decreases of up to 15% and 9% in animal species richness and tree cover respectively[12], exacerbating human-wildlife conflict and further straining the tourism industry.

Infrastructure

16. The increased frequency and severity of extreme weather events are expected to negatively affect Tanzania's infrastructure considerably. These events include flooding of roads, bridges and urban drainage systems, as well as accelerated erosion and structural degradation, increasing maintenance and reconstruction costs. Tanzania's reliance on an underdeveloped road network — which carries 80% of passenger traffic and 95% of freight — exacerbates the social and economic impacts of flood events[13]. The country has one of Africa's lowest numbers of paved roads per unit area, making roads particularly vulnerable to extreme weather damage[14]. In addition, urban areas with high population densities, particularly informal settlements in flood-prone locations, are vulnerable to risks including housing loss, water contamination and casualties, as demonstrated by the April 2018 floods that affected ~12,000 people[15].

Human health

17. Communities in Tanzania are experiencing several health challenges, including respiratory diseases, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and vector-borne diseases like malaria. The severity of these illnesses can be aggravated by weakened immune systems resulting from climate-related impacts on food and water security. Increased population movements linked to climate stressors may also heighten the risk of new infections and accelerate the transmission of infectious diseases. Moreover, rising temperatures are resulting in increases in the geographic range of malaria, facilitating expansion into previously unaffected highland areas, putting more of Tanzania's population at risk. Due to decreased food security, malnutrition also remains a major concern, with climate change, poverty and demographic changes serving as primary drivers. Additionally, extreme weather events result in health impacts through injuries and deaths, while also increasing water source contamination and the spread of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. Heat-related mortality is

projected to increase rapidly, with models suggesting a three-fold increase by 2080 under RCP6.0 scenarios, affecting up to 19% of the population through at least one annual heatwave, compared to just 2% in 2000[16].

Root causes of vulnerability to climate change

18. Across the project area, there are six primary causes of community and ecosystem vulnerability to climate change, compounding the climate risks discussed above. These include population growth, land use change, dependence on climate-sensitive sectors, inadequate water resource management, gender inequality and erosion of traditional ecological knowledge, which are detailed below.

Rapid population growth and increasing poverty

19. Rapid population growth in the project area[17] has accelerated land degradation through agricultural expansion, overgrazing and infrastructure development, reducing ecosystem resilience[18]. The population in the GSE is growing at 3.5% annually, while widespread poverty contributes to unsustainable land pressure and limits investment in long-term adaptive strategies[19]. Competition over natural resources intensifies tensions between conservation and agricultural priorities, reinforcing cycles of poverty and further perpetuating unsustainable land use practices and limiting community investment in climate-resilient solutions[20]²⁴.

20. During consultations, community representatives reported increased pressures on land and natural resources, referencing increased food insecurity, competition over grazing areas and limited livelihood options as contributing factors to poverty and vulnerability[21]²⁵.

Land use change and habitat fragmentation

21. Building on the pressures associated with population growth, land use change in the GSE has resulted in widespread habitat fragmentation. The conversion of land for agriculture, settlements and infrastructure has compromised ecosystem connectivity, which is necessary for climate resilience. This restricts species migration pathways under changing climate conditions and diminishes the natural buffering function of intact ecosystems against extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods[22]²⁶, [23]²⁷.

22. In addition to agricultural encroachment, the expansion of conservation areas has reduced the land available for grazing and restricted the traditional mobility of pastoral communities. For example, pastoralists in Loliondo reported that the designation of new conservation areas has limited their ability to move livestock in search of pasture during dry periods, increasing grazing pressure on remaining land[24]²⁸.

Dependence on climate-sensitive sectors

23. Rural communities in the project area predominantly rely on rainfed agriculture for livelihoods and food security[25]²⁹. Agriculture is central to Tanzania's rural economy, accounting for 45% of the national GDP, 75% of rural household income and 80% of employment[26]³⁰. This dependence on climate-sensitive farming systems persists due to extreme poverty and minimal adaptive capacity, which restricts livelihood

diversification opportunities and increases vulnerability to climate impacts[27]³¹. During consultations, community members — particularly in pastoralist areas — expressed that livestock keeping is the only livelihood activity they know, reflecting both cultural identity and limited access to alternative skills or opportunities[28]³².

Inadequate water governance and resource management

24.Climate change increases the frequency and severity of droughts and floods, while weak and underfunded management systems undermine equitable water access across communities — for example, many communities lack piped water distribution systems, with only 61% of households having basic water supply access[29]³³. In many areas, rural households are required to walk long distances to access water from boreholes or unprotected sources such as springs or streams, with limited availability of reliable and safe water supply infrastructure[30]³⁴. Inadequate water management infrastructure and limited coordination among water management authorities contribute to water insecurity, particularly where boreholes are damaged or non-functional. This impacts both ecosystem health and community livelihoods that depend on reliable water sources[31]³⁵. During consultations, participants across all target regions reported unreliable access to water as a priority concern, particularly during prolonged dry spells[32]³⁶.

Gender inequality

25.Gender inequality in Tanzania increases women's vulnerability to climate change by limiting access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities and land ownership[33]³⁷. Discriminatory social norms — combined with women's disproportionate responsibilities for, *inter alia*, childcare, domestic work and water collection — limit their time and ability to access income-generating opportunities, skills development and participation in decision-making processes[34]³⁸, [35]³⁹. Gender-based violence (GBV) compromises the security and adaptive capacity of women across Tanzania, with 44% of women having experienced GBV[36]⁴⁰. As climate impacts intensify, these pre-existing inequalities will worsen, necessitating women's integration into adaptation interventions to strengthen community resilience. As climate impacts intensify, these pre-existing inequalities will worsen, necessitating women's integration into adaptation interventions to strengthen community resilience[37]⁴¹.

Erosion of traditional ecological knowledge systems

26.Climate adaptation in the GSE is increasingly constrained by the loss of indigenous knowledge[38]⁴² that previously enabled communities to anticipate and respond to seasonal climate variations and extreme weather events. This erosion is a result of changing household structures, rural-urban migration of youth and formal

education that prioritises modern over traditional knowledge and practices. In parallel, pastoralist communities are experiencing reduced access to traditional grazing areas because of agricultural expansion, urbanisation, increased livestock numbers and conservation area boundaries^{[39]⁴³}. During consultations, some pastoralists reported feeling considerably vulnerable to the next drought, reporting reduced mobility and grazing access compared to the 2021 drought^{[40]⁴⁴}. As traditional adaptive strategies are undermined, communities have fewer mechanisms to interpret and act upon environmental signals.

Stakeholders and Partnerships

27. The proposed approach has been selected as it addresses multiple vulnerabilities while engaging with and learning from numerous stakeholders. These include national, sub-national and community level stakeholders — including civil society, the private sector and development partners. National and sub-national governments will ensure policy coherence and effective implementation, aligned with *national strategies, policies, plans and targets*^{[41]⁴⁵}. Local communities will lead on-the-ground action through participatory planning and restoration, supported by gender and youth groups to promote inclusion and equitable benefits. NGOs, CSOs and private sector actors will strengthen capacity, enable access to finance and support climate-resilient livelihoods. Development partners will contribute co-financing and technical expertise, ensuring alignment with GEF-8 priorities, UNEP’s Programme of Work and Tanzania’s NDCs, particularly through the scaling of VLUPs and sustainable land management.

28. These diverse stakeholder contributions and benefits create a foundation for enduring environmental and adaptation impacts. By ensuring that each stakeholder group receives tangible co-benefits — from improved livelihoods for communities to policy coherence for government and market opportunities for private sector — the project establishes lasting incentives for continued EbA implementation beyond the project period. See Table 4 in Appendix 5a & d for a detailed summary of these stakeholders.

Current adaptation landscape

29. Several initiatives in Tanzania have sought to reduce climate change vulnerability and address root causes by addressing land degradation, restoring ecosystems and increasing livelihood resilience. In the GSE, these initiatives have contributed to landscape-level planning, piloted EbA practices and supported national policy development. However, implementation gaps persist, particularly in institutionalising and sustaining interventions at the village level. Despite progress, the systemic barriers outlined above — such as inadequate land use planning, limited technical capacity, restricted access to finance and insufficient knowledge sharing — continue to constrain climate adaptation in the GSE. Across these past and ongoing initiatives, several limitations are evident. Many projects remained confined to pilot sites or demonstration phases, with minimal replication across vulnerable landscapes such as the GSE. Mechanisms for sustaining interventions after project closure were frequently absent, particularly where financing, technical support and institutional ownership were not secured. Moreover, marginalised groups — particularly pastoralists, women and Indigenous communities — were not consistently engaged in decision-making processes nor adequately targeted by adaptation finance.

30. The LDCF EBARR project (2017–2025) successfully promoted EbA approaches in 17 village land use plans across Tanzania and is considered by the Government of Tanzania a flagship project in EbA mainstreaming in rural areas. While the project contributed to improved target communities’ resilience and institutional capacity for EbA, its geographic scope was limited with insufficient mechanisms to sustain and scale interventions. In areas such as the GSE — where community capacity and infrastructure vary widely — this has resulted in limited uptake and replication of pilot activities.

31. The ‘Integrated Adaptation Programme in the Miombo Woodlands and Drylands of Zanzibar’ (2022–2027) has piloted adaptation technologies and natural resource management interventions, but the geographic focus excludes northern rangelands. Consequently, the lessons and technologies developed under this programme have had limited relevance or application in the GSE — an area that experiences distinct pressures from pastoralism, human-wildlife conflict and rangeland degradation.

32. The ‘Landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation Project’ (2021–2026) has supported institutional frameworks for ecosystem governance. However, implementation of VLUPs has remained inconsistent. In many districts, VLUPs were developed without sufficient follow-up support for enforcement, resource allocation or integration with broader climate adaptation planning.

33. The ‘Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin’ Project, recently submitted for approval, addresses catchment and ecosystem restoration needs through integrated water resources management and climate-resilient agroforestry. While having a very different geographical scope and ecological context to this proposal, thematic coordination and knowledge sharing will be facilitated by the Vice President Office as the executing entity of both projects. Other relevant investments, including the ‘Simiyu Climate Resilience Project’ and the ‘Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme’ (TACATDP), have supported infrastructure and agricultural adaptation, but have not prioritised ecosystem restoration or integrated EbA. Interventions under these initiatives have focused on broader climate resilience and market development, with limited emphasis on biodiversity conservation, rangeland rehabilitation or gender-responsive land use planning.

34. The proposed project builds on the experience of these initiatives by addressing the persistent institutional, financial and social barriers that have limited long-term adaptation outcomes in the GSE. It advances a transition from fragmented, time-limited interventions towards sustained, community-led adaptation planning at scale by integrating EbA into VLUPs, embedding adaptation measures within district planning and financing systems, strengthening knowledge sharing and policy alignment and leveraging co-financing to support replication across the Serengeti ecosystem, while ensuring the equitable participation of marginalised groups. The proposed project incorporates lessons learned by adopting a systemic capacity development approach that embeds adaptation tools within government and district planning systems, strengthens institutionalised knowledge transfer through training-of-trainers and establishes multi-sector coordination platforms supported by sustained technical backstopping.

Project concept and main principles

Problem statement

35. Climate change impacts, resulting from changes in precipitation and extreme temperatures, are exacerbating degradation of important ecosystems in the GSE — particularly in the Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu regions — leading to a decrease in resilience against future climate impacts. Vulnerable communities, particularly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, living in this region are experiencing economic insecurity and increased losses in livestock and agricultural productivity as a result of: i) climate change-induced hazards, including floods and droughts; ii) degraded water and grazing resources; iii) increased conflict with wildlife, including livestock predation, as competition for resources intensifies; and iv) increased conflict between pastoralists and crop farmers as a result of land use tensions. These pressures often reinforce one another, creating negative cycles in which declining productivity and resource scarcity cause households to adopt short-term, maladaptive coping strategies — such as overgrazing near settlements, unsustainable natural resource extraction or encroaching into wildlife protection areas — which in turn accelerate ecosystem degradation, increase conflict and further undermine climate resilience. Without innovative, gender-responsive climate-resilient land use planning integrating ecosystem-based adaptation approaches tailored to the local context, communities and ecosystems will continue to experience damaging impacts caused by climate change. The problem tree in Appendix 14 provides a visual representation of the climate change impact pathways and highlights the challenges communities in the GSE are currently facing.

Simple Future Narratives

36. To assess the resilience of communities and ecosystems in the GSE, four plausible future scenarios are presented (Figure 4). These reflect two emissions trajectories — a medium pathway (SSP2–4.5) and a high-emissions pathway (SSP5–8.5) — combined with contrasting levels of adaptation capacity: limited and strong. The scenarios indicate how future outcomes may vary depending on climate trends, governance arrangements and institutional responses. Each scenario provides a basis for evaluating the resilience of the preferred solution by considering different extents of climate risk and adaptation effectiveness across rural landscapes in northern Tanzania.

37. The four scenarios are influenced by interrelated drivers^{[42]⁴⁶} that affect vulnerability and adaptation potential across the GSE. These include projected changes in temperature and rainfall, rapid population growth, dependence on climate-sensitive livelihoods, decentralised but uneven governance and social and ecological pressures that affect the uptake and sustainability of adaptation measures.

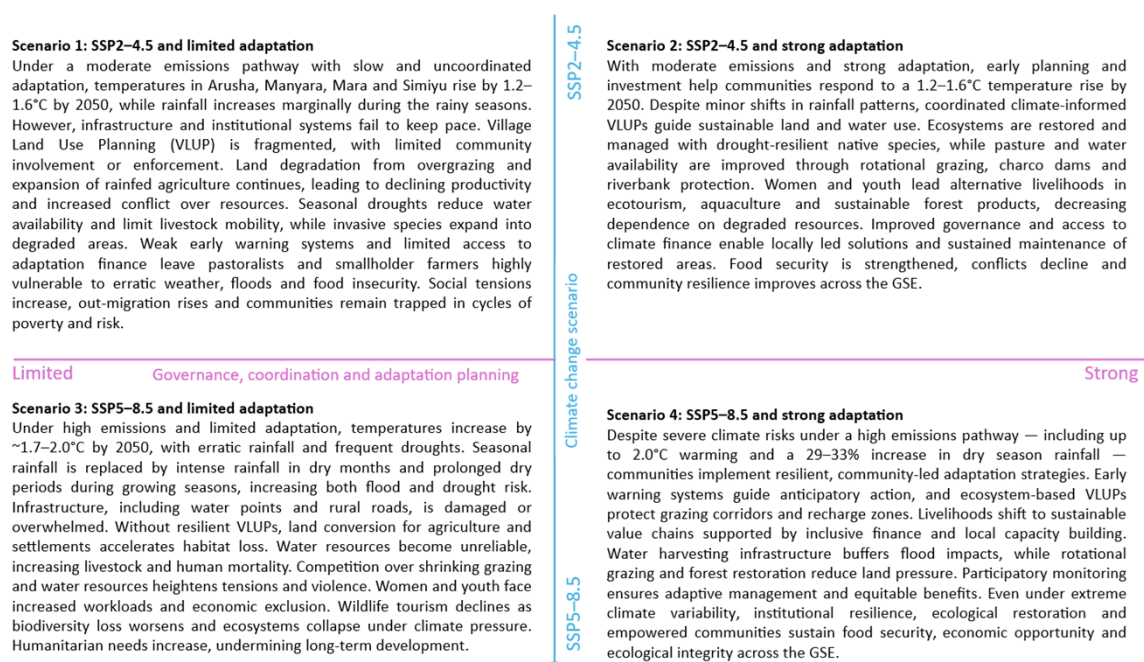


Figure 4. Simple future narratives based on uncertainty around climate change magnitude and relative efficiency and coordination of national adaptation governance.

38. Based on the four future scenarios, there are several challenges that require consideration to ensure that adaptation interventions remain resilient, and the project objective is sustained across varying climate and development trajectories.

- **Climate change impacts:** All scenarios indicate an increase in temperature and more variable rainfall patterns, with higher flood and drought risk depending on the emissions pathway. These changes are expected to negatively affect agricultural productivity, water availability and the stability of ecosystems, with negative effects on food security and household incomes across the GSE.
- **Economic impacts:** Climate variability is projected to reduce the reliability of rainfed farming and livestock production. Infrastructure such as rural roads, boreholes and storage facilities are likely to be negatively affected by both flood and drought events. Development planning should integrate adaptation measures that prioritise changing climate conditions and support for climate-resilient livelihoods.

- **Ecosystem-based adaptation:** All scenarios indicate the need for locally relevant adaptation strategies based on ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management. Restoration of rangelands, forests and watersheds remains a requirement under both moderate and high-emissions scenarios, given current levels of degradation and the ecosystem services needed to buffer climate risks.
- **Integrated landscape approach:** Effective adaptation will require planning across ecological zones that include croplands, rangelands and conservation areas. Spatial planning instruments such as VLUPs should incorporate landscape-level considerations to manage competing demands and promote resilience across land use types.
- **Capacity development and stakeholder engagement:** Each scenario indicates the need for increased technical and institutional capacity at national, district and village levels. Communities, local governments and stakeholders require sustained support to understand and respond to climate risks. Participation in planning, implementation and monitoring processes will be necessary to align adaptation strategies with local development priorities and ensure accountability.

Preferred solution

39. Based on the scenarios described above, the project aims to catalyse a transformative shift in the climate resilience of rural pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities across the GSE. This will be achieved by establishing a gender-responsive, scalable, sustainable model for EbA and community-led land management. Long-term sustainability will be supported through the mobilisation of climate adaptation finance at the local level, ensuring continuity of interventions beyond the project's lifespan. Project activities will reinforce climate-resilient livelihoods and restore degraded landscapes, enabling communities to manage natural resources more effectively and adapt to the increasing risks of droughts and floods. By strengthening the resilience of crop and livestock farmers, the project will help secure food security and ecosystem services despite the increasing climate variability. The preferred solution, underpinned by climate-resilient land use planning, emphasises community ownership and leadership in designing and implementing locally led adaptation measures. This will ensure that interventions are gender-responsive, context-specific, aligned with Tanzania's land use regulations and planning instruments, and are widely accepted and sustained over time.

40. The project objective is to enhance climate resilience across the GSE by embedding EbA into land use governance and resource management, supported by long-term adaptation finance and strengthened community capacities. This will be achieved through: i) institutional and local capacity-building for scalable, climate-resilient village land use planning (VLUP); ii) on-the-ground EbA interventions and livelihood diversification; iii) establishment of a sustainable, inclusive funding mechanism to enable the development and implementation of VLUPs; and iv) increased awareness and knowledge exchange on the benefits and practices of EbA.

41. By addressing the drivers of vulnerability outlined in the future scenarios, the preferred solution ensures that outcomes are sustainable under a range of climate and development trajectories. Institutionalisation of EbA, restoration of ecological buffers and community ownership will enable adaptive responses to both slow-onset changes and intensifying climate shocks, ensuring continuity and relevance of project benefits beyond its lifespan. Gender-responsive interventions will enable women to participate meaningfully in land use governance, access climate-resilient livelihood opportunities and contribute to long-term ecosystem stewardship.

Barriers

42. Despite the identification of adaptation priorities in plans and strategies and the several investments in enhancing climate resilience and restoring critical ecosystems across the country, there remain several barriers to the objective and elements of the preferred solution, which will provide transformational and long-lasting adaptation to climate change in the GSE. These include: i) inefficient land use planning; ii) constrained technical capacity for adaptation; iii) limited access to local-level finance; iv) lack of incentives for sustainable land management; and v) lack of effective knowledge sharing between communities, government

agencies and technical experts. These barriers and proposed removal strategies (Table 3) for each are detailed further below.

Barrier 1: Inadequate land use planning amidst climate change

43. For management purposes, public land in Tanzania is classified into three main categories: i) Village Land, which constitutes ~57% of the total land area; ii) Reserved Land, which accounts for ~33%; and iii) General Land, comprising ~10% of the total land area. This classification is established under the Land Act, Cap. 113 and the Village Land Act, Cap. 114, which provide the legal framework for the administration, management and allocation of land in the country[1]. General Lands often leave important natural resources such as forests, farmlands and rangelands unprotected, resulting in open access with no clear ownership or formal land tenure. This creates conflicts among different land users, particularly between crop farmers and livestock herders, and increases vulnerability to climate-related impacts. As such, effective land use planning is necessary for managing the diverse demands on Tanzania's land resources, which are often subject to conversion pressures for agriculture, grazing and settlement. Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) provide a framework for regulating land use and defining ownership to support sustainable resource management. However, there are considerable barriers to effectively implementing VLUPs — financial constraints, limited technical expertise and cumbersome bureaucratic processes hinder the preparation, adoption and enforcement of VLUPs. Conflicting mandates between national and local institutions further complicate planning and governance. Moreover, seasonal mobility of pastoralists exacerbates these challenges, as transient livestock keepers are often excluded from planning meetings, because the timing of meetings does not always coincide with their presence in an area. This means that pastoralists' land needs are often not adequately considered. Even where land use plans exist, allocated grazing areas may be unsuitable, which causes conflict and undermines sustainable land use. Moreover, weak enforcement of existing plans has also led to unsustainable practices such as slash-and-burn agriculture, which degrade ecosystems and reduce resilience to floods and droughts. Addressing these challenges requires building local capacities for land use planning, improving institutional coordination and ensuring inclusive participation of both sedentary and mobile communities.

Barrier 2: Limited technical capacity for adaptation at the local level

44. In Tanzania, efforts have been made to build institutional capacity for understanding climate vulnerability and mainstreaming climate change adaptation. However, this capacity building has mainly focused on national-level institutions rather than on the operational capacity needs of local government[2] and communities in the GSE. Moreover, local authorities in Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu often lack technical skills, resources and guidance to implement climate-responsive land use planning, enforce regulations or support community adaptation actions. Weak coordination between different sectors, including lands, agriculture, environment and wildlife, further reduces the effectiveness of local climate adaptation planning and limits the ability of local institutions to respond to climate change, adapt land management practices and provide technical support to communities. Limited technical capacity also limits the integration of EbA approaches into local planning and reduces the effectiveness of extension services, community engagement and knowledge-sharing initiatives. It is, therefore, necessary to enhance the capacity of the national government to provide support to local authorities to effectively implement climate adaptation measures.

Barrier 3: Access to local-level finance for adopting climate-resilient livelihoods and EbA practices

45. In the target regions, crop and livestock farmers often struggle to access financing for EbA and climate-resilient practices. This is due to a combination of insufficient collateral, high perceived agricultural risks under changing climate conditions and low availability of climate-focused financial instruments. These risks are increased by: i) shifts in precipitation patterns; ii) more frequent droughts and floods; and iii) the spread of pests and diseases that reduce agricultural productivity and increase financial risk[3]. Moreover, women in Tanzania face additional constraints from lower land ownership, underrepresentation in the labour market and limited access to financial resources[4], which restricts their ability to access assets, inputs and adopt climate-resilient practices. These financial barriers contribute to reliance on unsustainable practices, perpetuating

ecosystem degradation and economic insecurity. Establishing mechanisms for inclusive, locally accessible financing — including village savings and loan associations, co-financing arrangements and targeted support for women and vulnerable groups — is necessary to enable adoption of EbA and sustainable livelihoods.

Barrier 4: Lack of incentives for sustainable land management in crop and livestock farming communities

46. Secure land tenure is a key driver of investment in sustainable land management. However, in many communities across the GSE, land tenure insecurity and lack of enforceable rights discourage long-term investments in sustainable practices — such as soil conservation, reforestation, agroforestry or rangeland management. District Land Officers, Village Councils and traditional authorities often play governance overlapping roles without well-defined coordination, leading to delays in dispute resolution and uncertainty around land rights and responsibilities. As a result, land management often focuses on short-term survival strategies^[5], rather than building long-term resilience against climate change. Moreover, although the Village Land Act provides mechanisms for formalising customary land rights, uptake has been slow and most households operate under informal arrangements^[6]. This lack of clarity and incentive alignment contributes directly to land degradation, reinforcing the broader barriers to achieving climate-resilient land-use planning. Establishing financial, technical and social incentives — for example, milestone-based support for sustainable land use, recognition of community contributions or linking customary rights to development opportunities — can encourage communities to engage in climate-resilient practices. Integrating these incentives into VLUPs and local governance structures will strengthen both the uptake and sustainability of climate adaptation interventions.

Barrier 5: knowledge sharing and application of best practices

47. While there have been investments and efforts towards building capacity for CCA in Tanzania, there is a gap in effective knowledge sharing. Information from previous initiatives and projects is not readily available to stakeholders, with local institutions^[7] often operating in sectoral silos, each using separate data systems and reporting channels. Additionally, insufficient high-quality and up-to-date climate data in the GSE region widens the information access gap, impeding evidence-based climate change adaptation activities. Moreover, weak coordination between institutions and limited participation of underrepresented groups — such as women, youth and pastoralists — reduces the reach and impact of climate adaptation knowledge. This gap in knowledge sharing and application hinders the scaling-up of successful interventions, limits replication of best practices and constrains the effectiveness of local adaptation initiatives.

Barrier	Removal strategy	Project target ¹
Barrier 1: Inadequate land use planning amidst climate change	To address this barrier, the project will develop and implement Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) that integrate climate change adaptation and EbA, supported by improved institutional capacities at all levels, with specific focus on crop farmers, pastoralists and agro-pastoralists (Output 1.3).	24 climate-resilient VLUPs developed, updated or gazetted, depending on VLUP status
Barrier 2: Limited technical capacity for adaptation at the local level	The project will provide specialised training for local communities and stakeholders on climate-resilient land use planning and EbA integration into VLUPs (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2). Additionally, the project will build capacity for incorporating EbA strategies into crop and livestock farming using peer-to-peer learning in farmer field schools and model farmer mentoring programmes, targeting men, women and youth equally (Output 2.1).	280 government officials trained in EbA-integrated VLUP methodologies across all levels (5 per institution), among which 50% are women 1,224 community members trained in EbA and sustainable land management (~51 people per ward/village), among which 50% are women 960 people trained in climate-smart agriculture and EbA practices with demonstrated skill improvement, among which 50% are women
Barrier 3: Access to local-level finance for adopting climate-resilient livelihoods and EbA practices	To address this barrier, the project will establish a sustainable dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism to support the development and implementation of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2). This mechanism will provide targeted financial support to vulnerable farmers and community groups, ensuring equitable access, particularly for women and marginalised groups. In addition, the project will introduce alternative climate-resilient income-generating activities to diversify farmers' income sources and increase economic resilience, accompanied by capacity building for business development and management (Output 2.4).	1 climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism established and operational, demonstrating sustainable funding flows 12-15 grants successfully disbursed across all eligible villages 960 people (~40 people per ward/village) successfully engaged in sustainable livelihood activities, among which half are women
Barrier 4: Lack of incentives for sustainable land management in crop and livestock farming communities	The project will promote inclusive, participatory development and implementation of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs (Outcome 1), ensuring that communities are engaged from the outset and see value in the process. Under Outcome 3, the sustainable funding mechanism will introduce incentive-based funding, including milestone-linked disbursements for VLUP implementation and co-financing to support locally prioritised activities. In parallel, partnerships with community-based financing systems — such as Community Conservation Banks (COCOBAs) and Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) — will be leveraged to provide accessible, sustainable financial support within village governance structures. Under Outcome 3, this will include milestone-based financial rewards for reaching specific VLUP targets, co-financing to support activity implementation and partnerships necessary for land use planning efforts. Moreover, the project will implement community-based financing systems, such as Community Conservation Banks (COCOBAs) and Village Community Banks (VICOBAs) within village governance structures to provide sustainable financial support.	- Participants in the VLUP process have demonstrated capacity in EbA planning and implementation² - US\$360,000 mobilised including co-financing and additional donor support

¹ Please see Annex C: Project Results Framework, which details targets for each project output.

² Please see Annex C for scorecard indicators at the project outcome level.

Cost-effectiveness

48. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is requesting US\$10,695,154 in grant finance from the GEF to increase the climate resilience of rural communities in the Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu regions. Building on previous collaboration with the Vice President's Office — including the 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania' (EBARR), the 'Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin' Project and Kigoma resilience programmes — UNEP is well-positioned to leverage established approaches to rangeland restoration, land and natural resource management, reforestation and riverbank rehabilitation through the

proposed project. Approximately 76% of the requested funding is allocated to Component 2, which comprises direct implementation of EbA interventions. This includes ecosystem restoration, sustainable land and water management and support for diversified rural livelihoods. The allocation of most of the requested funding under Component 2 prioritises the use of existing village and district structures. To increase efficiency and reduce reliance on external contractors, implementation will be led by local stakeholders and supported through training-of-trainers models, government extension officers and community resource leaders. The project's focus on EbA interventions — such as the use of drought-resilient vegetation for erosion control, charco dams for water storage and assisted natural regeneration — further contributes to cost-efficiency by replacing capital-intensive grey infrastructure with locally appropriate alternatives. UNEP's technical expertise in EbA, safeguards implementation and its alignment with national adaptation priorities in Tanzania positions it as a suitable GEF agency for efficient delivery of this project.

[1] United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development. 2023. National Land Policy of 1995 (2023 Edition). Available at: [link](#).

[2] In terms of providing requisite technical and operational support for local institutions.

[3] These factors not only threaten productivity by reducing crop yields and compromising livestock health but also deter financial institutions from extending credit to farmers, particularly those from low-income groups.

[4] OECD. 2022. SIGI Country Report for Tanzania, Social Institutions and Gender Index. Available at: [link](#).

[5] Which involves overgrazing, clearing land for cultivation or other unsustainable practices, leading to ecosystem degradation, reduced agricultural productivity and increased vulnerability to climate hazards.

[6] Rural 21. 2016. Tanzania's Village Land Act 15 years on. Available at: [link](#).

[7] Such as agricultural, livestock, forestry and environmental officers.

[1] United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development. 2023. National Land Policy of 1995 (2023 Edition). Available at: [link](#).

[2] In terms of providing requisite technical and operational support for local institutions.

[3] These factors not only threaten productivity by reducing crop yields and compromising livestock health but also deter financial institutions from extending credit to farmers, particularly those from low-income groups.

[4] OECD. 2022. SIGI Country Report for Tanzania, Social Institutions and Gender Index. Available at: [link](#).

[5] Which involves overgrazing, clearing land for cultivation or other unsustainable practices, leading to ecosystem degradation, reduced agricultural productivity and increased vulnerability to climate hazards.

[6] Rural 21. 2016. Tanzania's Village Land Act 15 years on. Available at: [link](#).

[7] Such as agricultural, livestock, forestry and environmental officers.

[1] Luhunga PM. 2025. Projected changes in climate extremes over Tanzania. Scientific Reports 15(292). Available at: [link](#).

[2] See Appendix 5a for a detailed Gender Analysis.

[3] FAO. 2010. Tanzania – Climate change, an additional burden to rural women. Available at: [link](#).

[4] Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives. 2014. Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan 2014–2019. Available at: [link](#).

[5] World Bank Group. 2024. Tanzania Economic Update Issue 21. Available at:

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099081524060016951/pdf/P17961019db2eb013193781c2280fd79237.pdf>.

[6] Elisa M, Gara JI & Wolanski E. 2010. A review of the water crisis in Tanzania's protected areas, with emphasis on the Katuma River—Lake Rukwa ecosystem. *Ecohydrology & Hydrobiology* 10(2–4).

[7] Wynants M et al. 2021. Soil erosion and sediment transport in Tanzania: Part II – sedimentological evidence of phased land degradation. *Earth Surface Processes and Land Forms* 46(15).

[8] GIZ. 2021. Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).

[9] Rutta EW. 2023. Human-wildlife conflicts in Tanzania are poorly managed – climate change is making things worse. Available at: [link](#).

[10] Schmied C, Hofer H & East M. 2016. The Effect of Reduced Water Availability in the Great Ruaha River on the Vulnerable Common Hippopotamus in the Ruaha National Park, Tanzania. PLoS One 11(6).

[11] Rutta EW. 2023. Human-wildlife conflicts in Tanzania are poorly managed – climate change is making things worse. Available at: <https://www.queensu.ca/gazette/stories/human-wildlife-conflicts-tanzania-are-poorly-managed-climate-change-making-things-worse>.

[12] GIZ. 2021. Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania.

[13] GIZ. 2021. Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania.

[14] Gravel roads are highly vulnerable to erosion, particularly from water and wind, due to their loose, unsealed surface and the lack of a strong, cohesive structure. This leads to potholes, rills and gullies, especially in areas with heavy rainfall or high traffic volumes.

[15] GIZ. 2021. Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania.

[16] GIZ. 2021. Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania.

[17] The GSE sustains a human population of ~2.5 million people, growing at 2.9–3.5% annually.

[18] Masao CA, Makoba R, Sosovele H. 2015. Will Ngorongoro Conservation Area remain a world heritage site amidst increasing human footprint? International Journal of Biodiversity and Conservation, 7: 394–407.

[19] Kegamba JJ, Sangha KK, Wurm PAS, Meitamei JL, Tiotem LG & Garnett ST. 2024. The human and financial costs of conservation for local communities living around the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem, Tanzania. Global Ecology and Conservation, 52: e02974.

[20] Salerno J, Mulder MB, Kefauver SC. 2014. Human migration, protected areas, and conservation outreach in Tanzania. Conservation Biology, 28: 841–850.

[21] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[22] Veldhuis MP, Ritchie ME, Ogutu JO, et al. 2019. Cross-boundary human impacts compromise the Serengeti-Mara ecosystem. Science, 363: 1424–1428.

[23] Riggio J, Kija H, Masenga E, Mbwilo F, Van de Perre F, Caro T. 2022. Connectivity metrics for conservation with application to the greater Serengeti ecosystem. Land, 11: 99.

[24] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[25] Galvin KA, Thornton PK, Boone RB & Sunderland J. 2004. Climate variability and impacts on east African livestock herders: the Maasai of Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Tanzania. African Journal of Range & Forage Science, 21: 183–189.

[26] Kombo C & Muchapondwa E. 2015. Adaptation to Climate Change by Smallholder Farmers in Tanzania. Environment for Development.

[27] World Bank. N.d. Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation. Available at: [link](#).

[28] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[29] World Bank. 2023. Tanzania Economic Update: Universal Access to Water and Sanitation Could Transform Social and Economic Development. Available at: [link](#).

[30] Smith NM. 2015. Gender and livelihood diversification: Maasai women's market activities in Northern Tanzania. The Journal of Development Studies, 51: 305–318.

[31] USAID. 2021. Tanzania Water Resources Profile Overview. Available at: [link](#).

[32] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[33] Goldman MJ, Davis A, Little J. 2016. Controlling land they call their own: access and women's empowerment in Northern Tanzania. The Journal of Peasant Studies, 43: 777–797.

[34] McCabe JT, Leslie PW & DeLuca L. 2010. Adopting Cultivation to Remain Pastoralists: The Diversification of Maasai Livelihoods in Northern Tanzania. Human Ecology, 38: 321–334.

[35] Homewood K, Kristjanson P & Trench PC. (Eds.). 2009. Staying Maasai? Livelihoods, Conservation and Development in East African Rangelands. African Journal of Range & Forage Science, 195–196.

[36] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. 2018. Women and Men Facts and Figures.

[37] See Appendix 5a for additional information and a detailed Gender Analysis.

[38] Selemani IS. 2020. Indigenous knowledge and rangelands' biodiversity conservation in Tanzania: success and failure. Biodiversity and Conservation, 29: 3863–3876.

[39] Ripkey C, Little PD, Dominguez-Salas P, Kinabo J, Mwanri A & Girard AW. 2021. Increased climate variability and sedentarization in Tanzania: Health and nutrition implications on pastoral communities of Mvomero and Handeni districts, Tanzania. Global Food Security, 29, p.100516.

[40] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[41] See Section C for further detail.

[42] These drivers are detailed in the ‘Root causes of vulnerability’ section.

[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania mean climate projections. Available at: [link](#).

[2] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania mean climate projections.

[1] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania current climate — trends and significant change against natural variability.

[2] Division of Environment, VPO, URT. 2021. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026). Available at: [link](#).

[3] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania current climate — trends and significant change against natural variability.

[4] Tanzania Meteorological Authority. 2023. Statement on the status of Tanzania climate in 2022. ISSN 1821-9411. Dodoma, Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).

[5] Tanzania Meteorological Authority. 2023. Statement on the status of Tanzania climate in 2022. ISSN 1821-9411. Dodoma, Tanzania.

[6] Division of Environment, VPO, URT. 2022. National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022–2032). Available at: [link](#).

[1] Kisingo AW. 2013. The Greater Serengeti Ecosystem in Tanzania: An Assessment of the Governance System. Landscape-Level Ecosystem-Based Management Working Paper no. 3.

[2] May R, Jackson C, Bevaner k & Roskaft E. 2019. Servicescape of the Greater Serengeti-Mara Ecosystem: Visualizing the linkages between land use, biodiversity and the delivery of wildlife-related ecosystem services. *Ecosystem Services*, 40: 101025.

[3] Komba C & Muchapondwa E. 2015. Adaptation to Climate Change by Smallholder Farmers in Tanzania. *Environment for Development*.

[4] McCabe JT, Leslie PW & DeLuca L. 2010. Adopting Cultivation to Remain Pastoralists: The Diversification of Maasai Livelihoods in Northern Tanzania. *Human Ecology*, 38: 321–334.

[5] Walelign SZ, Nielsen MR & Jacobsen JB. 2019. Roads and livelihood activity choices in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem, Tanzania. *PLoS One*, 14: e0213089.

[6] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. 2018. Women and Men Facts and Figures. Available at: [link](#).

[7] See Appendix 5a for a detailed Gender Analysis.

[8] Kongela SM. 2020. Gender Equality in Ownership of Agricultural Land in Rural Tanzania Does Matrilineal Tenure System Matter? *African Journal of Land Policy and Geospatial Science*. 2657–2664.

[9] Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics. 2022. The 2022 Population and Housing Census: Tanzania Basic Demographic and Socio-Economic. Available at: [link](#).

[10] UN Women. 2024. Harnessing Social Protection for Gender Equality, Resilience and Transformation. Available at: [link](#).

[11] Rentsch D & Packer C. 2014. The effect of bushmeat consumption on migratory wildlife in the Serengeti ecosystem, Tanzania. *Oryx*, 49.

[12] Taro A. 2024. Tanzania revives plan to tarmac highway through Serengeti. Available at: https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/tanzania-revives-plan-to-tarmac-highway-through-serengeti-4558236#google_vignette

[13] Bukombe JK, Mwera CN, Mwita M, Kija H & Fyumagwa R. 2013. Prediction of Suitable Habitat for Potential Invasive Plant Species *Parthenium hysterophorus* in Tanzania: A Short Communication. *International Journal of Ecosystem*, 3: 82–89.

[14] Homewood K, Kristjanson P & Trench PC. (Eds.). 2009. Staying Maasai? Livelihoods, Conservation and Development in East African Rangelands. *African Journal of Range & Forage Science*, 195–196.

[15] United Republic of Tanzania: The Village Land Act of 1999.

[16] Mitchell J, Keane J & Laidlaw J. 2009. Making success work for the poor: Package tourism in Northern Tanzania. Overseas Development Institute. Available at: <http://media.odi.org/documents/4203.pdf>

[17] Mwananchi Communications Limited. 2024. Serengeti National Park gateway now faces threat from mass tourism.

[18] Kegamba JJ, Sangha KK, Wurm PAS, Kideghesho JR & Garnett ST. 2024. The influence of conservation policies and legislations on communities in Tanzania. *Biodiversity and Conservation*, 33: 3147–3170.

[19] World Bank Group. 2021. Tanzania current climate — trends and significant change against natural variability. Available at: [link](#).

[1] Pennisi E. 2024. Serengeti’s ‘breathtaking’ mammal migration shaped by grazers’ diets. *Science*, 383: 6684.

[2] Including Serengeti National Park — the largest protected area, Ngorongoro Conservation Area, Lake Natron Basin Ramsar Wetland Site, Kilimanjaro National Park, Ikona and Enduimet Wildlife Management Areas, Grumeti and Ikorongo Game Reserves, Namanga Hill Forest Reserve and several Game Controlled Areas.

[3] IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. 2025. The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC. Available at: www.protectedplanet.net.

[4] European Space Agency (ESA). 2020. WorldCover 10 m global land cover dataset. Available at: <https://esa-worldcover.org/en>

[5] Estes AB, Kuemmerle T, Kushnir H, Radeloff VC & Shugart HH. 2012. Land-cover change and human population trends in the greater Serengeti ecosystem from 1984–2003. *Biological Conservation*, 147: 255–263.

[6] Serengeti National Park. 2025. Meet your hosts: the Maasai people. Available at: [link](#).

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF’s policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

49 The project design follows an integrated approach to upscale Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and improve the climate resilience of the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) and its communities.

50 Initially, the design focuses on gender-responsive institutional strengthening to ensure the effective development and scaling of climate-resilient Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) that integrate EbA. This includes training and capacitating national and local stakeholders, both men and women (Outputs 1.1 and 1.2), and facilitating the legal completion and gazettment of these VLUPs (Output 1.3). These efforts facilitate the participatory creation and implementation of climate-resilient VLUPs that integrate EbA across 24 villages bordering the Serengeti National Park and the Ngorongoro Conservation Area within the GSE. These outputs address Barrier 1 of inefficient land use planning and Barrier 2 of limited technical capacity for adaptation at the local level^{[1]⁴⁷}.

51 Subsequently, the project embeds the gender-responsive EbA strategies outlined in the VLUPs into local ecosystems and livelihoods using the: i) provision of technical support to local authorities and communities (Output 2.1); ii) restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems (Output 2.2); iii) improvement of water supply and livestock management infrastructure to support the resilience of existing farming and pastoralist livelihoods (Output 2.3); and iv) introduction of alternative income-generating activities^{[2]⁴⁸} — together with business incubation training^{[3]⁴⁹} — to lessen the reliance on vulnerable ecosystems and pressures on the environment (Output 2.4). Output 2.1 addresses Barrier 2 of limited technical capacity for adaptation at the local level and Output 2.4 addresses Barrier 3 of limited access to local-level financing.

52 A sustainable dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism (Output 3.1) will support the development and implementation of climate-resilient VLUPs and associated EbA interventions beyond the projects target villages, while also providing opportunities to strengthen climate-resilient, community-led enterprises. This mechanism, designed to be inclusive and gender-responsive, will ensure that funding is accessible to women, youth and other marginalised groups. Under Output 3.2, milestone-based and eligibility-linked disbursements will incentivise community participation and foster ownership of VLUP implementation and EbA actions. By addressing Barrier 3 (limited access to local-level finance) and Barrier 4 (lack of incentives for sustainable land management), Outcome 3 will create the financial and institutional foundations necessary for post-project sustainability and the future scaling of EbA-focused land use planning across Tanzania^{[4]⁵⁰}.

53 Alongside these components, the project will consolidate and disseminate best practices and lessons learned through the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) developed in the LDCF EBARR project (Output 4.1) and conduct community awareness campaigns to facilitate widespread gender-responsive EbA knowledge transfer (Output 4.2). Moreover, the project will operationalise a community-focused monitoring framework to ensure continuous learning and adaptation across all activities (Output 4.3). Lastly, the project's replicability, sustainability and contribution to national climate adaptation planning will be strengthened by generating the analytical and strategic foundations for scaling up EbA interventions (Output 4.4). Barrier 5 —limited effective knowledge sharing — will be addressed by this component^{[5]⁵¹}.

54 The total number of project beneficiaries has been revised from the PIF number of 449,987 to 383,045 individuals (188,402 men and 194,643 women) based on updated census data for wards and villages within the project's target sites^{[6]⁵²}. This number represents the total population across the 24 target wards. The

number of individuals expected to receive immediate benefits from project activities within the 5-year project implementation period is 40,974 individuals (20,077 men and 20,897 women) through, for example, direct access to funding, information and training.

55 During the PIF development, three regions within the GSE were initially selected for project implementation — Arusha, Mara and Simiyu. The scope was subsequently expanded during the PPG phase to include a fourth region — Manyara, to improve the project’s coverage of areas surrounding the GSE. Across these four regions, 8 districts have been identified as target districts and 24 wards as target sites. The 24 target sites for this project were identified through a multi-criteria analysis (MCA) — integrating secondary data through desktop review as well as information from stakeholder consultations^{[7]⁵³}. The MCA assessed the feasibility and viability of potential locations based on: i) current and projected climate change impacts; ii) community vulnerability; iii) number and profile of beneficiaries; iv) alignment with past and ongoing initiatives in the GSE region; v) environmental factors such as land degradation, soil erosion and water availability; vi) ecological connectivity to the broader GSE to enable landscape-level adaptation and community co-benefits; and vii) local livelihood dynamics^{[8]⁵⁴}.

56 The following section discusses the proposed project’s Theory of Change (Figure 5) and each component in more detail^{[9]⁵⁵}. The Theory of Change relies on several assumptions and drivers or enablers for successful outcome achievement. The assumptions are: i) that national and local stakeholders will continue to participate in capacity-building activities and apply strengthened VLUP and EbA tools (A1); ii) community leadership structures will support and sustain gender-responsive EbA and compliance with VLUP measures (A2); iii) government and the entity managing the VLUP funding mechanism will maintain the fiduciary capacity and commitment required for transparent operation of the funding mechanism (A3); and iv) the AKMS will remain functional and regularly updated to support continuous learning and replication (A4). Success is further dependent on several external enablers, including: i) integration of NLUPC guidelines and tools into land-use planning processes (D1); ii) national commitments to environmental integrity and climate resilience under Tanzania Development Vision 2050 (D2); iii) adaptation priorities outlined in the Tanzania Agriculture Master Plan (2050) (D3); iv) the National Climate Change Response Strategy, which promotes climate finance for local planning and donor interest in financing models that support the scale-up of climate-resilient VLUP and EbA approaches (D4); and v) the AKMS, which is already embedded in government systems and supports knowledge exchange (D5). Together, these assumptions and drivers create the enabling environment required to translate project outputs into outcomes and long-term impact.

57 This Theory of Change details how activities generate outputs, outputs lead to outcomes and outcomes collectively contribute to the long-term positive impact of the project. Capacity-building activities under each component improve institutional, community and technical skills, directly leading to outputs such as trained stakeholders, updated VLUPs, restored ecosystems and an operational funding mechanism. These outputs then enable behavioural and systems-level changes — including improved land use planning, EbA implementation, improved livelihood assets and diversification and increased access to finance — which represent the project’s outcomes. Together, these outcomes reduce climate vulnerability, improve ecosystem function and strengthen governance structures. In doing so, they create the enabling environment necessary for sustainably managed and climate-resilient landscapes across the GSE, supported by gender-responsive planning and governance.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

92 The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Implementing Agency for this project is the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). UNEP will oversee overall supervision, technical support, financial oversight and reporting, in line with its operational rules and procedures. A designated UNEP Task Manager will monitor implementation progress and serve as Project Assurance — providing objective oversight and ensuring compliance with GEF policies. Where consensus cannot be reached within the Project Steering Committee (PSC), UNEP will retain final decision-making authority.

93 The Vice President's Office (VPO) will serve as the national Executing Agency. It will coordinate project implementation in collaboration with sectoral ministries, the President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), district-level authorities and other partners operating within the GSE. The Project Management Unit (PMU), under the VPO, will be administered centrally but located, where appropriate, near implementation sites, within the 8 target districts, to support decentralised coordination^{[1]⁵⁶}.

94 During the inception phase, formal Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) or Letters of Agreement will be established by the VPO to clarify roles, responsibilities and financial procedures of participating ministries and institutions. These will include: Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), Ministry of Water (MoW), National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI) or Tanzania Wildlife Authority (TAWA). The MoA and the MLF will serve as executing partners for project activities related to climate-smart agriculture and livestock, including their value chains and associated livelihoods. PO-RALG will not have an execution or implementing role but will oversee the coordination of District Authorities to support project implementation. While it may not be necessary to sign an MoU with PO-RALG, agreements will be established directly with the District Authorities, following the approach used for EBARR. To ensure active participation, consistent coordination and effective monitoring, both the Regional Secretariat and PO-RALG will be represented on the Steering Committee.

95 An international Restoration Factory partner will execute the TA lines for the implementation of the enterprise incubation model under Output 2.4, building on its implementation experience of the Restoration Factory pilot in Tanzania under the Tanzania Restoration Initiative (TRI, 2025). The partner will deliver a structured programme — including tailored mentorship, business development training, peer and expert learning sessions, and investor-readiness support — with a focus on women- and youth-led enterprises. Through this enterprise incubation model, the partner will help generate a pipeline of bankable, community-led livelihood enterprises with potential for investment and microfinance linkages. The partner will also support the selection of mentors and entrepreneurs and the delivery of business development training sessions. The total budget executed by the international Restoration Factory partner will be US\$ 55,000, inclusive of travel costs

96 A multi-stakeholder PSC will be convened to provide strategic oversight and guidance throughout implementation, with the VPO as the lead Executing Agency^{[2]⁵⁷}. The PSC will comprise Permanent Secretary-level representatives (or their designees) from the aforementioned ministries and agencies, Regional Administration and civil society^{[3]⁵⁸}. The PSC will meet at least once annually to review progress, approve annual workplans and budgets, resolve implementation issues, ensure alignment with project objectives, promote coordination and complementarity with other ongoing initiatives and ensure alignment with national

and sub-national relevant policies, strategies and plans The Project Manager (PM) will serve as Secretary to the PSC.

97 A project technical committee (PTC) will support the PSC by providing technical inputs. It will include the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS), Rural Water and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA), focal persons from executing partners, district representatives, CSOs and other technical experts as needed^{[4]⁵⁹}. The PTC will meet at least once a year and will primarily provide input on: i) the detailed design and planning of restoration and rehabilitation activities; ii) the application of tools, best practices and lessons learned from prior or ongoing interventions, notably those cited in Tables 4 and 5, but not exclusively and; iii) recommendations to achieve project outcomes, minimise risks and promote sustainability beyond the project duration.

98 The PMU will coordinate on-the-ground implementation and will include a Project Manager (PM), Finance and Administration Officer (FO), Procurement Officer (PO), Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (MEO), Gender and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Officer and part-time District-level Project Technicians^{[5]⁶⁰}. The VPO will recruit these staff through a competitive, open process, in consultation with UNEP.

99 The PM will be responsible for day-to-day project execution, coordination with focal points, financial management and supervision of consultants and technical staff. The PM will report to the PSC and liaise directly with UNEP.

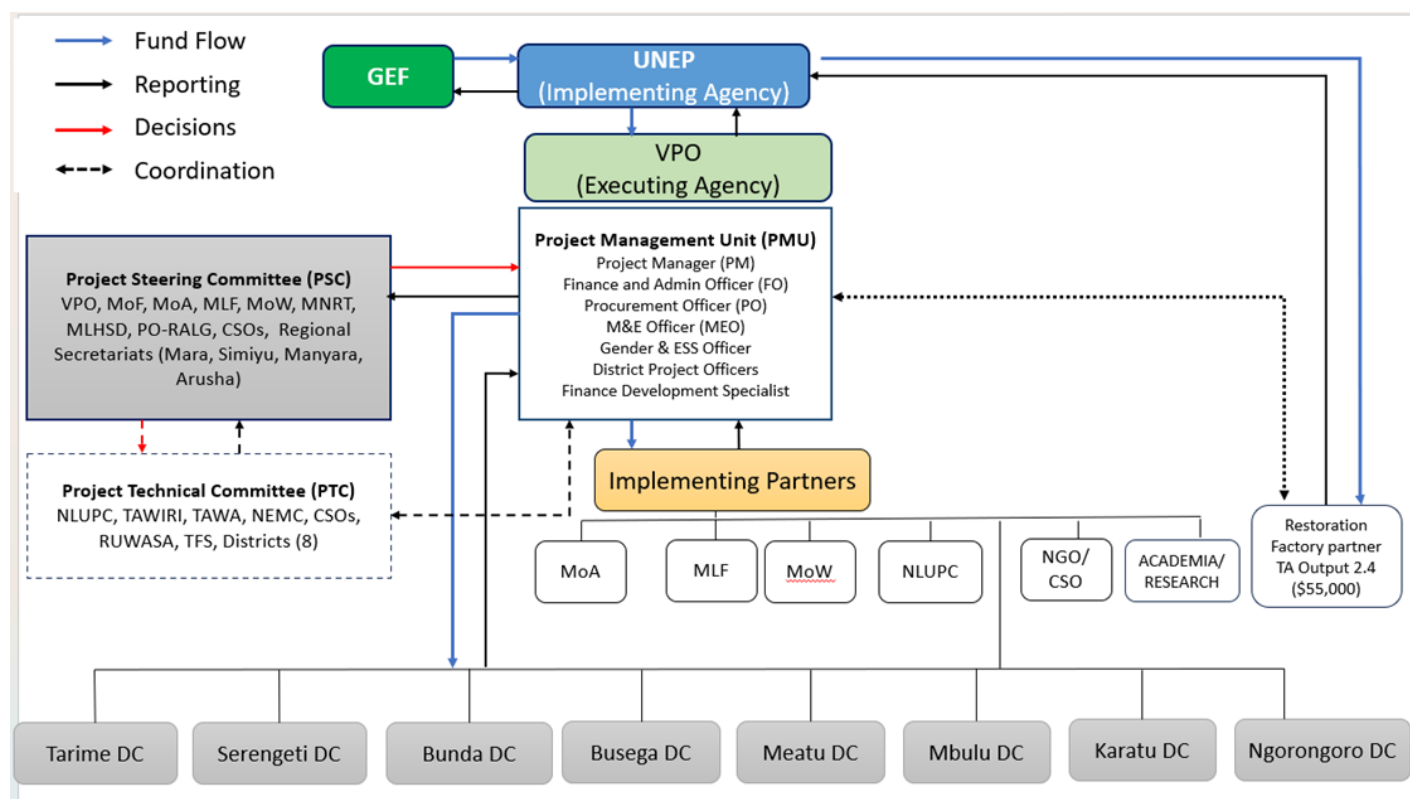


Figure 6. The proposed project's institutional structure and reporting lines.

100 The FO will oversee budgeting, financial reporting and administrative processes following UNEP and national standards. District-level Technicians, appointed by the respective districts in consultation with the VPO, will support local implementation and coordinate with local authorities and communities.

101 UNEP will disburse funds to the VPO in tranches based on approved workplan, budget, expenditure reports and progress reports. The VPO, through the FO, will manage fund transfers to PMU implementing entities and approved subcontractors, per the annual budget.

102 Procurement will follow national policies and internationally recognised standards and will include a gender-balance. Where appropriate, technical activities may be subcontracted to qualified national institutions or service providers. Institutional training activities under Output 1.1 will be conducted primarily by subcontracted academic and research institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs) and professional services firms. The National Land Use and Planning Commission (NLUPC), in collaboration with local government authorities (LGAs) will be responsible for Activity 1.2.4 and Activities 1.3.2-1.3.4. Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) intervention technical support under Output 2.1 will be conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, with support from LGAs and CSOs. Ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation under Output 2.2 will be championed by communities with the support of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as: i) the LEAD Foundation^{[6]⁶¹}, which focuses on implementing landscape restoration and climate-smart agriculture projects using nature-based solutions; ii) the Ujamaa Community Resource Team^{[7]⁶²}, a community-based natural resource management organisation; and iii) Relief to Development Society (REDESO)^{[8]⁶³}, which provides capacity development interventions to promote sustainable development. Water infrastructure interventions under Output 2.3 will be conducted by LGAs in collaboration with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA).

103 The accompanying organogram (Figure 6) illustrates the project's institutional structure and reporting lines. For a detailed overview of the implementation arrangements see Appendix 7.

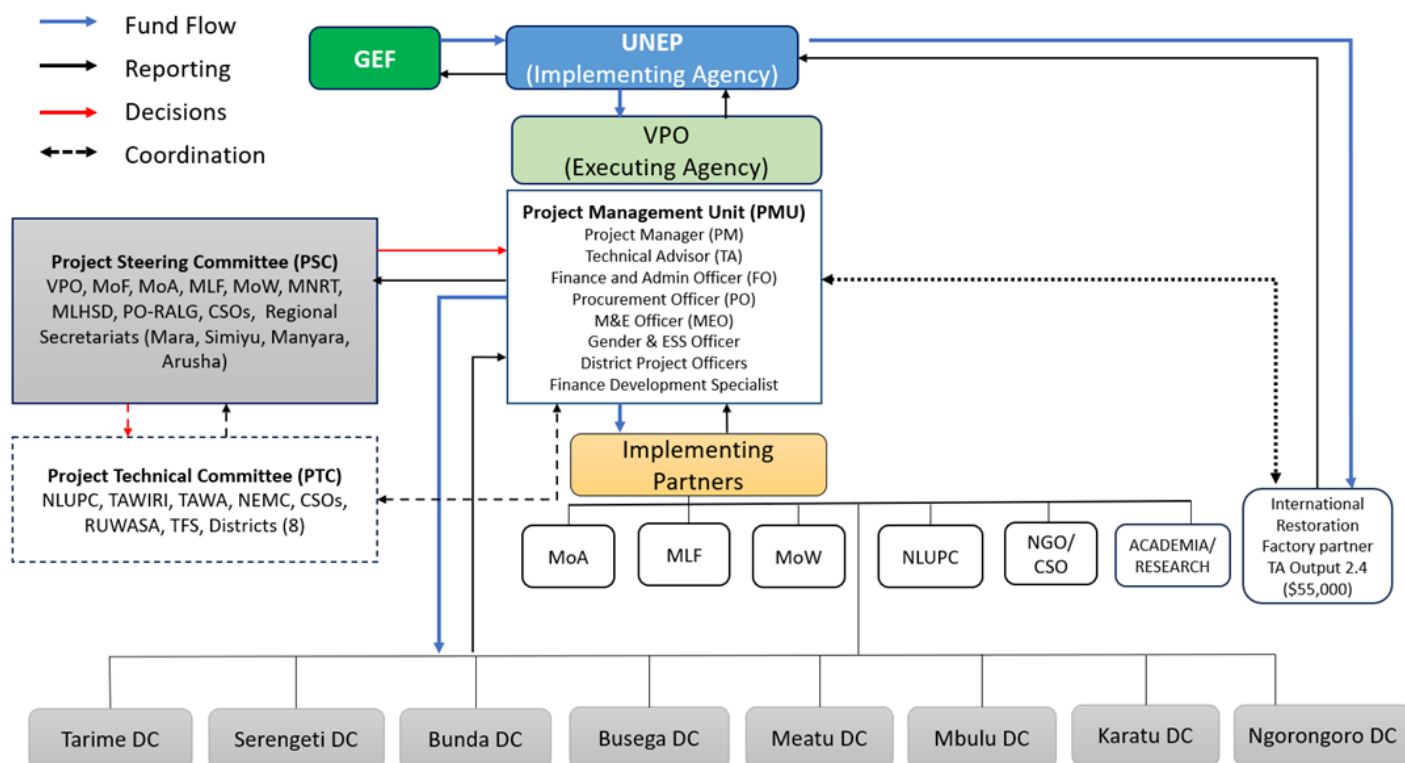


Figure 6. The proposed project's institutional structure and reporting lines.

[1] The PMU can operate from the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) Zonal Offices in Arusha or Mwanza, or from the Regional Secretariat offices in Arusha or Mara Region. An MoU will be signed between the VPO and the selected government office to host the PMU. Before finalising the decision, an assessment will be conducted to evaluate the availability of office space and other facilities to ensure they meet the PMUs operational needs.

[2] The recruitment processes for PMU and PSC members will apply gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) criteria during selection. This includes targeting at least 30% female participation, while also encouraging the inclusion of representatives from marginalised groups where applicable and in accordance with voluntary participation principles.

[3] These include the VPO, MoF, MoA, MoLF, MoW, MNRT, Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement Development (MLHSD), PO-RALG, CSOs and Regional Secretariats.

[4] Such as Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT) and Pastoral Women's Council.

[5] These part-time District-level Project Technicians will be employed by the project or seconded by the district authorities.

[6] LEAD Foundation. n. d. Home. Available at: [link](#).

[7] Ujamaa Community Resource Team. 2021. Who We Are. Available at: [link](#).

[8] Relief to Development Society (REDES0). n. d. About Us. Available at: [link](#).

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

No

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

104 While past and ongoing initiatives have supported land restoration, participatory planning and climate-smart agriculture, gaps remain in institutionalisation, financing and enforcement—particularly at the village level. Several projects have piloted effective approaches, but have remained geographically limited, time-bound or insufficiently integrated with formal governance frameworks. This project will respond directly to those limitations by consolidating lessons learned, strengthening delivery structures and ensuring long-term sustainability of EbA planning and implementation across the GSE.

105 The proposed project's design is informed by the GEF5695 EBARR project, implemented between 2017 and 2025 with funding from the LDCF^{[1]⁶⁴}. EBARR focused on mainstreaming EbA into national and local planning frameworks, with particular emphasis on participatory land use planning, livelihood diversification and the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. Lessons from EBARR have directly informed the design of this project, which will replicate and scale up proven approaches across the GSE. These lessons include: i) establishing structured, gender-responsive stakeholder engagement processes; ii) strengthening community-based monitoring of EbA outcomes; iii) ensuring training is sustained over time through contractual arrangements with service providers; and iv) embedding EbA within village land use plans (VLUPs). In response to recognised capacity gaps during EBARR implementation, the proposed project will deploy part-time District-level Technicians and a central technical team to provide continuous oversight, thereby increasing local ownership and ensuring delivery effectiveness.

106 In addition to EBARR, the project also builds on lessons from three additional GEF-funded projects^{[2]⁶⁵, [3]⁶⁶, [4]⁶⁷}. The project will replicate the Training of Trainers (ToT) approach used in the GEF project 'Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania' to build community capacity for climate-resilient livelihoods^{[5]⁶⁸}. Additionally, the project design will adopt sustainable land restoration strategies, such as native species revegetation and conservation agriculture, developed under the 'Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar'^{[6]⁶⁹}. Similarly, the project draws on lessons from the 'Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Semi-arid Areas of Central Tanzania project', particularly in the integration of land management and livelihood strategies at the community level.

107 In terms of Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects, the proposed interventions are guided by the Simiyu Climate Resilient Project and the Kigoma Region Climate Resilience Project, both of which prioritised inclusive land use planning and climate-resilient agriculture^{[7]⁷⁰, [8]⁷¹}. From these existing projects, the proposed project will adopt the community-driven VLUP approach under Outcome 1, as well as techniques for climate-smart agricultural production under Outcome 2. Moreover, Outcome 3 of the proposed project aligns with the Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP),

by establishing a dedicated financing and technical support mechanism to ensure VLUPs and EbA strategies are upscaled and sustained beyond the project lifespan.

108 Opportunities for co-location and cross-project cooperation will be pursued where activities and geographies overlap. This includes potential joint implementation of stakeholder engagement activities, coordinated training delivery and sharing of technical service providers across projects[9]⁷². Where feasible, and based on performance evaluations, implementation staff from EBARR will be retained or seconded to promote continuity, institutional memory and technical quality. The project will contribute to and benefit from the existing AKMS knowledge platform. Moreover, a PTC will be established to facilitate coordination and ensure that the project remains aligned with parallel initiatives[10]⁷³. This structure will enable technical exchange, support adaptive management and reinforce strategic coherence across national and local adaptation investments. By building on a foundation of proven interventions — particularly those piloted under EBARR — the proposed project will contribute to the consolidation and scale-up of EbA practices in Tanzania.

109 To ensure the proposed project builds on existing experience and addresses gaps in current efforts, outlines relevant past and ongoing initiatives in Tanzania related to climate resilience, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem restoration and rural development. The table below demonstrates how the proposed project aligns with or builds upon these initiatives (Table 4). As a result, this assessment contributes to the overall project rationale by ensuring complementarity, avoiding duplication and promoting continuity in EbA across the GSE.

Please refer to Table 4 in the CEO ER for a detailed list of relevant ongoing projects in Tanzania and their link to the proposed project and Table 5 for lessons learned from adaptation projects that align with the proposed project.

[1] GEF. 2016. Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience. Available at: [link](#).
[2] GEF. 2024. Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar. Available at: [link](#).
[3] GEF. 2023. Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).
[4] GEF. 2022. Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience.
[5] GEF. 2023. Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania.
[6] GEF. 2024. Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar.
[7] GCF. 2023. FP218 Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).
[8] GCF. 2017. FP041 Simiyu Climate Resilient Project. Available at: [link](#).
[9] GEF. 2023. Supporting the implementation of integrated ecosystem management approach for landscape restoration and biodiversity conservation in Tanzania.
[10] GEF. 2022. Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF true	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer false	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation false
------------------	--	--

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).
false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.
false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.
false

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).
false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund false	Adaptation Fund false	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) false
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---

This Project has an urban focus.
false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation
true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange
true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	25.00%
Nature-based management	50.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	25.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise false	Change in mean temperature true	Increased climatic variability true	Natural hazards true
Land degradation true	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation false	Groundwater quality/quantity true	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1				
Total number of direct beneficiaries	39,964	19,572.00	20,392.00	51.03%
CORE INDICATOR 2				
(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	4,610.00			
(b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3				
Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	25.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4				
Number of people trained or with awareness raised	4,674	2,337.00	2,337.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5				
Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	0.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	0		
1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0		
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	0		
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0		
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0		
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in \$ across all relevant beneficiaries)			

SUB-INDICATOR 2

- 2.1 Hectares of agricultural land
- 2.2 Hectares of urban landscape
- 2.3 Hectares of rural landscape
- 2.4 Hectares of forests
- 2.5 Hectares of marine area
- 2.6 Hectares of freshwater area
- 2.7 Number of residential houses
- 2.8 Number of public buildings
- 2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

- 2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages
- 2.11 Number of ports or landing sites
- 2.12 Km of road
- 2.13 Km of riverbank
- 2.14 Km of coast
- 2.15 Km of stormwater drainage
- 2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

SUB INDICATOR 3

- 3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience (regional, national, sub-national)
- 3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts
- 3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes
- 3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened
- 3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation
- 3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance
- 3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing
- 3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

SUB INDICATOR 4

4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses	Total	Male	Female
a) National government	0		
b) Local government	0		
c) Local community organizations	0		
d) Extension services	0		
e) Hydromet and disaster risk management agencies	0		
f) School children, university students, and teachers	0		
g) Youth	0		

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US\$) from private sector sources			
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	0		

5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds			
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	The project area is exposed to increasing climate variability characterised by more frequent and severe floods, droughts and shifting rainfall patterns. These hazards present a considerable risk to project delivery, as extreme events occurring during infrastructure construction or ecosystem restoration activities will likely damage interventions, disrupt timelines or reduce the effectiveness of EbA interventions. To address these risks, all project investments will be climate-proofed by applying climate projections from the worst-case scenario (SSP5–8.5) to inform siting, design specifications and water capture capacity requirements. Spatial groundwater assessments — informed where relevant by existing studies such as those under EBARR — will guide the number, placement and design of grey infrastructure to ensure it remains functional during flooding and prolonged dry periods. Furthermore, to maximise survival rates for ecological restoration and reforestation, active restoration will be scheduled for the wet season, when soil moisture and water availability are optimal. Conversely, civil works and the construction of water mobilisation structures will be scheduled for the dry season to minimise the risk of flood damage during installation phases.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Project activities such as water infrastructure construction, borehole installation and ecosystem restoration works may introduce short-term environmental risks, including localised pollution, habitat disturbance and temporary land degradation. Socially, there is a risk that zoning under Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and other project-supported land management interventions could lead to unintended impacts such as restrictions on traditional land use or economic displacement if alternative livelihood options are not accessible or sufficient. To address these risks, the project team will apply a detailed Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) that will guide all site-specific screening, assessment, mitigation and monitoring. A clear site selection and exclusion criteria framework will be used to ensure that interventions are designed and implemented with full community participation. For any residual risks, dedicated frameworks — including an Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and Resettlement and Actions restrictions Framework (RAF) — will provide further guidance. All activities will follow the project’s Environmental and Social Code of Practice (ESCOP) to maintain good practice standards for

		minimising environmental harm and safeguarding social well-being across all phases of implementation.
Political and Governance	Low	There is minimal risk of political misalignment or governance challenges affecting the project's delivery. The Vice President's Office (VPO) is the designated executing entity and will lead the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and Project Management Unit (PMU) ensuring clear oversight, accountability and alignment with national priorities throughout implementation. The VPO's direct leadership strengthens coordination with national, regional and local stakeholders and provides a stable governance structure to address any emerging challenges efficiently.

INNOVATION

Institutional and Policy	Low	Institutional and policy risks are low for this project as the delivery of the project outputs is anchored on existing national and local governance systems and the existing Tanzanian participatory land use planning guidelines and practices, which reflect the intersectoral aspects and multi-stakeholder coordination of the land use planning process. The project does not propose new policy shifts or institutional reforms beyond capacity building and implementation support. The project also aligns with the existing policy priorities on climate and environment, including the government's target to scale up village land use planning for sustainable land management and community resilience. There is a potential risk that, in the villages bordering the Serengeti National Park and game reserves, additional policy decisions to demarcate new areas for conservation and restrict access to local communities could have direct implications on the village land use plans developed and the livelihood interventions supported by the project.
Technological	Low	Technological risks are low as the project does not introduce complex or untested technologies. All interventions apply well-established ecosystem-based and community-based adaptation practices that use locally available methods and materials.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	There is a moderate risk that financial flows to scale-up the development and long-term updating of VLUPs, as well as the implementation of associated EbA measures, may face delays or gaps if local disbursement mechanisms encounter administrative barriers. To mitigate this, the project will use an established financial mechanism that channels dedicated funds directly to wards for VLUP development, gazettement, and implementation support. Regarding the financial sustainability of the model, despite early indications of interest from environmental donors in Tanzania, there remains a risk that resource-mobilization efforts may progress more slowly than anticipated due to global financial constraints, potentially affecting scaling ambitions. This risk will be mitigated through the development of targeted investment prospectuses and proactive early engagement with donors and partners to mobilize complementary finance and strengthen the long-term sustainability of the funding mechanism beyond the project's duration.

EXECUTION

Capacity	Low	There is a low risk that limited technical or operational capacity at national or local levels could affect delivery timelines or quality. This risk is further
----------	-----	---

		minimised through the VPO's strong track record coordinating similar projects (EBARR) and the project's embedded support for technical assistance and training at national, regional and local levels. The PMU and dedicated technical staff will ensure regular oversight, while procurement and fund management will be strengthened by trained officers and clear workflows to maintain delivery efficiency.
Fiduciary	Low	The fiduciary risk is low because the VPO has proven capacity to manage large-scale funding flows and comply with donor requirements. The project will align financial management with UNEP's fiduciary standards and use existing government systems for reporting and oversight. Regular external audits and thorough procurement controls will maintain transparency and accountability throughout implementation.
Stakeholder	Moderate	There is a moderate risk that insufficient or uneven stakeholder buy-in could affect the achievement of project outcomes, particularly where VLUPs and EbA interventions rely on community acceptance and active participation. If marginalised groups such as women, youth or Indigenous Peoples are not adequately included, there is a risk that proposed interventions may not be adopted, maintained or respected in practice. Likewise, if cultural norms or traditional land uses are not carefully accounted for, communities may resist zoning or changes in resource access, which could undermine the intended benefits. To address this, the project embeds gender equality and social inclusion at activity level, guided by a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, GESI Action Plan (GAP) and Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF). Where appropriate, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes will be applied to strengthen community ownership and conflict sensitivity, especially as relates to Indigenous Peoples. The purpose of these interventions is to secure broad, informed and sustained stakeholder support, which is necessary for long-term adoption of climate-resilient land use and adaptation practices
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	The project's overall risk rating is moderate because, while core governance, fiduciary and institutional risks are low given the VPO's leadership and proven systems, moderate risks remain under climate, environmental and social factors, the financing mechanism and stakeholder dynamics. These moderate risks reflect the complexity of implementing VLUIPs and EbA interventions that rely on local adoption, climate resilience and sustained funding. Well-established safeguards and participatory approaches have been embedded to manage these factors and keep residual risks within acceptable levels.

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with UNEP Programme of Work

The proposed Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) project contributes directly to five outcomes under the Climate Action subprogramme^{[1]⁷⁴} of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Programme of Work for 2022–2023^{[2]⁷⁵}:

- 1.1 Policy/decision-making for climate action is informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation^{[3]⁷⁶};
- 1.4 Sectoral partnerships and access to technologies and solutions for decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience are enhanced^{[4]⁷⁷};
- 1.5 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement^{[5]⁷⁸};
- 1.6 The private sector and financial markets apply sustainability and climate-friendly standards and norms as core values of the economy^{[6]⁷⁹}; and
- 1.7 Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed and linked with other agendas^{[7]⁸⁰}.

In addition, the project contributes to six outcomes under the Nature Action subprogramme^{[8]⁸¹, [9]⁸²}:

- 2.1 Collective action by United Nations system entities addresses biodiversity loss and promotes conservation and restoration^{[10]⁸³};
 - 2.2 Public and private-sector financial flows contribute to improved ecosystem management^{[11]⁸⁴};
 - 2.3 Productive land and seascapes and fresh water are sustainably managed^{[12]⁸⁵};
 - 2.7 Natural assets are valued, monitored and sustainably managed^{[13]⁸⁶};
 - 2.11 Illegal and unsustainable use of biodiversity decreases^{[14]⁸⁷}; and
-

- 2.13 Commitments and actions to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems are enhanced^{[15]⁸⁸}.

Comparative advantage

UNEP has been an Implementing Agency for climate adaptation projects in Tanzania since 2012, working in partnership with the Vice President's Office (VPO). 'Building Climate Resilience in Tanzania with Ecosystem-based Adaptation & Flood Defence Infrastructure' comprised two projects funded by the LDCF and the Adaptation Fund (AF). These projects, located in Dar es Salaam and five coastal districts, had a combined grant of US\$8 million and focused on flood defences, water provision, land restoration and livelihoods. Additionally, UNEP has supported the LDCF project 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EBARR)' located in five districts on mainland Tanzania and one in Zanzibar, that was completed in 2024. EBARR was funded by a US\$7.5 million grant and focused on water provision, land restoration and livelihoods. In addition, UNEP was the Accredited Entity for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project 'Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania' which was approved in October 2023. This GCF project had a grant budget of US\$19 million and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) co-financing of US\$4.6 million^{[16]⁸⁹}. UNEP's mandate to lead on environmental challenges within the UN system, coupled with its global and national experience, makes it well-suited to implement the proposed project. With more than 45 EbA-focused projects currently supported, UNEP brings valuable lessons and best practices to inform adaptive management and implementation efficiency.

Alignment with GEF- 8 programming strategies

LDCF programming priorities align with the proposed project across three areas: i) agriculture, food security and health; ii) water; and iii) nature-based solutions. First, Component 2 incorporates EbA approaches into agricultural practices, such as introducing drought and flood-resistant crops and providing training to increase the climate resilience of local farmers. Second, interventions under Component 2 promote integrated water resource management that mainstreams climate resilience by: i) improving water capture and storage; ii) conserving water sources; and iii) improving access to reliable water sources — reducing community vulnerability to droughts and floods. Lastly, Components 1 and 3 employ nature-based solutions (NbS) by developing and implementing climate-resilient EbA-focused Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and establishing a sustainable funding mechanism. These efforts contribute to policies and financial incentives that scale up NbS, aligning closely with the LDCF's priorities. Moreover, the sustainable funding mechanism (Component 3) further aligns with the LDCF priority of supporting innovative financing mechanisms to scale up adaptation finance in least-developed countries (LDCs). GEF-8 programming emphasises gender equality and social inclusion. The project responds to this by integrating gender analysis into VLUP processes, designing livelihood diversification activities that target women and marginalised groups and ensuring that EbA benefits are equitably accessible to women, youth and persons with disabilities.

This project's design supports GEF's long-term vision to 'halt nature loss and ensure the world is nature-positive by 2030 and carbon neutral and pollution-free by 2050' and all three LDCF transformation levers^{[17]⁹⁰}.

- **Lever 1: Policy coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation:** Components 1 and 3 will integrate adaptation and climate resilience into national and subnational policies, plans and budgets.

- **Lever 2: Strengthened governance for adaptation:** Component 1 will include capacity building and training at all governance levels and across several sectors to improve climate-informed planning and budgeting.
- **Lever 3: Knowledge exchange and collaboration:** Component 4 will facilitate dissemination of adaptation best practices through the AKMS platform and peer learning structures.

All components of this project have been designed to align with Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)^{[18]⁹¹}, specifically for agriculture, livestock, land use, livelihood diversification and human settlement development. The adaptation measures identified for the agriculture and livestock sector include, *inter alia*: i) sustainably increasing productivity through climate-smart agriculture; ii) promoting traditional and modern ecological knowledge for sustainable pasture and rangeland management; and iii) creating opportunities for livelihood diversification. Outcome 2 of the proposed project will directly contribute to these adaptation measures, for example, by: i) exploring rotational grazing systems; ii) reseeding rangelands with drought-resistant native grasses; iii) training communities on rangeland rehabilitation and sustainable land management; and iv) creating gender-inclusive income-generating alternative or additional livelihood strategies. Component 1 of the project will promote climate-resilient land use planning and management in the land use and human settlements development sector. This will be achieved through capacity building for national, sub-national and local institutions to develop and upscale VLUPs.

Strengthening climate resilience in Tanzania's GSE aligns with the objectives provided in the Tanzania Common Country Analysis (CCA)^{[19]⁹², [20]⁹³}. Additionally, the proposed project contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.4 and 3.5 ^{[21]⁹⁴, [22]⁹⁵}. In line with UNSDCF regulations, the project will involve coordination with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Technical Working Groups, the UNCT and other sectors within the UN Resident Coordinator's Office. As such, the project will ensure that the needs of women, youth and persons with disabilities (PWD) are considered across all project components, aligning with both the CCA's and UNSDCF's inclusive and human-rights based approach. This includes supporting equitable access to land-use decision-making spaces, increasing women's leadership in natural resource governance and addressing gender-differentiated climate vulnerabilities identified in the GAAP (Appendix 5a and b). Moreover, the proposed project will contribute to the UNSDCF's 'People' and 'Prosperity' strategic priorities by improving land and water resource management (Components 1 and 2) and fostering economic growth by implementing sustainable practices (Component 3). Efforts to restore ecosystems and promote sustainable land use planning (Components 1 and 2) advance the UNSDCF's 'Planet' priority, emphasising a greener development path, improved natural resource management and reduced climate and disaster risks. In addition, the project's approach for capacity building, knowledge management and community participation in EbA-focused planning contributes to the UNSDCF's 'Enabling Environment' priority. This project will also contribute to Tanzania's development objectives and aligns with UNSDCF's focus on sustainable development, community well-being and climate resilience — reinforcing Tanzania's commitment to the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development^{[23]⁹⁶}.

Alignment with international and national priorities

The project aligns with multiple national policies and strategies, as listed below.

- **Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026)**[\[24\]⁹⁷](#): Promotes EbA and climate-resilient land use planning — reflected in Components 1 and 2 through EbA integration into VLUPs and implementing on-the-ground restoration and climate-adaptation activities.
- **National Environmental Policy (2021)**[\[25\]⁹⁸](#): Supports land degradation reduction, ecosystem restoration and climate and gender integration into land use planning — aligned with Components 1 and 2.
- **National Environmental Master Plan (2022–2032)**[\[26\]⁹⁹](#): Prioritises ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management — aligned with interventions under Output 2.2.
- **National Land Policy of 1995 (2023 edition)**[\[27\]¹⁰⁰](#)[\[28\]¹⁰¹](#): Promotes land tenure security and participatory land management, which are central to the project’s support for community-led VLUPs across the 24 target villages.
- **Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration in Tanzania (Third Edition)**[\[29\]¹⁰²](#): Provide technical guidance for inclusive land use planning — to be applied across the 24 target villages.
- **Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase III (ASDP III)**[\[30\]¹⁰³](#): Intends to transform the agricultural sector by establishing and improving sustainable production systems, and increasing productivity and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood and food security — addressed under Component 2.
- **Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (TLMP)**[\[31\]¹⁰⁴](#): Provides guidance for improving livestock value chain productivity and policy support for sustainable rangeland management — reflected in Component 2.
- **National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023)**[\[32\]¹⁰⁵](#)[\[33\]¹⁰⁶](#): Emphasises women’s empowerment and land access — integrated across Outputs 1.3, 2.4 and 3.2.
- **National Forest Policy**[\[34\]¹⁰⁷](#): Promotes sustainable forest management, restoration and equitable access — supported by this project’s forest restoration, agroforestry, biodiversity conservation and watershed protection interventions.
- **National Water Policy**[\[35\]¹⁰⁸](#): Promotes sustainable, equitable and climate-resilient water resource management — addressed by the project’s water-related ecosystem restoration and improved access to water for domestic and agricultural uses.

Project contributions extend to the objectives of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and international frameworks, as listed below.

- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** Provides the overarching framework for implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework^{[36]¹⁰⁹}, which promotes ecosystem restoration to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem service provision. The project will implement Target 1 (incorporating ecosystem conservation and restoration into VLUPs; Outcome 1), Target 2 (restoring ecosystems; Output 2.2), Target 4 (reducing land degradation and restoring ecosystems), Target 8 (climate change adaptation and resilience-building; Component 2), Target 9 (reducing pressure on wild species through alternative livelihoods; Output 2.4), Target 11 (improving water retention and soil stability; Component 2) and Target 22 (gender equality across all components).
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**^{[37]¹¹⁰}: Provides the legal basis for climate action under the Paris Agreement^{[38]¹¹¹}. The project will contribute to Article 5 of the Paris Agreement by supporting the protection of carbon sinks and advancing REDD+ implementation, and to Article 7.1 by promoting climate change adaptation through nature-based solutions.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**^{[39]¹¹²}: The project will facilitate achieving Land Degradation Neutrality targets by implementing sustainable land and water management and ecosystem restoration (Outputs 2.2 and 2.3).
- **African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100)**^{[40]¹¹³, [41]¹¹⁴}: The project advances AFR100 goals by restoring degraded landscapes and promoting climate-resilient, community-led restoration approaches within the project area (Output 2.2).
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**^{[42]¹¹⁵}: The project will contribute directly to several SDGs, including No Poverty (SDG 1), Zero Hunger (SDG 2), Gender Equality (SDG 5), Clean Water and Sanitation (SDG 6), Decent Work and Economic Growth (SDG 8), Climate Action (SDG 13), Life on Land (SDG 15) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17). This contribution is achieved through an integrated approach that combines Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), restoration of degraded ecosystems, gender-responsive planning, sustainable livelihoods and improved food and water security. The project directly advances SDG 5 (Gender Equality) through enhanced access to land, finance and climate information for women; targeted livelihood support; and strengthened leadership roles in VLUP and EbA governance structures. No contradictory national policies have been identified during project development. The project's emphasis on community engagement and gender responsiveness, and alignment with existing government structures ensures compatibility with national policy frameworks. With support from relevant ministries and local governments, the project's implementation through the VPO further reinforces policy alignment and institutional coordination.

[1] UNEP. 2025. Climate Action. Available at: [link](#).

[2] UNEP. 2022. For People and Planet. Annex I: UNEP Programme of Work and Budget for 2022-2023. Available at: [link](#).

[3] Component 1 of this project will include developing technical guidelines that integrate climate information into VLUPs and strengthens institutional capacity for evidence-based land use planning.

[4] Component 2 of the project will involve providing technical support and training through farmer field schools, promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainable natural resource management technologies.

[5] Component 3 of this project will involve establishing a gender-responsive community funding facility with grant and revolving credit windows for EbA investments.

[6] This project's Output 2.4 will support the creation of income-generating, climate-resilient enterprises including sustainable tourism, beekeeping and NTFP value chains.

[7] Component 4 of the project will involve implementing community awareness programmes and knowledge management linking climate adaptation to ecosystem restoration and sustainable development.

[8] UNEP. 2025. Nature Action. Available at: [link](#).

[9] Across these subprogrammes, the project advances UNEP's commitment to gender equality by promoting women's participation in climate governance, strengthening their access to climate-resilient livelihood opportunities and ensuring that women, youth and marginalised groups benefit equitably from EbA-related capacity building, knowledge generation and policy influence.

[10] All project components will involve implementing coordinated conservation and restoration through EbA strategies integrated into VLUPs.

[11] Component 3's gender-responsive community funding facility will involve channelling public and private finance towards ecosystem management while Output 2.4 will involve engagement of the private sector in sustainable enterprises.

[12] Output 2.2 of the project will involve implementing sustainable rangeland management, forest restoration and watershed rehabilitation while Output 2.3 will result in water infrastructure and climate-smart agriculture improvements.

[13] Output 1.1 and 1.2 will involve integrating natural resource valuation into institutional capacity building and village-level land use planning, while Output 4.3 will include establishing community-focused monitoring and evaluation.

[14] Component 1's strengthened VLUP processes and Component 4's community awareness programmes will promote sustainable resource use practices.

[15] All project components are relevant for implementing ecosystem restoration through coordinated VLUPs, technical capacity building, sustainable financing and knowledge management.

[16] This experience provides UNEP with knowledge of implementing large-scale EbA interventions in refugee-hosting landscapes, including coordination mechanisms with UNHCR and Tanzanian government agencies. The project demonstrated UNEP's capacity to manage complex multi-stakeholder partnerships across humanitarian and development sectors while addressing the integrated climate adaptation needs of both host communities and refugee populations through landscape-level approaches. Therefore, UNEP is well-suited to implement this project in the GSE.

[17] GEF. 2022. GEF Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change for the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for the GEF-8 Period of July 2022 to June 2026 and Operational Improvements.

[18] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2021. Nationally Determined Contribution. Available at: [link](#).

[19] United Nations. 2021. Common Country Analysis: United Republic of Tanzania.

[20] This project aligns with the CCA's call for sustainable land management, conservation of natural resources and climate change resilience, along with the CCA's broader objectives of fostering social inclusivity and resilience against climate challenges.

[21] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2022. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2027. Available at: [link](#).

[22] This is a collaborative initiative of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the UN Country Team (UNCT), development partners and other stakeholders.

[23] UN. 2025. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Available at: [link](#).

[24] URT. 2021. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021 – 2026). Available at: [link](#).

[25] The United Republic of Tanzania Vice President's Office. 2021. National Environmental Policy, 2021. Available at: [link](#).

[26] The United Republic of Tanzania Vice President's Office. 2022. National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022–2032). Available at: [link](#).

[27] The Chanzo Reporter. 2025. 'Long Overdue': President Samia Hopeful New National Land Policy Will Enhance Tanzania's Land Management. Available at: [link](#).

[28] Mbashiru K. 2025. Samia set to launch revised edition of National Land Policy tomorrow. Available at: [link](#).

[29] NLUPC. 2020. Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration in Tanzania.

[30] URT. 2017. Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II). Available at: [link](#).

[31] Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). 2018. Tanzania Livestock Master Plan. Available at: [link](#).

[32] The United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Social Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups. 2023. National Gender and Women's Development Policy 2023. Available at: [link](#).

[33] The National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023) also intends to: i) increase women's participation at all levels of leadership and decision-making; and ii) shift from the 30:70 ratio of the 2005 target to a 50:50 ratio of women and men, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030), The Agenda 2063: Africa We Want, the National Development Vision 2025 and the Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22–2026/27).

[34] The United Republic of Tanzania. 2021. National Forest Policy Implementation Strategy 2021–2031. Available at: [link](#).

[35] The United Republic of Tanzania Ministry of Water. 2025. National Water Policy 2002 Version 2025. Available at: [link](#).

[36] Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. 2025. 2030 Targets (with Guidance Notes). Available at: [link](#).

[37] The project will increase adaptive capacity and resilience in vulnerable sectors using EbA approaches (Components 1 and 2).

[38] UNFCCC. 2025. The Paris Agreement. Available at: [link](#).

[39] UNCCD. 2025. Available at: [link](#).

[40] AFR100: African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative. Available at: [link](#).

[41] The project will restore degraded landscapes within the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (Component 2).

[42] UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Sustainable Development. 2025. Sustainable Development Goals. Available at: [link](#).

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

1) Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive-measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

2) Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body ; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project will generate socio-economic benefits by securing land tenure (Outcome 1), improving water security and diversifying climate-resilient livelihoods (Outcome 2), thereby reducing poverty and strengthening household income in the GSE. Through gender-responsive CVAs, VLUP processes, GAAP measures and targeted training, the design explicitly considers the needs and constraints of women, youth, pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples, minority ethnic groups and persons with disabilities, ensuring their meaningful participation and access to opportunities. Eligibility criteria for the dual-window funding mechanism (Outcome 3) and Restoration Factory (Output 2.4, together with prioritisation of women- and youth-led enterprises, will further promote inclusive access to finance and enterprise development. Potential adverse impacts on poor and vulnerable groups will be addressed through participatory planning, safeguards instruments (including the ESMF, IPPF, RAF, CHMF and GAAP) and community-led monitoring (output 4.3) and the grievance redress mechanisms.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total GEF Financing (\$)
UNEP	LDCF	Tanzania	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	9,767,264.00	927,890.00	10,695,154.00
Total GEF Resources (\$)						9,767,264.00	927,890.00	10,695,154.00

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	LDCF	Tanzania	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00
Total PPG Amount (\$)					200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
Total GEF Resources					0.00

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	8,945,899.00	17620130
CCA-1-2	LDCF	648,383.00	2629870
CCA-1-3	LDCF	172,982.00	
Total Project Cost		9,767,264.00	20,250,000.00

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office (VPO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	National Land Use Planning Comission (NLUPC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Recipient Country Government	National Land Use Planning Comission (NLUPC)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5250000

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	3000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5000000
Total Co-financing				20,250,000.00

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) confirmed US\$5,250,000 in public investment linked to the National Land Tenure Support Programme, the rollout of the 3rd Edition of the Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Guidelines, and land-formalisation and youth-empowerment initiatives under ASDP III and BBT-YIA. The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) committed US\$3,000,000 through investments under the Integrated Livestock and Fisheries Development Master Plan and the Agricultural Sector Development Programme III, focusing on rangeland restoration, sustainable livestock production, aquaculture, and youth enterprise incubation. The Ministry of Water (MoW) pledged US\$5,000,000 from the Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (WSDP III) for watershed restoration, rangeland water management, and small-scale water infrastructure development.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator		Ersin Esen	+41229178196	ersin.esen@un.org
Project Coordinator		Jessica Troni	+254795751062	jessica.troni@un.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Kemilembe Mutasa	Director of Environment and GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice President's Office, United Republic of Tanzania	12/1/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

The project results framework is available in Appendix 3 of the Appendices to the CEO ER. The M&E framework is available in Appendix 6 of the Appendices to the CEO ER.

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Midterm Target	End of Project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions (A) and Risks (R)	UNEP MTS reference* Relevant Programme of Work (PoW) Outcomes	Relevant SDG target(s) and indicators
<i>Strengthen the climate resilience of crop and livestock farmers in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem by supporting improved resource management, sustainable community livelihoods and the upscaling of Ecosystem-based Adaptation and community-led land use planning.</i>	People benefiting from sustainable land management and restoration investments (individual people)	0	0	Total: 383,045 Male: 188,402 Female: 194,643	Beneficiary surveys, household resilience assessments, community testimonials	A: EbA interventions effectively build community resilience R: Uneven participation limits benefits for vulnerable groups	2.3, 2.7	SDG 1.4, 2.4, 5a, 5.5, 13.1, 15.3
	Percentage of target households (disaggregated by sex, livelihood, and community groups) reporting and demonstrating a measurable reduction (≥10%) in their climate vulnerability index score, attributable to project-supported EbA, restoration, water access, and livelihood diversification interventions.	0%. No beneficiaries currently demonstrate reduced vulnerability attributable to project interventions.	20% of direct beneficiaries report perceived partial reduction in vulnerability based on perception-based self-reporting (≥50% women).[1] ¹¹⁶	60% of surveyed households demonstrate a statistically significant reduction (≥10%) in vulnerability index scores and perception-based self-reported vulnerability reduction (50% of which are women)	Climate Vulnerability Index (CVI) will be established through the household survey at baseline and endline using an LVI-IPCC or project-specific CVI methodology. Perception-based self-reporting collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) at baseline,	A: Project activities reduce exposure and sensitivity to climate risks; beneficiaries associate improved well-being or reduced risk with project interventions. R: Climate impacts during implementation (such as prolonged drought, floods) mask or reverse perceived resilience gains; vulnerability reduction is	1.4, 2.3, 2.7	SDG 1.5, 2.4, 13.1

Activity 1.1.2: Build on and adapt existing training materials and tools developed under the EBARR project, informed by the CNA and aligned with the 3rd edition of the PLUM Guidelines.								
Activity 1.1.3: Design and deliver training workshops for national, regional and district government authorities in EbA-integrated land use planning tools and methods that are gender-responsive and inclusive, including a training-of-trainers (ToT) component for district and ward-level officers, including extension officers, focused on pastoralist-sensitive VLUP methodologies such as mobility mapping.								
<i>Output 1.2: Local stakeholders and communities, both men and women, supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs that are gender responsive.</i>	Number of community members trained in EbA and sustainable land management to support the development and implementation of climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA, disaggregated by sex.	0	918 community members trained (~38 people per ward/village), among which 50% are women	1,224 community members trained (~51 people per ward/village) ^[7] ¹²² , among which 50% are women	Training attendance records, community meeting minutes, gender-disaggregated participant lists	A: Communities value EbA training and prioritise participation R: Seasonal migration patterns affect training participation		
Activity 1.2.1: Establish VLUMCs in villages without VLUPS and conduct a capacity needs assessment (CNA) of existing VLUMCs.								
Activity 1.2.2: Deliver training to VLUMCs through district and ward-level officers trained under Output 1.1.3. Use and build on existing EbA materials developed under EBARR — aligned with national PLUM guidelines — and integrate relevant content from Outcome 3. Include gender-responsive and agro-pastoralist, pastoralist and customary land user-sensitive approaches, such as inter-village grazing coordination and customary community-based land use systems.								
Activity 1.2.3: Following VLUMC training, conduct sensitisation and training sessions with local communities, led by district-level facilitation teams in collaboration with VLUMCs and village leaders. Use culturally appropriate materials and local languages to raise awareness of EbA, sustainable land management, and VLUP implementation steps. Include sensitisation on land tenure rights, customary access rights, the legal implications of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), and the benefits of formalised land use planning. Ensure inclusive participation to strengthen community knowledge and improve uptake of EbA-integrated VLUPs.								
Activity 1.2.4: Establish and support a network of local EbA champions across villages, communities and institutions to lead and sustain the implementation of climate-resilient VLUPs and oversee demonstration sites. Champions will facilitate participatory planning, promote gender inclusion and advocate for scaling-up of EbA practices.								
<i>Output 1.3: Climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs updated or finalised, approved and gazetted, with Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) issued to secure land tenure and enable implementation of EbA interventions.</i>	Number of climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs developed or updated and integrating community-identified priorities and customary land use practices in accordance with Tanzania's participatory VLUP national guidelines.	0	At least 18 climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs in advanced stages of development and integrating community-identified priorities and customary land use practices	At least 22 climate-resilient, gender-responsive VLUPs developed or updated and integrating community-identified priorities and customary land use practices	Government gazette notices, legal documentation, district records, NLUPC approval documents, VLUP submission records VLUP review checklist at midterm and endline using existing documentation and FGD to verify participatio	A: Government maintains commitment to VLUP gazettment and NLUPC approval processes remain efficient and supportive R: Political changes affect gazettment priorities and bureaucratic delays slow VLUP approval processes A: Assumes that participatory rural appraisal and		

					n in VLUP process, documentation of community priorities, incorporation of grazing areas, mobility routes, seasonal resources and customary land tenure and land use systems	stakeholder mapping required by PLUM National Guidelines are actually implemented on the ground. R: Lack of trust from community groups in district officers may limit meaningful participation in the VLUP process, reduce willingness to share customary land-use information, and affect validation or adoption of agreed land-use plans.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Activity 1.3.1: Conduct a participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) covering all target villages, ensuring that results are disaggregated by gender, livelihood group and Indigenous group, and are documented in an accessible format for local use.

Activity 1.3.2: Finalise or update climate-resilient gender-responsive and inclusive VLUPs that consider customary tenure and land-use systems through community validation meetings, ensuring inclusive representation (including women, different livelihood groups, Indigenous groups and minority groups), and incorporate CVA findings to align plans with EbA priorities and legal requirements.

Activity 1.3.3: Facilitate the approval process of the VLUPs by supporting submission to relevant district authorities and the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) and assist with administrative and technical requirements for endorsement.

Activity 1.3.4: Support the formal gazettement of climate-resilient VLUPs and the issuance of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs), including land parcel demarcation and registration processes, in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Settlement Development.

Component 2: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience of the GSE and communities through adoption of gender-responsive EbA practices and livelihood strategies.	Change in EbA awareness and adoption level among communities in the target villages, reflecting changes in climate vulnerability.	Baseline CVAs indicate high vulnerability and limited EbA awareness and adoption among target villages	≥75% of target villages show improved awareness and early adoption of EbA (Level 2[9] ¹²⁴)	≥90% of target villages show self-sustaining EbA implementation (Level 3[10] ¹²⁵ , progressing to Level 4[11] ¹²⁶)	Community -level surveys at baseline, mid-term and endline. Participatory monitoring reports	A: Communities engage effectively in vulnerability monitoring, and a similar methodology can be used and repeated at various milestones during the project	1.1, 1.6, 1.7, 2.3, 2.7, 2.11, 2.13	SDG 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.4, 4.7, 5.1, 5.4, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 8.3, 8.5,
---	---	--	--	---	--	---	-------------------------------------	--

		(Level 1[8] ¹²³)				R: External climate impacts offset resilience gains and perception-based vulnerability indices may be insufficient in revealing changes in resilience		10.2, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3
<i>Output 2.1: Technical support, along with gender-responsive and inclusive training, provided to local authorities and communities to accelerate adoption and implementation of EbA strategies.</i>	Number of people trained in climate-smart agriculture and EbA practices, including the use of Indigenous/traditional ecological knowledge, disaggregated by sex.	0	720 people trained through FFS/PFS (~30 people per ward/village), among which 50% are women	960 people trained[12] ¹²⁷ with demonstrated skill improvement, among which 50% are women	Training records, skill assessments, practice adoption surveys, gender-disaggregated data	A: Trained individuals apply and share knowledge within communities R: Lack of resources limits practice adoption		
Activity 2.1.1: Assess the condition of existing farmer resource centres and rehabilitate selected facilities to function as training hubs/farmer field schools/pastoral field schools, resource distribution points and project storage sites for supporting EbA implementation.								
Activity 2.1.2: Develop and package training modules tailored to farmers and pastoralists, to be delivered through farmer resource centres, village meetings and local institutions (for example, cooperatives and local NGOs), facilitated by extension and district officers.								
Activity 2.1.3: Deliver gender-responsive community training (based on the training modules developed under 2.1.2), ToT sessions and capacity-building workshops. Integrate content into 8 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Pastoral Field Schools (PFS) to strengthen resilience to climate variability and promote sustainable management of restored ecosystems.								
<i>Output 2.2: Ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for increased resilience.</i>	Area (hectares) of rangeland, forest/woodlands and riverbanks/water sheds rehabilitated	0 ha	700 ha of rangeland, forest/woodlands and riverbanks/water sheds rehabilitated[13] ¹²⁸	4,610 ha of rangeland, forest/woodlands and riverbanks/water sheds rehabilitated[14] ¹²⁹	GPS mapping, satellite imagery, rehabilitation on field monitoring reports, vegetation surveys, biodiversity assessments hydrological monitoring, erosion assessment	A: Communities commit to long-term ecosystem management, local species are available and suitable for rehabilitation, watershed interventions improve water security R: Climate extremes damage		

					s, water quality monitoring, community records	restoration efforts, invasive species or diseases affect rehabilitation success, extreme weather events hinder rehabilitation efforts		
	Ecosystem health and resilience improved in targeted landscapes, as measured through community-based ecosystem monitoring of agreed ecosystem condition indicators under Output 4.3.	To be established during inception through community monitoring protocols.	At least 20% of monitored sites demonstrate measurable improvement ^[15] ^[130] in agreed ecosystem condition indicators, compared to baseline, by project completion.	At least 60% of monitored sites demonstrate measurable improvement in agreed ecosystem condition indicators, compared to baseline, by project completion.	Community monitoring records and project monitoring reports.	A: Community-based ecosystem monitoring systems are consistently implemented and supported by local institutions and communities, enabling effective tracking of ecosystem condition over time. R: Climate extremes or increasing land use pressures may limit ecosystem recovery despite project interventions.		
Activity 2.2.1: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, implement 2,300 ha of rangeland or pastureland rehabilitation through, <i>inter alia</i> , rotational grazing systems, Tsetse fly control, invasive plant species removal, reseeding with drought-resistant native grasses, establishing semi-circular earth bunds and implementing sustainable grazing management plans in pastoralist areas of the GSE.								
Activity 2.2.2: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, rehabilitate 675 ha of degraded forest and woodland areas through, <i>inter alia</i> , planned reforestation with local tree species, agroforestry, woodlot establishment and implement 800 ha of assisted natural regeneration, re-establishing ecological corridors between proposed target districts.								
Activity 2.2.3: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, rehabilitate 835 ha of degraded watersheds and riverbanks including planned reforestation with local tree species and gabion installation — to increase water security during drought and reduce flood damage during extreme rainfall events.								
Output 2.3: Improved multipurpose water supply infrastructure and enhanced livelihoods to build community climate resilience	Number of people with improved access to water and livelihood infrastructure and services, disaggregated by sex.	0	4,800 people (~2,000 people per ward/village), among which 50% are women	9,600 people (~200 people per intervention) with year-round water access ^[16] ^[131] , among which 50% are women	Water access surveys, household interviews, community water records	A: Water infrastructure serves intended beneficiaries equitably R: Unequal access patterns emerge despite infrastructure improvements		

Activity 2.3.1: Assess site-specific water infrastructure and agricultural resource needs, and develop a context-appropriate climate-resilient multipurpose water supply infrastructure programme to inform activities 2.3.2-2.3.5.								
Activity 2.3.2: Construct or rehabilitate at least 8 charco dams and 8 irrigation schemes.								
Activity 2.3.3: Drill 7 new boreholes and repair and/or operationalise 5 pre-existing boreholes to enhance year-round water availability for agriculture and domestic use.								
Activity 2.3.4: Install at least 24 rainwater harvesting and storage systems at public institutions (schools, health centres, training and farmers resource centres) in a gender-equal and inclusive manner to promote uptake of water-efficient techniques.								
Activity 2.3.5: Construct 4 new and rehabilitate 4 existing dip tanks across target wards and supply necessary inputs to support livestock health and productivity.								
<i>Output 2.4: Gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies created and strengthened for enhanced community resilience</i>	Number of people engaged in new livelihood activities, disaggregated by sex	0	0	960 people (~40 people per ward/village) successfully engaged in sustainable livelihood activities, among which half are women	Participation records, activity monitoring, income tracking, gender-disaggregated data	A: Women and marginalised groups can access and benefit from new opportunities R: Cultural barriers limit women's participation in certain activities		
Activity 2.4.1: Assess existing infrastructure in each ward — including cultural tourism centres, processing and storage units, and other relevant facilities for rehabilitation and new construction — to support Output 2.4.'s objectives.								
Activity 2.4.2: Undertake market assessments undertaken to identify most appropriate alternative/additional livelihood interventions per target site.								
Activity 2.4.3: Develop 24 Livelihood plans for target sites, informed by the results of Activity 2.4.2 and CVA findings from Activity 1.3.1. These could include: i) the rehabilitation of cultural centres, storage facilities, agro-processing and fish farming/aquaculture facilities; ii) establishment of community beekeeping enterprises; iii) development of sustainable nature-based ecotourism initiatives; iv) enhance or modernise sustainable NTFP value chains; v) implement fuel-efficient cookstoves.								
Activity 2.4.4: Provide financial, technical and organisational support to implement the 24 livelihood plans developed under Activity 2.4.3 within target sites.								
Activity 2.4.5: Partner activation and programme design — i) scoping assessment to be conducted by the Restoration Factory team; ii) thereafter, potential partners are identified; and iii) Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are signed between Restoration Factory and partners, outlining the programme priorities in line with national strategies.								
Activity 2.4.6: Selection of entrepreneurs and mentors — programme partners to call for entrepreneurs and mentors, using predefined selection criteria and processes.								
Activity 2.4.7: Incubation, mentoring and community — six months of hybrid business development training complemented through expert sessions and masterclasses, based on needs identified at the application stage.								
Activity 2.4.8: Provision of sub-grants and programme closing — selected entrepreneurs will receive targeted sub-grants to implement and scale their business plans, with a final networking event where graduating entrepreneurs can pitch their ideas and secure additional support.								
Component 3: Sustainable funding mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project								
Outcome 3: Local stakeholders have increased access to funding to develop and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA	Total amount of funding accessed in support of climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUP development and EbA implementation, including direct project disbursements, co-financing and aligned contributions	US\$ 0	US\$ 0 ¹³²	At least US\$300,000 in GEF funding disbursed for climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUP development and EbA implementation through the dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism	Grant agreements, donor commitments, bank statements, disbursement logs Documentation on proof of concept and investment	A: Donors and investors demonstrate continued interest in EbA financing R: Limited funding availability constrains mechanism operations	1.5, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.13	1a, 1.4, 4.7, 5.1, 5.5, 5a 13a, 13.2, 13.3, 16.6, 16.7, 17.1, 17.3, 17.6 and 17.17

	from other partners.			demonstrating a proof of concept, with investment prospectuses developed to enable future resource mobilisation beyond the project.	prospectuses			
<i>Output 3.1.: Operationalisation of a dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism to support the participatory development and implementation of climate-resilient gender-responsive Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and ecosystem-based adaptation interventions.</i>	Status of the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism, including its establishment and operational readiness.	No dedicated funding mechanism	1 Eligibility Committee established and functioning, climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism design completed	1 climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism established and operational, demonstrating sustainable funding flows	Registration certificates, operations manuals, grant disbursement records, financial audit reports	A: Communities and partners support the financing mechanism R: Legal/administrative bottlenecks delay operationalisation		
Activity 3.1.1. Form a multi-stakeholder Eligibility Committee to guide the design and governance of the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism.								
Activity 3.1.2. Validate clear eligibility and assessment criteria for both VLUP development (Window 1) and implementation (Window 2), in consultation with stakeholders.								
Activity 3.1.3. Assess and recommend an existing tax-exempt entity with a similar land-use management mandate and grant management capacity to house the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism.								
Activity 3.1.4. Support the establishment of the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism, either by creating a new SPV or identifying an existing tax-exempt entity with the capacity to manage grants.								
Activity 3.1.5. Develop a Sub-Grant Operational Manual with operational protocols for both funding windows, including eligibility, disbursement, fiduciary, monitoring and compliance procedures, in line with UNEP and GEF policies.								
Activity 3.1.6. Conduct community sensitisation on access procedures and eligibility requirements, and compile a pipeline of villages and entities for future funding consideration.								
<i>Output 3.2.: Fund disbursement is directed to eligible village representatives and partner entities to develop and implement climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs across Tanzania, serving as a</i>	Number of milestone-based grants disbursed to qualifying communities, including communities with Indigenous groups.	0	0	12-15 grants successfully disbursed across all eligible villages for Windows 1 and 2.	Grant agreements, disbursement records, milestone completion reports	A: Communities meet milestone requirements for continued funding R: Implementation delays affect grant use		

[illegible]

Activity 4.1.2: Consolidate quarterly reports from monitoring team (under Activity 4.3.1) into annual technical reports. Reports will be used to inform community restoration and land use compliance targets for financial incentivisation under Activity 3.2.3. Reports will be uploaded to the AKMS platform.

<i>Output 4.2: Gender-responsive community awareness programmes on ecosystem-based adaptation prepared and implemented.</i>	Number of gender-responsive and inclusive EbA awareness campaigns designed and implemented	0	12 local gender-responsive and inclusive campaigns delivered via multiple channels	24 local gender-responsive and inclusive campaigns delivered via multiple channels	Campaign reports, reach assessments, community feedback surveys	A: Communities are receptive to awareness messages via appropriate communication styles R: Cultural barriers limit campaign effectiveness		
---	--	---	--	--	---	--	--	--

Activity 4.2.1: Use the findings of the EBARR communication strategy — which identified effective dissemination platforms such as radio, village meetings and social media — to inform the selection of communication channels and to design context-appropriate, gender-responsive and inclusive awareness-raising campaigns on ecosystem-based adaptation in the target rural areas.

Activity 4.2.2: Deliver the awareness campaigns using the communication strategy developed under Activity 4.2.1. Structure the campaigns to: i) support the sustainability of project results, including the maintenance of restored ecosystems and infrastructure; and ii) promote continued uptake of good practices such as climate-smart agriculture, efficient cooking technologies and land use compliance. Prioritise women's participation and deliver gender-responsive and inclusive campaigns across target villages and neighbouring wards. Synthesise outcomes into knowledge products for dissemination under the AKMS and local governance forums.

<i>Output 4.3: A community-focused and gender-responsive monitoring framework that embeds continuous reporting, learning and feedback mechanisms within project activities developed and operationalised.</i>	Number of gender-balanced and inclusive community monitoring teams producing quarterly reports on land-use and access conflicts, implementation challenges and other context-specific challenges.	0	24 community monitoring teams established with gender-balanced and inclusive membership, trained and equipped.	At least 20 community gender-balanced and inclusive monitoring teams producing quarterly reports.	Team rosters, training logs, quarterly monitoring reports	A: Communities value M&E and commit to sustained participation R: High turnover in community teams affects monitoring quality		
---	---	---	--	---	---	--	--	--

Activity 4.3.1: Establish and train community-level monitoring teams composed of VLUP champions, VLUMCs and district officers trained under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, with gender-balanced and inclusive membership on data collection strategies and tools to report quarterly to the M&E Officer. Ensure that data collection also captures emerging land use and access conflicts, agreed ecosystem condition indicators, implementation challenges and other context-specific challenges to inform conflict-sensitive project management.

Activity 4.3.2: Use monitoring data collected under Activity 4.3.1 to identify land-use and access conflicts linked to VLUP or livelihood interventions, review progress on VLUP implementation and EbA livelihood support, monitor ecosystem condition indicators, identify implementation challenges and document lessons learned to inform adaptive management.

<i>Output 4.4: Evidence-based scaling strategy developed to inform national planning and ensure long-term sustainability of EbA approaches.</i>	Status of development, validation and dissemination of the cost-benefit analysis and national scaling-up strategy for EbA interventions.	N/A	N/A	Final cost-benefit analysis and costed scaling-up strategy endorsed and disseminated to inform national and sub-national adaptation policy and planning instruments and facilitate replication and upscaling	Final reports, stakeholder validation records, government endorsement letters, references in policy or planning documents	A: Institutions and partners collaborate to provide data and policy inputs. R: Delays in data collection or limited institutional engagement constrain validation and endorsement.		
---	--	-----	-----	--	---	---	--	--

Activity 4.4.1 Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the project's EbA approaches to assess their economic, social and environmental impacts. Synthesise findings into policy-relevant evidence that can inform national and sectoral development planning, including future NAP processes and climate finance strategies.

Activity 4.4.2 Develop a scaling-up strategy that outlines institutional roles, financing entry points, enabling policy conditions, and a costed action plan for replicating and mainstreaming EbA interventions at scale.

[1] Resilience outcomes are expected to emerge later in the implementation period, once EbA practices, ecosystem restoration, improved water access and diversified livelihoods have been operationalised.

[2] When a project is relevant to more than one PoW outcome indicator, provide outcomes and outputs for each indicator in order to enable budget details per output and PoW Outcome.

[3] Level 1: Communities and local authorities are aware of gender differentiated climate risks but have insufficient awareness of how landscape degradation and unsustainable practices contribute to increased climate risk and how EbA can enhance resilience. Stakeholders recognize the need for equitable participation in VLUP process.

[4] Level 2: Communities and local authorities' discourse reflects the arguments of ecosystem-based adaptation and show support to shift from unsustainable practices leading to landscape degradation, towards climate-resilient landscapes and livelihoods. Stakeholders acknowledge that women and men experience climate impacts differently and recognize the need for gender-responsive considerations in VLUP and EbA planning and implementation.

[5] Level 3: Resources are allocated and stakeholders are able to plan climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs integrating EbA.

[6] Level 4: C-LUPs and EbA interventions are implemented by communities and local authorities resulting in a shift from unsustainable practices leading to landscape degradation, towards climate-resilient landscapes and livelihoods. Women and men participate meaningfully in EbA planning and implementation, and VLUP actions reflect gender-differentiated needs and benefits (e.g., improved access to water, reduced workload burdens, equitable livelihood opportunities). Monitoring systems track engagement and benefits for women, men, and vulnerable groups.

[7] Refer to Appendix 17: Beneficiary calculations and Annex G: Budget Table for more detailed calculations. **(i)** The number of people trained at VLUMC level on the implementation of EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs was calculated as follows: 16 VLUMC sessions with 30 participants per session; 16 sessions x 30 participants = **480 people**. **(ii)** The number of people sensitised and trained at community level of EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs was calculated as follows: 16 community meetings with 30 participants per meeting; 16 meetings x 30 participants = **480 people**. **(iii)** The number of people receiving training toolkit and trained was calculated as follows: Each village will receive 41 toolkits (30 people receiving them at the workshop and 11 additional people for dispersal amongst communities across the 24 villages; 11 people x 24 villages = **264 people**.

[8] Level 1 (high vulnerability): Communities and ecosystems are highly exposed to climate risks, with minimal or no implementation of EbA practices and continuing resource degradation.

[9] Level 2 (initial EbA adoption): Early uptake of EbA practices, with partial ecosystem recovery and increased awareness, but adaptive capacity remains dependent on external support.

[10] Level 3 (functioning adaptive systems): EbA practices are routinely implemented, and ecosystem functions and livelihoods show measurable improvement. Communities and local authorities collectively manage EbA practices, using developed plans and institutional mechanisms, with limited external support.

[11] Level 4 (climate-resilient systems): EbA practices are self-sustained, and adaptive planning and resource management are embedded in local governance and development processes.

[12] Refer to Appendix 17: Beneficiary calculations and Annex G: Budget Table for more detailed calculations. The number of people trained on EbA implementation and adoption — including the EbA champions (ToT, PFS, FFS) — was calculated as follows: 1 session per 3 congregated wards in each district for year 2 and year 3; 8 districts x 2 years x 60 people = 960 people trained.

[13] Drawing on EBARR experience, VLUPs will have been completed, and rehabilitation activities are likely only to begin halfway through project implementation, therefore a ~15% midterm target has been used.

[14] The total of 4,610 ha includes the following: i) 2,300 ha or rangeland/pastureland rehabilitation; ii) 675 ha of forest/woodland rehabilitation; iii) 800 ha of assisted natural revegetation of ecological corridors; and iv) 835 ha of watershed/riverbank rehabilitation.

[15] Improvement will be demonstrated through site-level comparison of baseline, midterm and endline agreed ecosystem condition indicators (for example, erosion level, vegetation cover, soil moisture, native species regeneration) using inception-defined thresholds (for example, improvement in at least two key indicators) to classify each monitored site as 'improved' or 'not improved.'

[16] Refer to Appendix 17: Beneficiary calculations and Annex G: Budget Table for more detailed calculations. The total number of people with improved access to water and livelihood infrastructure and services was calculated as follows: (i) construction/rehabilitation of 8 charco dams; (ii) 8 irrigation schemes; (iii) 12 boreholes; (iv) 24 rooftop rainwater harvesting systems; and (v) 8 diptanks with ~ 200 people benefitting from each intervention. It is assumed that the same people who benefit from irrigation schemes also benefit from boreholes, therefore, boreholes have not been included in the calculation; $(200 \times 8) + (200 \times 8) + (200 \times 24) + (200 \times 8) = 9,600$.

[17] Funding mechanism expected to be operational at mid-term, hence disbursements will take place in the second half of the project.

[18] **Level 1** (limited awareness): Minimal understanding of EbA concepts; little or no access to information or knowledge sharing platforms.

[19] **Level 2** (improved awareness): Exposure to EbA materials and events; understanding of basic principles but limited practical use.

[20] **Level 3** (applied understanding): Improved understanding of EbA and early application of EbA knowledge in planning and implementation of VLUPs and other adaptation and development processes.

[21] **Level 4** (institutionalised learning): EbA knowledge documented and used to inform policy and planning instruments; continued dissemination beyond project support.

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
International and national consultant team to lead on the development of the CEO Endorsement Request documentation (includes information collection, stakeholder consultations, gender and safeguards analysis and reports, drafting of project documentation and travel to project locations)	122,938.00	83,300.00	39,638.00
Stakeholder consultation costs (includes inception workshop in April 2025, community-level consultations and data collection in 8 target districts in April and May 2025 and validation workshop costs in October 2025).	77,062.00	0.00	77,062.00
Total	200,000.00	83,300.00	116,700.00

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mugeta	-1.9249	34.2260	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Hunyari	-1.9863	34.1416	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nyamang'uta	-1.9433	34.0045	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lamadi	-2.2492	33.8535	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lutubiga	-2.2931	33.8670	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mkula	-2.3264	33.9081	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Baray	-3.7296	35.1360	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Endamaghang	-3.4055	35.3669	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mbulumbulu	-3.1914	35.8969	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Eshkesh	-3.9543	35.0169	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Yaeda Chini	-3.8631	35.1912	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Masieda	-3.6754	35.3876	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mwanyahina	-3.4572	34.2741	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mwangundo	-3.4280	34.7020	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mbugayabanhya	-3.3328	34.2352	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Soitsambu	-1.9575	35.3983	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ololosokwan	-1.8072	35.3119	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Oloipiri	-2.0951	35.3823	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ikoma	-2.1392	34.6545	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nagusi	-2.0447	34.3392	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Natta	-2.0007	34.4453	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nyanungu	-1.4050	34.7370	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Gorong'a	-1.4527	34.6722	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kwihancha	-1.5279	34.6458	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

Please refer to Annex E in the CEO ER for a detailed map showing target wards and districts across the Greater Serengeti ecosystem (GSE) in relation to Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro Conservation Area. (High resolution map could not be uploaded).

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

ESMF_Annex F.2.2_11.03.2026

Annex F.2 - ESMF_11.03.2026

ESMF_Annex F2.4

ESMF_Annex F2.3

ESMF_Annex F2.1

Annex F.1

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

Appendix G: Indicative Project Budget

Appendix G: Indicative Project Budget Template											
BL	Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
			1 Outcome 1	2 Outcome 2	3 Outcome 3	4 Outcome 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
4101	Goods	Budgeted in Activity 2.1.3 Demonstration equipment, including training aids (flip chart pads and stands, markers), FFS/PFS kits (soil testing, rain gauges, seed planting demos), basic protective equipment, first aid kits. Costed at \$ 1,000 per ward/village, totalling \$ 24,000.		24,000			24,000			24,000	VPO
4102	Goods	Budgeted in Activity 2.2.1 Cost of materials, such as drought-resistant native species, and other necessary equipment for rangeland rehabilitation. All inclusive unit cost (per ha) for rangeland rehabilitation (contractual services and equipment) at \$ 150/ha (split with sub-contractor cost; total \$ 300/ha). Transport and storage cost at \$15,000	-	360,000			360,000			360,000	VPO
4103	Goods	Budgeted in Activity 2.2.2 Cost of materials, such as native tree seedlings and planting materials, and other necessary equipment for forest rehabilitation at \$ 500/ha (split with sub-contractor cost; total \$ 1,000/ha) — \$ 337,500. Transport and storage cost at \$15,000 Also included here is the cost for assisted natural regeneration (fencing for exclosures and no-take zones to support the natural regeneration of degraded areas) at \$ 100/ha (split with sub-contractor cost; total \$ 200/ha) — \$ 80,000.	-	432,500			432,500			432,500	VPO
4104	Goods	Budgeted in Activity 2.2.3 Cost of materials, such as native tree seedlings and planting materials, and other necessary equipment for watershed/riverbank rehabilitation. Transport and storage cost at \$15,000 All inclusive unit cost (per ha) for watershed/riverbank rehabilitation (contractual services and equipment) at \$ 500/ha (split with sub-contractor cost; total \$ 1,000/ha).	-	432,500			432,500			432,500	VPO
4105	Goods	Cost for personal protective equipment (PPE; such as gloves, rubber boots and gowns) for 60 people per ward/village (total of 1,440 people) at \$ 30 per person, totalling \$ 43,200. Cost for safety awareness signboards at 8 dip tanks at \$25 per signboard, totalling \$ 200.	-	43,400			43,400			43,400	VPO

420 1	Goods	Cost for start-up alternative livelihood equipment in each of the 24 wards/villages, for example, beehives and cookstoves. Costed as \$ 20,000 per ward/village, totalling \$ 480,000.	-	480,00 0			480,00 0			480,00 0	VPO
420 3	Goods	Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs Cost of computers/laptops, dock station, printer and office equipment, including desks, chairs etc for PMU, totalling \$ 15,000.	-	15,000			15,000			15,000	VPO
420 4	Goods	Budgeted in Activity 4.3.1 Cost for provision of data collection tools (forms, indicator guides, simplified checklists) and mobile phones/tablets for data collection by community monitoring teams. Costed as \$ 200 per ward/village. Estimates made based on stakeholder consultations and input from UNEP and VPO.	-	-	4,800		4,800			4,800	VPO
420 2	Vehicles	Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costsTo purchase 8 offroad motorbikes with less than 100,000 km mileage (high-end price) is approximately \$ 24,000 (\$ 3,000/bike)- see Appendix 19 for further details	-	24,000			24,000			24,000	VPO
231 2	Grants/ Sub-grants	Performance-based grants for a cohort of 50 entrepreneurs (\$ 1,000 per participant), under Restoration Factory Programme, totalling \$ 50,000.	-	50,000			50,000			50,000	VPO
231 3	Grants/ Sub-grants	Budgeted in Activity 3.2.1 for disbursement of sub-grants for window 1 up to ~\$10,000 and window 2 up to ~\$35,000 totalling \$ 396,000. These sub-grants will go to registered village councils, legitimate CBOs or cooperatives within the project area with demonstrated need for new or updated VLUPs.	-		396,0 00		396,00 0			396,00 0	VPO
231 4	Grants/ Sub-grants	Budgeted in Activity 3.2.2 for additional funding channelled through existing NGOs or programmes such as the Restoration Factory, totalling \$ 78,124.To ensure delivery capacity and fiduciary compliance, the project will collaborate with tax-exempt NGOs, CSOs or other suitable intermediaries, which may include government entities, allowing co-financing and coordinated execution where necessary.	-		78,12 4		78,124			78,124	VPO
220 1	Contract ual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO to develop and/or finalise and/or update VLUPs costed at \$ 10,000 per VLUP, totalling \$ 240,000. This includes the land use planning process (community validation meetings, surveys, conflict resolutions, mapping and demarcation, document preparation, processing fees).	240,0 00				240,00 0			240,00 0	VPO
220 2	Contract ual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO to conduct land parcel demarcation, documentation and CCRO registration across 24 wards/villages, including community mobilisation, boundary identification, adjudication support, GPS-based demarcation (including equipment and stationery) and preparation and submission of CCROs to District Land Offices. Costed as \$ 4,650 per ward/village.	111,6 00				111,60 0			111,60 0	VPO
220 3	Contract ual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO/research institute to rehabilitate 2,300 ha of rangelands (reseeding with drought-resistant native grasses, invasive species removal, semi-circular earth bunds and rotational grazing infrastructure, such as temporary fences in selected locations) — \$ 345,000. Costed as \$ 150/ha (split with equipment cost (BL4102); total \$ 300/ha) — please note that this is an average estimate and may change depending on level of degradation/invasive species occurrence in specific wards/villages.		345,00 0			345,00 0			345,00 0	VPO
220 5	Contract ual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO/research institute to rehabilitate 675 ha of forests. This may include, inter alia, seedling production in nursery, community training, fencing, replanting with native species, protection and monitoring of survival maintenance, woodlot establishment, agroforestry (with local labour contributions) — \$ 337,500. Costed as \$ 500/ha (split with equipment cost (BL4103); total \$ 1,000/ha). Also included here is 800 ha of assisted natural regeneration at \$ 100/ha (split with equipment cost; total \$ 200/ha) — \$ 80,000.		417,50 0			417,50 0			417,50 0	VPO

2206	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO/research institute to rehabilitate 835 ha of watershed and riverbanks — \$ 415,500. This may include, inter alia, replanting with native species, establishing check dams on streams, graded infiltration ditches and gabion installation at \$ 500/ha (split with equipment cost; total \$ 1,000/ha), totalling \$ 417,500.		417,500			417,500		417,500	VPO
2207	Contractual Services – Company	All-inclusive cost of installation services and technical expertise by sub-contracted NGO/institution (including site surveys, supervision, system commissioning). Costs include installation of 24 rooftop rainwater harvesting systems (1 per ward/village) at \$ 4,100 each, including 10,000 L aboveground tanks, gutters, pipes, pumps, filters and labour.		98,400			98,400		98,400	VPO
2208	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to NGO/livelihood specialist firm to implement alternative livelihoods in each of the 24 wards/villages and provide communities with trainings and inputs based on Activities 2.4.1-2.4.3. This includes all activities, workshops (training on financial literacy) and other necessary requirements. Costed as \$ 20,000 per ward/village, totalling \$ 480,000.		480,000			480,000		480,000	VPO
2209	Contractual Services – Company	International Restoration Factory Programme partner experts time for entrepreneurs scoping assessment, design of a tailored entrepreneurship support programme and support and oversight of the local incubator partner under Output 2.4.		35,000			35,000		35,000	VPO
2210	Contractual Services – Company	All inclusive cost for a suitably qualified communications or knowledge management institution/NGO to deliver awareness campaigns, synthesise knowledge products and disseminate information on the AKMS platform. Costs include institution fees, travel, workshops/awareness raising campaigns in all wards/villages (including participant travel refunds for 60 people per village/ward) and printing of various knowledge product materials	4,000	-	2,500	118,400	124,900		124,900	VPO
2301	Contractual Services – Company	The participatory CVA will be sub-contracted to a private firm and will be conducted in each of the 24 wards/villages. This private firm will need a vulnerability assessment expert, an ecologist, GIS specialist and a socio-economic specialist. Cost includes travel for contractors/professionals to all wards/villages in the 8 target district to conduct assessments	80,000				80,000		80,000	VPO
2302	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to private firm to assess 8 existing farmer resource centres (including an architect and engineer/construction personnel), including development of assessment forms, site reports, consolidated recommendations and moderate costs for admin and office supplies, including labour. Costs also include travel to and rehabilitation of 8 centres at \$12,500/centre (1 per district). Typical rehabilitation may include: roof and wall repairs, repainting, retiling/resurfacing the floors, door or window replacement, rainwater harvesting system installation, electrical repairs, toilet repairs, establishing demonstration plots alongside each centre.		100,000			100,000		100,000	VPO
2303	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to private firm to water infrastructure assessments (including hydrogeological surveys, surface water mapping, soil and land suitability analyses for irrigation) and development of water supply infrastructure programme, totalling \$ 68,000. including environmental and social impact assessment associated to charco dams and irrigation systems, boreholes and cattle dip tanks - \$ 32,240 Cost includes travel for contractors/professionals to all wards/villages in the 8 target district to conduct assessments		123,415			123,415		123,415	VPO
2304	Contractual Services – Company	All-inclusive cost for sub-contracted construction firm to construct 8 small-scale charco dams and 8 irrigation schemes. This will include skilled labour, such as site foreman and machine operators, using local materials and contractors. Costs include: i) construction of 8 charco dams (1 per district) at \$ 100,000 per dam (10,000 m3) for, inter alia, excavation, lining, spillways and protective fencing, totalling \$ 800,000; ii) construction/rehabilitation of 8 small scale irrigation schemes (1 per district) at \$50,000/scheme, totalling \$ 400,000. In addition, a contingency provision of USD 18,000 (1.5% of total construction costs) is included to account for potential variations in site conditions, material and transport costs, and to		1,218,000			1,218,000		1,218,000	VPO

		ensure quality and climate-resilient design standards are maintained during implementation in remote and environmentally variable contexts.									
2305	Contractual Services – Company	All-inclusive cost for a for a sub-contracted borehole specialist firm to drill and repair boreholes, including site surveys, technical oversight and water quality testing, including labour. Costs include: i) drilling 7 new boreholes (approximately \$ 80,000 each) with associated requirements — electrical installation, solar panels, pumphouse and wellhead construction at approximately and other equipment, totalling \$ 560,000; ii) repairing 5 boreholes and associated requirements (including wellhead repair, cleaning, structural maintenance) at \$ 15,000 per borehole, totalling \$ 75,000. In addition, a contingency provision of USD 9,525 (approximately 1.5% of total construction costs) is included to account for potential variations in site conditions, material and transport costs, and to ensure quality and climate-resilient design standards are maintained during implementation in remote and environmentally variable contexts.		644,525			644,525			644,525	VPO
2306	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to private firm to construct 4 new dip tanks and rehabilitate 4 existing dip tanks (site assessment and design, pre-construction hydrological/groundwater surveys, skilled labour, technical oversight, coordination) — \$ 30,000. Costs include: i) Cost for construction of 4 new dip tanks at \$10,000 per tank — \$ 40,000; and ii) rehabilitation of 4 dip tanks at \$ 2,500 per tank (approximately a quarter of the cost of dip tank construction) — \$ 10,000. Site assessment to identify existing dip tanks undertaken in Activity 2.3.1.		80,000			80,000			80,000	VPO
2307	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to an infrastructure, livelihood and market specialist firm to conduct infrastructure assessments in each of the 24 wards/villages, totalling \$ 64,000. Cost includes travel for contractors/professionals to all wards/villages in the 8 target district to conduct assessments Market assessments will be done on the same trip to each ward/village.		86,000			86,000			86,000	VPO
2308	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to specialized entity to develop capacity needs assessment of national , sub-national and district planning bodies, develop a training programme, materials and guidance and to deliver training and training of trainers components for district and ward-level officers, on climate resilient gender responsive Village land-use planning integrating EbA. Costed at \$ 400/day.	38,800				38,800			38,800	VPO
2309	Contractual Services – Company	All-inclusive cost for a consulting firm to conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the project's EbA approaches to assess their economic, social and environmental impacts, as well as synthesise findings into policy-relevant evidence.				40,000	40,000			40,000	VPO
2310	Contractual Services – Company	All-inclusive cost for a consulting firm to develop a scaling-up strategy that outlines institutional roles, financing entry points, enabling policy conditions, and a costed action plan for replicating and mainstreaming EbA interventions at scale.				40,000	40,000			40,000	VPO
5501	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to M&E firm to conduct mid-point results measurement and further training on data gathering plan					-	32,500		32,500	UNEP
5502	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to M&E firm to conduct End point results measurement					-	32,500		32,500	UNEP

5503	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to M&E firm to conduct the mid-term review/ evaluation (MTR)					-	48,000		48,000	UNEP
5504	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to M&E firm to conduct the terminal review/ evaluation (TE)					-	53,000		53,000	UNEP
2311	Contractual Services – Company	Sub-contract to private firm for annual financial audits by an external audit firm, legal fees, compliance costs (\$ 7,000 per year), totalling \$ 35,000.					-		35,000	35,000	VPO
2315	Contractual Services – Company	Expert consultancy services for the development of the baseline study to set baseline values for project indicators, develop the M&E Framework for data collection and analysis and carry out socio-ecological baseline assessment at \$43,375 including consultancy fees and travel costs to all districts.					-	48,000		48,000	VPO
1204	International Consultants	International investment consultant costed as \$ 500/day. Budgeted in Activity 3.2.4 (50 days), totalling \$ 25,000. Also included here is international travel at \$ 5,000.			30,000		30,000			30,000	VPO
1205	International Consultants	Chief Technical Advisor part-time international consultant costed as \$ 600/day (average \$ 36,000/ year for 4 years). Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs as 240 days spread over 4 years , totalling \$ 144,000.		-			-			-	VPO
1201	Local Consultants	EbA specialist costed as \$ 400/day. Budgeted in Activity 2.1.2 (40 days), totalling \$ 16,000. Refer to the Gender Analysis and Action Plan for budget allocated to gender-specific activities under Activity 2.1.2. Budgeted in Activity 2.1.3 (48 days), totalling \$ 19,200.		35,200			35,200			35,200	VPO
1202	Local Consultants	Climate resilient agriculture specialist costed as \$ 400/day. Budgeted in Activity 2.1.2 (40 days), totalling \$ 16,000. Budgeted in Activity 2.1.3 (48 days), totalling \$ 19,200.		35,200			35,200			35,200	VPO
1203	Local Consultants	Senior national gender specialist costed as \$ 400/day. Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs (60 days), totalling \$ 24,000.		24,000			24,000			24,000	VPO
1101	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Project Manager costed as \$ 5,800/month. Component 1, 15%; Component 2, cross-cutting costs, 28%; Component 3, 15%; Component 4, 10%, totalling \$ 27,600; Budgeted in PMC, 31%, totalling \$110,400.	52,200	98,400	52,200	34,800	237,600		110,400	348,000	VPO
1102	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Full-time Finance & Admin Officer Budgeted in PMC costs as \$ 2,700/month for 5 years, totalling \$ 162,000					-		162,000	162,000	VPO
1103	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Part-time Procurement Officer costed as \$ 2,700/month for 12 months. Budgeted under PMC	-	-	-	-	-		32,400	32,400	VPO
1104	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Full-time M&E Officer costed as \$ 2,500/month for 60 months. Budgeted in M&E costs			-	-	-	150,000		150,000	VPO
1105-1113	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	8 part-time district-level technicians costed as \$ 1,000/month per technician. Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs (10 days per month per technician for 4 years; \$ 96,000/year), totalling \$ 384,000.		384,000			384,000			384,000	VPO
1114	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Gender and ESS specialist costed as \$ 3,000/month. Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs (\$ 30,600/year), totalling \$ 153,000. Budgeted in Activity 4.3.2 (9 months), totalling \$ 27,000		153,000		27,000	180,000			180,000	VPO

1115	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Local Finance Development Specialist (part of the PMU) costed as \$ 1,250/month. Budgeted in Activity 3.1.4 (10 days per month and 12 months per year for 5 years), totalling \$ 75,000.			75,000		75,000			75,000	VPO
1116	Salary and benefits / Staff costs	Driver costed as \$ 500/month for 5 years totalling \$30,000 Budgeted in PMC		-		-			30,000	30,000	VPO
3201	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 1.1.3 8 district-level workshops (1 per district) at \$ 500 each totalling \$ 4,000. Transport refund for participants, totalling \$ 3,600. One national-level workshop (including venue, materials, refreshments and travel refunds for 30 participants), totalling \$ 15,000.	22,600				22,600			22,600	VPO
3202	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 1.2.2 24 VLUMC training sessions at \$ 500 each, totalling \$12,000. Transport refund for participants, totalling \$7,200	19,200				19,200			19,200	VPO
3203	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 1.2.324 community meetings and materials in local languages at \$ 500 per meeting, totalling \$ 12,000. Transport refund for participants , totalling \$7,200	19,200				19,200			19,200	VPO
3204	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.1.3 Community training sessions across 24 wards/villages (using materials developed under Activity 2.1.2) — 1 session per 3 congregated target wards/villages in each of the 8 district (60 people per session, including targeted training for the EbA champions). Costed as \$2,500 per session— 1 session per district in year 2 and 1 session per district in year 3 (16 sessions), totalling \$ 40,000.		40,000			40,000			40,000	VPO
3205	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.4.7 Programme incubation and mentorship training sessions, as per Restoration Factory programme cost splitting, totalling \$ 95,000.		95,000			95,000			95,000	VPO
3206	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 3.1.6 Engagements and meetings to inform communities about access procedures and eligibility requirements for both windows. Costed as \$ 500 per meeting in the 8 districts (1 meeting per 3 congregated target wards/villages), totalling \$ 4,000.			4,000		4,000			4,000	VPO
3207	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 4.1.1 Cost for annual learning forums and validation meetings (1 meeting per 3 congregated target wards in each of the 8 districts; totalling 32 meetings) at \$1,500 per meeting; assuming the meetings will be held in a community centre or local building, totalling \$ 48,000. Transport refund for participants (30 participants), totalling \$ 14,400.				62,400	62,400			62,400	VPO
3208	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 4.3.1 Deliver training workshops for community-level monitoring teams per ward/village in year 2 and 3. Costed as \$ 1,500 per event (1 meeting per 3 congregated target wards in each of the 8 districts; totalling 16 meetings); assuming the meetings will be held in a community centre or local building, totalling \$ 24,000. Transport refund for participants (30 participants per workshop), totalling \$ 7,200.				31,200	31,200			31,200	VPO
3302	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.3.1 Cost for 8 stakeholder consultation meetings for water infrastructure and agricultural resource needs information gathering (venue, materials, refreshments); 1 session per 3 congregated target wards/villages in each district. Costed as \$2,500 per meeting (including refreshments and travel refunds), totalling \$ 20,000.		20,000			20,000			20,000	VPO

3303	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.4.1 Cost for 1 validation meeting to discuss infrastructure and market assessment outcomes, totalling \$ 2,500.		2,500			2,500			2,500	VPO
3304	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.4.2 Cost for 8 community consultation meetings at \$2,500 each (venue, materials, refreshments and travel refunds) — 1 session per 3 congregated target wards/villages in each of the 8 target districts, totalling \$ 20,000.		20,000			20,000			20,000	VPO
3305	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 2.4.8 Closing/final networking event for graduating entrepreneurs as per Restoration Factory Programme cost splitting, totalling \$ 10,000.		10,000			10,000			10,000	VPO
3306	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Activity 4.3.2Conflict mitigation validation field missions in year 3, 4 and 5 (1 meeting per 3 target wards in each of the 8 districts; totalling 24 meetings) at \$ 1,500 per meeting ; assuming the meetings will be held in a community centre or local building, totalling \$ 36,000. Transport refund for participants (30 participants per workshop), totalling \$ 10,800.				46,800	46,800			46,800	VPO
3307	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	All-inclusive costs for Inception workshop for project implementation, with all relevant stakeholders, including venue hire, lunch, refreshments, workshop materials, travel refunds, totalling \$ 14,125.					-	4,125	10,000	14,125	VPO
3308	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs 1 Project Technical Committee (PTC) meeting per year (for 5 years) at \$ 8,000 per meeting, totalling \$ 40,000.		40,000			40,000			40,000	VPO
3309	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	1 PSC meeting per year (for 5 years) at \$ 8,000 per meeting, totalling \$ 40,000.					-		40,000	40,000	VPO
3310	Trainings , Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for the participatory development of safeguards instruments (site-specific ESMP, Indigenous People Plan, Livelihood Plan, Resettlement and Access Restrictions Plan), cost of FPIC processes across 24 villages /8 districts, and training sessions to build the capacity of stakeholders for the implementation and monitoring of the safeguard instruments, GAP and SEP.		44,475			44,475			44,475	VPO
1601	Travel	Travel costs for activity supervision by international and national consultants	12,700	14,000	6,800	18,400	51,900			51,900	VPO
1602	Travel	Budgeted in Activity 2.4.6 for travel for Restoration Factory partner to select mentors and entrepreneurs, totalling \$ 5,000. Budgeted in Activity 2.4.7 for travel for Restoration Factory partner to conduct business development training sessions, totalling \$ 15,000.	-	-	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	20,000	VPO
1603	Travel	Travel costs for PMU/staff for supervision	24,560	120,000	2,000	11,200	157,760			157,760	VPO
1604	Travel	To hire a Toyota Hilux/Land Cruiser or similar (100 days/year) = \$ 120/day, totalling \$ 60,000 for 5 years. Additional \$28,000 for fuel costs.		88,000			88,000		-	88,000	VPO
1605	Travel	Travel costs for M&E, ESMP,GAP and IPP implementation			6,800		6,800	42,000		48,800	VPO
5101	Other Operating Costs	Budgeted in Component 2 cross-cutting costs 8 Off road motorbikes maintenance, including services, mechanical repairs and replacement tyres when necessary as well as insurance and licencing. Fuel is budgeted for in travel costs.		10,000			10,000			10,000	VPO
5301	Other Operating Costs	Printing/design costs for all workshops, trainings & knowledge sharing	3,200	2,000	1,500	3,000	9,700			9,700	VPO
5302	Other Operating Costs	Budgeted in PMC Bank charges totalling \$ 10,000.		-			-		10,000	10,000	VPO

5303	Other Operating Costs	Budgeted in M&E Cost for ongoing data/airtime provision for community monitoring teams to record data and submit to the M&E Officer. Costed as \$ 120 per ward/village per year (\$ 10 per month per village/ward) in year 3, 4 and 5.				-	-	8,640		8,640	VPO
5304	Other Operating Costs	Budgeted in PMC costs Office operating expenses, including internet, utilities, general supplies, printing, reporting tools. Costed as \$ 7,040/year, totalling \$ 35,200.					-		35,200	35,200	VPO
	Grand Total		628,060	7,142,515	674,924	438,000	8,883,499	418,765	465,000	9,767,264	

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

From GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF.

Response to GEF Sec Project PIF/PFD Reviews

The Project Identification Form (PIF) for the project ‘Upscaling Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Enhance Ecosystem Services and Community Adaptive Capacity in Tanzania’s Greater Serengeti Ecosystem’ was submitted to the GEF Secretariat for review on 20 March 2024. The GEF Secretariat issued its review comments on 25 March 2024. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) — as the Implementing Agency — provided responses between 15 April and 30 April 2024. Following these responses, the GEF Secretariat confirmed clearance of all comments by 2 May 2024. As a result, there are no outstanding comments or requests remaining at the CEO Endorsement stage (Table 16).

Table 16. Note on outstanding comments raised by the GEF Secretariat.

GEF Secretariat's Comments at PIF stage	Agency's Response Comments
No outstanding comments. All comments raised by the GEF Secretariat at PIF stage have been addressed and cleared. Any standard deliverables, such as the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (GAAP), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and other Environmental and Social (ESS) instruments will be finalised during PPG as part of CEO Endorsement compliance.	Not applicable — all comments cleared. Remaining actions are integrated in the project design and will be submitted as annexes at CEO Endorsement.

However, for completeness and due diligence, Table 17 provides a summary of the comments raised during the PIF review, the Agency’s response and the date of clearance by the GEF Secretariat. The full PIF review document can be made available upon request.

Table 17. Challenges raised and relevant responses raised by the GEF Secretariat and the Agency, respectively.

Comments raised by GEF Secretariat	Date raised	Agency response	Date of response	Date cleared
Agency’s ID missing	25 March 2024	Clarified ID will be generated at PPG stage	22 April 2024	29 April 2024

No Outcomes/Outputs for M&E	25 March 2024	Outcome 4 revised, Outcome 4.3 added	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
Gender dimensions insufficiently integrated across project components	25 March 2024	Gender aspects integrated, components updated and new paragraphs added	22 April 2024	Follow-up issued on 29 April 2024
Follow up: Gender aspects not fully reflected in Indicative Project Overview table	29 April 2024	Overview table revised and Gender Action Plan confirmed for CEO Endorsement submission	30 April 2024	02 May 2024
PMC above 5%	25 March 2024	Reduced to 5%	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
Missing stakeholder roles description	25 March 2024	Table of roles added (Table 10)	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
Missing M&E outputs to be included in the theory of change	25 March 2024	Indicative project overview table and Theory of Change diagram updated	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
Institutional setting and execution arrangement missing	25 March 2024	Provided in paragraphs 93–96 and 103–104	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
Broader IPLCs/CSOs stakeholder engagement required	29 April 2024	Preliminary plan included with refinement at PPG confirmed	30 April 2024	02 May 2024
Overall risk rating and fiduciary risk clarification	29 April 2024	Overall risk marked moderate and fiduciary risk included	30 April 2024	02 May 2024
Linkage to Kunming-Montreal GBF targets to be clarified	25 March 2024	Clarified in Table 1	15 April 2024	29 April 2024
Unclear focal area allocation	25 March 2024	Reference to indicative Focal Area Elements table provided	22 April 2024	29 April 2024
LoE template footnote missing	25 March 2024	Corrected with new OFP letter of endorsement submitted	22 April 2024	29 April 2024

Note: Items for which the GEF Secretariat issued an immediate “Yes” response, as well as items marked “N/A” (Not Applicable) for this project type or funding modality, have been omitted from this table. Only comments requiring Agency follow-up action have been included for completeness.

No further Secretariat comments remain unresolved. All standard deliverables will be prepared during the PPG phase and annexed to the CEO Endorsement submission in line with GEF requirements.

Response to GEF Council and STAP Comments

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) screened the Project Identification Form (PIF) on 20 November 2024. STAP issued a Minor classification, confirming the project’s scientific and technical merit while providing specific recommendations to strengthen the project design at CEO Endorsement stage. In response to the STAP findings, Table 18 summarises each STAP comment and outlines how the project team has addressed or will address these aspects in the final submission package. The full STAP Screening Report can be made available upon request.

Table 18. STAP comments and the associated responses

STAP comment	Project response
1. Develop narratives about plausible futures STAP advised strengthening the rationale by developing clear narratives of plausible future scenarios, covering negative trends and positive pathways to demonstrate how the project will deliver additional global environmental benefits.	The climate change pathways have been refined to include detailed plausible scenarios describing how impacts could unfold if no action is taken, demonstrating negative feedbacks such as ecosystem degradation and increased vulnerability for marginalised groups, as well as opportunities for positive shifts including strengthened resilience and equity. This expanded description is integrated across the Inception Report under deliverable one, climate change impact pathway diagram (see Appendix 14), CEO Endorsement Request and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) deliverables — including the Gender Assessment and Action Plan (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5a: Gender Assessment and Action Plan) and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP, see Annex F.2). Together, these documents demonstrate differentiated impacts and plausible futures for diverse groups, reinforcing the project rationale.
2. Improve integration between Output 2.1 and other Outputs STAP recommended clarifying the linkages between Output 2.1 and rehabilitation/restoration, EbA, livelihoods, stakeholder engagement and gender.	The level of integration between technical support under Output 2.1 and other Outputs has been strengthened. Technical training, participatory workshops and local ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) champions directly support implementation of EbA-focused Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), which are the operational basis for restoration under Outputs 2.2 and 2.3. Moreover, Output 2.4 aligns livelihood diversification with these VLUPs by ensuring income-generating activities — such as beekeeping, nature-based tourism, NTFPs and fuel-efficient cookstoves — are linked to ecosystem conservation. The Stakeholder Engagement Action Plan in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5c: Stakeholder Engagement Plan) and GAAP (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5a) confirm participatory mechanisms and gender-responsive measures at each activity level.
3. Apply lessons learned from previous initiatives STAP recommended systematically identifying and applying lessons from previous EbA and livelihood projects.	The project design builds on lessons learned and best practices from relevant GEF and GCF initiatives in Tanzania (see Section A of the CEO ER). Proven approaches have been replicated from three GEF projects that are focused on community resilience. This includes the ‘Training of Trainers’ model under the GEF landscape restoration project and sustainable land restoration methods from the Integrated Adaptation Programme for the Miombo Woodlands and Zanzibar Drylands. Additionally, the projects design scales up the EBARR project, maintaining the same UNEP–Vice President’s Office delivery structure. These lessons inform features such as the

	stakeholder engagement framework, structured follow-up training and a dedicated technical committee to support technical oversight.
4. Conduct additional consultations STAP recommended further consultations during the PPG to strengthen transparency and bridge local and government actors.	Additional consultations were carried out throughout the PPG phase, starting with an Inception Workshop in Arusha, followed by district-level engagements in all eight districts. Three priority wards per district — identified by District Officers as the most vulnerable to climate change impacts — were then consulted in detail. This approach is documented in Section 2 of the SEP (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5c). A final Validation Workshop will be held to consolidate local priorities and confirm transparent decision-making with communities and government stakeholders.
5. Streamline the project objective STAP recommended simplifying the objective statement.	The project objective wording has been reviewed and revised to ensure clarity, conciseness and consistency with STAP's recommendation.
6. Define VLUP and EbA at first mention STAP advised spelling out both terms clearly when first used.	VLUP and EbA have been written in full and briefly described at first mention in the CEO Endorsement package.
7. Ensure gender sensitivity and community engagement under current decision-making arrangement STAP advised clarifying how gender sensitivity and community engagement will be maintained given the central role of the Vice President's Office and MNRT.	Gender equality and social inclusion are systematically integrated through the GAAP (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5a). The GAAP details the baseline context, includes capacity-building for the ESS specialist and establishes clear gender indicators and compliance targets for all activities. The GAAP will be managed by the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) Specialist, as part of the Project Management Unit (PMU), which will coordinate with gender focal points in the Vice President's Office (VPO), the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and several ministries. Minimum quotas at least 30% women in local management structures, minimum 50% women's participation in training — ensure that gender responsiveness and meaningful community engagement are maintained under the current decision-making arrangement (see Section 9 of the GAAP; Appendix 5, Attachment 5a).
8. Support gender discussion with data STAP recommended including data on gender inequity and its link to high fertility.	Section 3 of the GAAP (Appendix 5, Attachment 5a) includes a detailed baseline using data from the Tanzania National Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank and other credible sources. The section covers the Gender Inequality Index, education, poverty and access to resources, as well as explicitly links gender inequity to broader socio-economic challenges and fertility rates to strengthen the gender rationale.
9. Provide rationale for selecting the 24 villages	The 24 villages were identified through a district-led process, with three priority wards per district selected

STAP asked for a clear rationale for choosing sites for VLUPs.	by District Officers as the most vulnerable to climate risks. This ensures VLUPs target communities with the greatest exposure to climate impacts and the highest potential to benefit from resilience measures. Further details on this participatory targeting are provided in Section 2.3 of the SEP (see Appendix 5, Attachment 5c).
10. Explain how the project is transformational STAP advised providing a clear explanation of how the project will deliver transformational change.	The project delivers transformational change by embedding EbA into community-led VLUPs at scale. This secures sustainable land use, shifts governance systems and institutionalises EbA at the local level. The design directly scales up the proven EBARR model with the same UNEP–Vice President’s Office delivery partnership, ensuring continuity. Furthermore, livelihood diversification interventions reduce ecosystem pressure while enhancing resilience. Additionally, gender equality and social inclusion are integrated using quotas, participatory mechanisms and activity-level targets, ensuring that benefits reach women and marginalised groups. Together these elements create a replicable, durable model for addressing the root causes of vulnerability and delivering global environmental benefits.

Note: All STAP recommendations are addressed in the final CEO Endorsement package. No further Council or STAP comments remain unresolved.

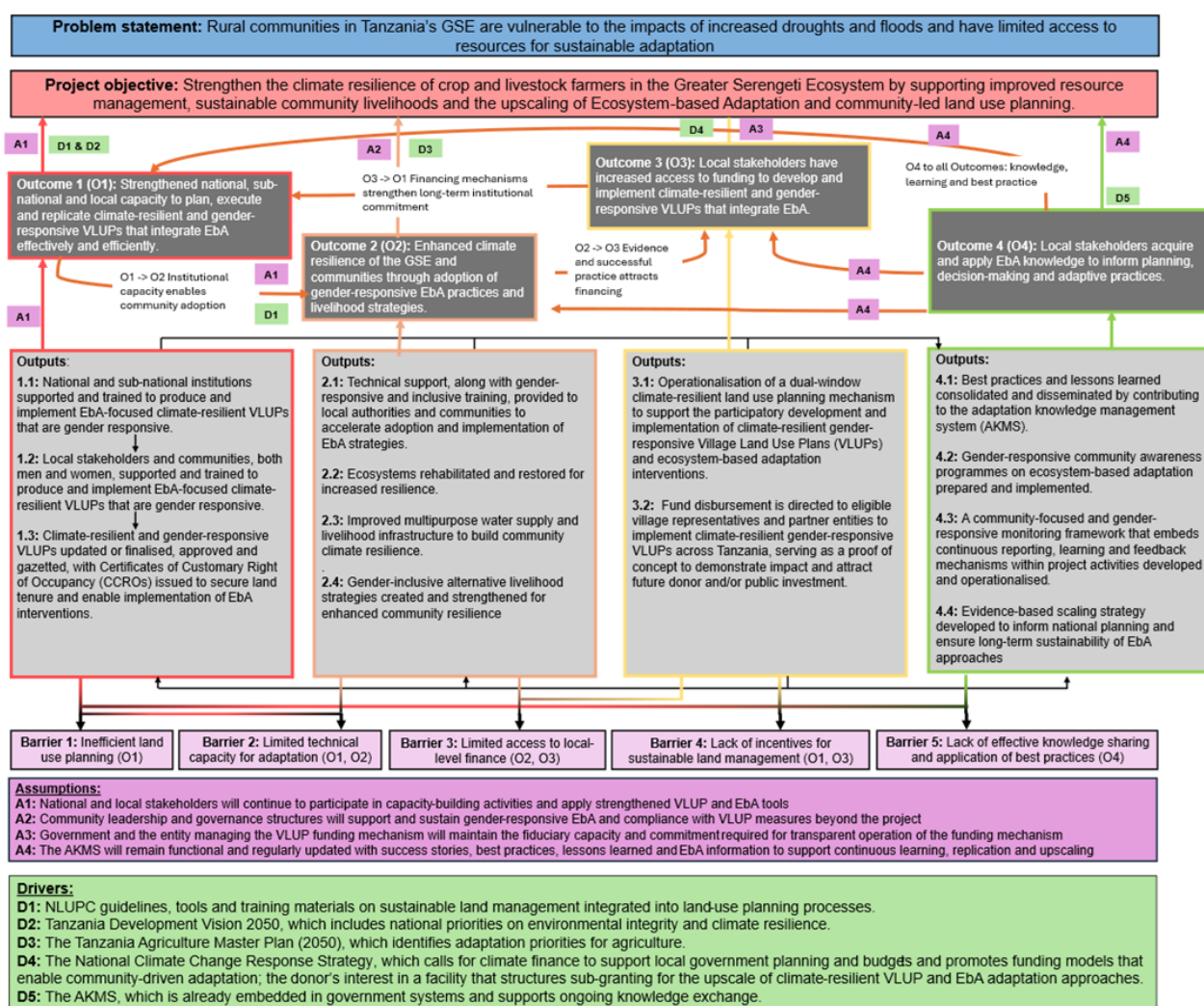


Figure 5. The Theory of Change diagram for the proposed project^{[10]¹³⁷}

Component 1: Institutional strengthening for upscaling EbA integration into rural planning

Outcome 1: Strengthened national, and local capacity to plan, execute and replicate climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA effectively and efficiently

58 Outcome 1 will strengthen institutional and technical capacities at national, sub-national and community levels to mainstream EbA into climate-resilient VLUPs across the GSE^{[11]¹³⁸, [12]¹³⁹}. Although Tanzania has a well-established framework for decentralised land-use planning, implementation is affected by limited institutional coordination, outdated technical tools and inadequate integration of climate and ecosystem data — particularly in pastoralist and marginalised rural areas^{[13]¹⁴⁰}. VLUPs in the GSE often do not address the complex social-ecological climate-related dynamics in these landscapes, reducing communities' effectiveness in managing land sustainably or responding to climate risks. This component will contribute to overcoming these barriers through an integrated, gender-responsive and inclusive approach to planning that embeds EbA

into each stage of the land-use planning process. By embedding EbA within VLUP structures and building institutional capacity at multiple levels, Outcome 1 directly addresses the systemic barriers to adaptive land-use governance. This outcome ensures that planning processes are inclusive, science-based and sustainable — enabling climate-resilient development in some of Tanzania’s most ecologically and socially vulnerable landscapes^{[14]¹⁴¹}.

Output 1.1: National and sub-national institutions supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs that are gender responsive.

59 Under Output 1.1, the project will work with national and sub-national institutions to align policies, guidelines and institutional practices with the latest national land-use guidance — the Third Edition of the Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) Guidelines^{[15]¹⁴²}. Activities include conducting a gender-responsive capacity needs assessment, adapting training materials developed under the GEF5695 ‘Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania’ (EBARR) project^{[16]¹⁴³} and GCF 218 “Building resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region” and delivering gender-responsive multi-level training on EbA-integrated land-use planning. A training-of-trainers (ToT) model will equip regional and district officers with the necessary technical tools, including mobility mapping and inter-village grazing coordination approaches, to cascade training to lower levels and ensure consistent application of planning standards^{[17]¹⁴⁴}. Training materials will encompass fundamental aspects of EbA and how EbA principles can be integrated into VLUPs, with guidance on integrating gender equality, women’s leadership and differentiated climate vulnerabilities into land-use planning decisions.^{[18]¹⁴⁵} EbA knowledge will be institutionalised by embedding the training materials and processes into training programmes for ministries and other agencies involved in land-use planning and management. This will build institutional capacity and establish systems for ongoing support to local communities. These strengthened institutions will be well prepared to offer the necessary guidance and support to local communities, thereby facilitating the collaborative and participatory production of VLUPs across the target regions of Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu. The institutional framework established through Output 1.1 will ensure that these national and sub-national bodies are well prepared to offer the necessary guidance and support to local communities, thereby facilitating the collaborative and participatory production of VLUPs across the target regions of Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu. Activities under Output 1.1 are listed below.

- Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a capacity needs assessment (CNA) of planning bodies — including the President’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG), Vice President's Office (VPO), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Ministry of Water (MoW), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Settlement Development (MoLSD), the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), and District Land Officers — to operationalise the 3rd edition of the PLUM guidelines on the ground.
- Activity 1.1.2: Build on and adapt existing training materials and tools developed under the EBARR project to strengthen a practical learner-centered approach. The materials will be informed by the CNA and aligned with the 3rd edition of the PLUM Guidelines of the NLUPC to support long-term capacity building and replicability.

- Activity 1.1.3: Design and deliver a practical, learner-centred training programme for national, regional and district government authorities in EbA-integrated, gender-responsive land-use planning tools and methods, incorporating pastoralist-sensitive VLUP methodologies such as mobility mapping. The programme will feature a Trainer of Trainers (ToT) component for district and ward-level officers, including extension officers, to ensure continuous learning throughout the project implementation and support replication of the approach across participating districts and villages.

Output 1.2: Local stakeholders and communities, both men and women, supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs that are gender responsive.

60 **Under Output 1.2**, the project will empower communities, through the training and mobilisation of Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs)^{[19]¹⁴⁶}, to co-develop and implement EbA-integrated VLUPs. Activities will focus on delivering gender-responsive and culturally sensitive training, raising awareness of land tenure rights and climate risks, and establishing networks of local EbA champions to sustain engagement and promote peer-to-peer learning. The approach will ensure that vulnerable groups — particularly women, youth, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists and Indigenous groups — are meaningfully involved in shaping land-use planning processes and outcomes — from participator mapping and data collection to validation, implementation and monitoring. Moreover, The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups will provide technical guidance to integrate the needs and priorities of women, minority ethnic groups, the youth and persons with disabilities into land-use planning. This collaborative approach will ensure that the perspectives of vulnerable groups shape land-use decisions through inclusive training, visioning and mapping exercises, ultimately creating more equitable and sustainable land-use outcomes. Activities under Output 1.2 are listed below.

- Activity 1.2.1: Establish VLUMCs in villages without VLUPs and conduct a capacity needs assessment (CNA) of existing VLUMCs.
- Activity 1.2.2: Deliver training to VLUMCs through district and ward-level officers trained under Output 1.1.3. Use and build on existing EbA materials developed under EBARR — aligned with national PLUM guidelines — and integrate relevant content from Outcome 3. Include gender-responsive and agro-pastoralist, pastoralist and customary land user-sensitive approaches, such as inter-village grazing coordination and customary community-based land-use systems.
- Activity 1.2.3: Following VLUMC training, conduct sensitisation and training sessions with local communities, led by district-level facilitation teams in collaboration with VLUMCs and village leaders. Use culturally appropriate materials and local languages to raise awareness of EbA, sustainable land management, and VLUP implementation steps. Include sensitisation on land tenure rights, customary access rights, the legal implications of Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs)^{[20]¹⁴⁷}, and the benefits of formalised land-use planning^{[21]¹⁴⁸}. Ensure inclusive participation to strengthen community knowledge and improve uptake of EbA-integrated VLUPs.
- Activity 1.2.4: Establish and support a network of local EbA champions across villages, communities and institutions to lead and sustain the implementation of climate-resilient VLUPs and oversee demonstration sites. Champions will facilitate participatory planning, promote gender inclusion and advocate for scaling-up of EbA practices^{[22]¹⁴⁹}.

Output 1.3: Climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs updated or finalised, approved and gazetted, with Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) issued to secure land tenure and enable implementation of EbA interventions

61 **Under Output 1.3**, the project will focus on supporting the legal completion, endorsement and gazettment of 24 climate-resilient VLUPs. Drawing on the participatory work under Output 1.2, the project will assist communities and local authorities in integrate climate risk and vulnerability considerations and EbA interventions in the preparation of climate -resilient VLUPs. The project will draw from prior CVA methodologies and tools from GEF5695 EBARR, GEF 10364 project in dry Miombo woodlands and LoCAL Facility. VLUPs will then be submitted to relevant district authorities and the NLUPC for approval and issuance of CCROs. These legally recognised land tenure instruments are necessary for enabling secure and sustainable land-use, community investments and ecosystem protection^{[23]¹⁵⁰}. Activities under Output 1.3 are listed below.

- Activity 1.3.1: Conduct a participatory Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA)^{[24]¹⁵¹} covering all target villages, ensuring that results are disaggregated by gender, livelihood group and Indigenous group, and are documented in an accessible format for local use.
- Activity 1.3.2: Finalise or update climate-resilient gender-responsive and inclusive VLUPs that consider customary tenure and land-use systems through community validation meetings, ensuring inclusive representation (including women, different livelihood groups, Indigenous groups and minority groups), and incorporate CVA findings to align plans with EbA priorities and legal requirements.
- Activity 1.3.3: Facilitate the approval process of the VLUPs by supporting submission to relevant district authorities and the NLUPC and assist with administrative and technical requirements for endorsement.
- Activity 1.3.4: Support the formal gazettment of VLUPs and the issuance of CCROs, including land parcel demarcation and registration processes, in collaboration with the MoLSD.

Component 2: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience of the GSE and communities through adoption of gender-responsive EbA practices and livelihood strategies

62 Outcome 2 will directly enhance ecosystem resilience and strengthen the adaptive capacity of local communities through gender-responsive EbA interventions^{[25]¹⁵²}. Building on participatory climate-resilient land-use planning processes under Outcome 1, the project will implement a menu of climate-resilient interventions based on context-specific ecological, hydrological and livelihood needs^{[26]¹⁵³}. Overlapping vulnerabilities in the GSE region result from unsustainable land practices, invasive species and increasingly erratic rainfall^{[27]¹⁵⁴}. These pressures degrade natural ecosystems and affect the livelihoods of communities who depend on these ecosystems for water, pasture, food and energy. Outcome 2 will address these challenges by rehabilitating degraded ecosystems, improving water security and diversifying livelihood options through locally appropriate, gender-responsive investments. Outcome 2 complements institutional interventions under Outcome 1 and establishes the ecological and socio-economic basis for long-term adaptation. The integrated

menu of interventions is expected to reduce community vulnerability to climate impacts, enhance food and water security and build sustainable local economies aligned with the GSE's unique biodiversity and land-use dynamics^{[28]¹⁵⁵}

Output 2.1: Technical support, along with gender-responsive and inclusive training, provided to local authorities and communities to accelerate adoption and implementation of EbA strategies.

63 Under Output 2.1, the project will provide technical support and gender-inclusive training to farmers and pastoralists through two complementary approaches: the establishment or rehabilitation of farmer resource centres and the development of farmer field schools^{[29]¹⁵⁶, [30]¹⁵⁷}

. Training modules will focus on sustainable land management (SLM), climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and pastoralist-sensitive practices, delivered via farmer resource centres, agricultural extension officers or local institutions such as cooperatives. This approach draws on the success of the EBARR project and will close institutional gaps between communities and extension officers. Activities under Output 2.1 are listed below.

- Activity 2.1.1: Assess the condition of existing farmer resource centres and rehabilitate selected facilities to function as training hubs/farmer field schools/pastoral field schools, resource distribution points and project storage sites for supporting EbA implementation.
- Activity 2.1.2: Develop and package training modules tailored to farmers and pastoralists, to be delivered through farmer resource centres, village meetings and local institutions (for example, cooperatives and local NGOs), facilitated by extension and district officers.
- Activity 2.1.3: Deliver gender-responsive community training (based on the training modules developed under 2.1.2), ToT sessions and capacity-building workshops. Integrate content into 8 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Pastoral Field Schools (PFS) to strengthen resilience to climate variability and promote sustainable management of restored ecosystems.

Output 2.2: Ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for increased resilience.

64 Under Output 2.2, ecosystem restoration activities will be implemented across the 24 target villages based on the VLUPs developed under Outcome 1. These will include the rehabilitation of degraded: i) woodlands and forests; ii) rangelands and pasturelands; and iii) watersheds and riparian zones^{[31]¹⁵⁸}

. Techniques will vary by context but may include revegetation with native forest and rangeland species, natural regeneration, rotational grazing systems, tsetse fly control and riverbank restoration. By embedding these activities within legally endorsed VLUPs (Outcome 1), the project ensures long-term ecological and institutional sustainability. Moreover, suitable local NGOs or institutions will be selected as implementing partners for these activities, and they will ensure paid labour opportunities for local community members to carry out the restoration work^{[32]¹⁵⁹. Activities under Output 2.2 are listed below.}

- Activity 2.2.1: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, implement 2,300 hectares (ha) of rangeland or pastureland rehabilitation through, *inter alia*, rotational grazing systems, Tsetse fly control, invasive plant species removal^{[33]¹⁶⁰}, reseedling with drought-resistant native grasses, establishing

semi-circular earth bunds and implementing sustainable grazing management plans in pastoralist areas of the GSE.

- Activity 2.2.2: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, rehabilitate 675 ha of degraded forest and woodland areas through, *inter alia*, planned reforestation with local tree species, agroforestry, woodlot establishment and implement 800 ha of assisted natural regeneration, re-establishing ecological corridors between proposed target districts.
- Activity 2.2.3: Based on the EbA-focused VLUPs developed under Output 1.3, rehabilitate 835 ha of degraded watersheds and riverbanks — including planned reforestation with local tree species and gabion installation — to increase water security during drought and reduce flood damage during extreme rainfall events.

Output 2.3: Improved multipurpose water supply infrastructure and enhanced livelihoods to build community climate resilience.

65 Output 2.3 will address water insecurity by improving multipurpose infrastructure for both domestic and productive uses^{[34]¹⁶¹}. Investments will focus on shallow solar-powered boreholes^{[35]¹⁶², [36]¹⁶³}, charco dams, rainwater harvesting systems and small-scale irrigation infrastructure. These will be selected using site-specific assessments, prioritising energy-efficient systems that are resilient to climate impacts. The assessments will include: i) hydrogeological surveys to determine groundwater depth, yield and quality; ii) surface water resource mapping; and iii) soil and land suitability analysis for irrigation. Based on these assessments, sites will be prioritised using criteria including water scarcity levels, population served, agricultural potential, existing infrastructure gaps and community capacity for operation and maintenance. The assessment findings will be validated by relevant stakeholders and directly inform Activities 2.3.2–2.3.5, ensuring interventions are strategically located to maximise impact and sustainability. Activities under Output 2.3 are listed below.

- Activity 2.3.1: Assess site-specific water infrastructure and agricultural resource needs, and develop a context-appropriate, climate-resilient multipurpose water supply infrastructure programme to inform activities 2.3.2–2.3.5.
- Activity 2.3.2: Construct or rehabilitate at least 8 charco dams and 8 irrigation schemes^{[37]¹⁶⁴}.
- Activity 2.3.3: Drill 7 new boreholes and repair and/or equip ^{[38]¹⁶⁵} 5 pre-existing boreholes to enhance year-round water availability for agriculture and domestic use.
- Activity 2.3.4: Install at least 24 rainwater harvesting tanks and storage systems at public institutions (such as in schools, health centres, village offices and training centres) in a gender-equal and inclusive manner and promote uptake of water-efficient techniques.
- Activity 2.3.5: Construct 4 new and rehabilitate 4 existing cattle dip tanks across target wards and supply necessary inputs to support livestock health and productivity.

Output 2.4: Gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies created and strengthened for enhanced community resilience.

66 **Output 2.4** will strengthen climate-resilient livelihoods by supporting communities to identify, plan and implement locally appropriate, gender-inclusive livelihood options. This process will start with participatory market assessments and climate vulnerability data (from CVAs conducted under Output 1.3), which will inform the development of 24 site-specific livelihood plans. These plans will then guide the provision of technical, financial and organisational support to enable communities to implement the selected interventions. Potential interventions may include sustainable aquaculture, ecotourism, nature-based value chains^{[39]¹⁶⁶}, beekeeping and improved cookstoves. Priority will be given to activities that reduce pressure on natural ecosystems while improving household income, particularly for women and youth.

67 The GEF10364 Miombo project's NTFPs, fodder, pasture, beekeeping, and horticulture value chain support strategies, adaptation learning platforms and experience in SME and producer groups support will be capitalised among others.

68 To further scale and sustain these efforts, the project will integrate the Restoration Factory (RF)^{[40]¹⁶⁷} model — an incubation platform implemented by VPO, IUCN and UNEP under the Tanzania Restoration Initiative TRI in 2025 — to support promising entrepreneurs from the target communities. These selected individuals will receive structured incubation support, tailored mentorship, peer and expert learning sessions and access to pitching and closing events. The RF approach applies a defined selection process, eligibility criteria and targeted business development training, with a focus on women- and youth-led enterprises that contribute to restoration outcomes aligned with VLUPs. Through the Restoration Factory and livelihood support activities under Output 2.4, the project will generate a pipeline of bankable, community-led livelihood enterprises. In the last stage of the Restoration Factory process, entrepreneurs will be connected with potential investors as well as suitable microfinancing options such as the TACATDP programme dedicated credit line to finance agricultural resilience and adaptation activities.

Activities under Output 2.4 are listed below.

- Activity 2.4.1: Assess existing infrastructure in each ward — including cultural tourism centres, processing and storage units, and other relevant facilities for rehabilitation and new construction — to support Output 2.4.'s objectives.
- Activity 2.4.2: Undertake market assessments to identify most appropriate alternative/additional livelihood interventions per target site.
- Activity 2.4.3: Develop 24 livelihood plans for target sites, informed by the results of Activity 2.4.2 and CVA findings from Activity 1.3.1. These could include: i) the rehabilitation of cultural centres, storage facilities, agro-processing and fish farming/aquaculture facilities; ii) establishment of community beekeeping enterprises; iii) development of sustainable nature-based ecotourism initiatives; iv) enhance or modernise sustainable non-timber forest product (NTFP) value chains; v) implement fuel-efficient cookstoves.
- Activity 2.4.4: Provide financial, technical and organisational support to implement the 24 livelihood plans developed under Activity 2.4.3 within target sites.
- Activity 2.4.5: Partner activation and programme design — i) scoping assessment to be conducted by the Restoration Factory team; ii) thereafter, potential partners are identified; and iii) Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are signed between Restoration Factory and partners, outlining the programme priorities in line with national strategies^{[41]¹⁶⁸}.
- Activity 2.4.6: Selection of entrepreneurs and mentors — programme partners to call for entrepreneurs and mentors, using predefined selection criteria and processes.

- Activity 2.4.7: Incubation, mentoring and community — six months of hybrid business development training complemented through expert sessions and masterclasses, based on needs identified at the application stage.
- Activity 2.4.8: Provision of sub-grants and programme closing — selected entrepreneurs will receive targeted sub-grants to implement and scale their business plans, with a final networking event where graduating entrepreneurs can pitch their ideas and secure additional support.

Component 3: Sustainable funding mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project

Outcome 3: Local stakeholders have increased access to funding to develop and implement climate-resilient and gender-responsive VLUPs that integrate EbA

69 Outcome 3 will establish a gender-responsive, participatory, transparent and scalable funding mechanism to support the development and implementation of climate-resilient, EbA-integrated VLUPs. While Components 1 and 2 establish the institutional and ecological foundations for climate-resilient land-use, Outcome 3 addresses the long-term financing gap by enabling communities to access and manage funding for VLUP development and EbA intervention implementation^{[42]¹⁶⁹,^{[43]¹⁷⁰}. The mechanism is designed as a proof of concept for replication across Tanzania, embedding equity, transparency and sustainability at the core of implementation and governance^{[44]¹⁷¹}. This approach will build on synergies identified with the UNCDF's and PO-RALG LoCAL programme^{[45]¹⁷²}, which channels climate finance to Local Government Authorities through performance-based grants to invest in a menu of adaptation investment options at the district level. The proposed project will build on these experiences by aligning its funding mechanism and capacity-building components with the LoCAL framework and government systems, for example by applying the CRVA tool and associated training materials to guide the identification and prioritisation of community-driven adaptation interventions. Project grants will complement UNCDF's model by strengthening village-level engagement while maintaining financial accountability through district and national structures. There are therefore opportunities for the two mechanisms to maximize impact through complementary village-level and district-level investments in adaptation where a future geographical overlap may occur. This complementarity will be further articulated during the design phase to ensure alignment of the two mechanisms and build from the existing processes and lessons of the pilot and consolidation phases of LOCAL, which is currently being rolled out mostly in coastal districts.}

70 Central to this approach is the establishment of a dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism^{[46]¹⁷³}, initially overseen by a multi-stakeholder Eligibility Committee and, over time, transitioned to a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)^{[47]¹⁷⁴} or an existing tax-exempt entity with a similar land-use management mandate and grant management capacity. This governance structure will ensure fiduciary transparency, institutional accountability and inclusive representation of women, youth and marginalised groups. By combining milestone-based disbursements, participatory monitoring and inclusive eligibility criteria, this sustainable funding mechanism will enable effective delivery of community-led adaptation

actions while positioning it to attract additional public and private investment for long-term sustainability. Ultimately, Outcome 3 aims to institutionalise a locally legitimate, financially viable and scalable model for developing gender-responsive, climate-resilient VLUPs and funding EbA-focused land-use and livelihood interventions across Tanzania's rural landscapes.

Output 3.1: Operationalisation of a dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism to support the participatory development and implementation of climate-resilient gender-responsive Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and ecosystem-based adaptation interventions.

71 **Output 3.1** focuses on designing and operationalising the dual-window sustainable funding mechanism to support both the creation and implementation of VLUPs outside of the project target sites. The first window will be used to fund the development of VLUPs in qualifying communities, while the second window will fund the implementation of EbA and other climate-resilient interventions identified within these plans. This will allow for the wide-scale replication of the VLUP development and EbA-focused land-use and livelihood interventions demonstrated under Component 2 of the project, utilising the capacity developed under Component 1.

72 The process of developing the sustainable funding mechanism begins with the establishment of the VLUP Eligibility Committee (Activity 3.1.1), a multi-stakeholder body composed of a selection of local government officials, civil society actors and technical experts who will oversee early-stage funding decisions and governance of the granting mechanism, in order to assign grants to qualifying districts or village management authorities. This committee, together with the project team, will validate the initial set of eligibility and review criteria for both funding windows developed during the PPG phase (Appendix 18). This validation will be done in collaboration with the NLUPC and district-level authorities, ensuring technical quality, gender responsiveness and alignment with EbA priorities (refer to the criteria in Appendix 18). With these criteria in place, the Committee will assess and recommend an existing tax-exempt entity with a similar land-use management mandate and grant management capacity to house the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism (Activity 3.1.3). This tax-exempt entity will then release funds to qualifying districts or villages on the basis of VLUPs submitted by eligible communities, assigning them to the appropriate window depending on funding needs — either VLUP development or implementation. Examples of such entities include the Tanzania Forest Fund^{[48]¹⁷⁵} and National Environment Trust Fund^{[49]¹⁷⁶,^{[50]¹⁷⁷}. The suitability of these entities to house the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism will be assessed based on its track record of fund management and sub-granting, inclusivity, risk rating in a fiduciary capacity assessment and efficiency of operational costs, among others.}

73 Having identified an appropriate entity, and with the VLUP Eligibility Committee and eligibility criteria in place, the project will support the setup of a dual-window climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism (Activity 3.1.4). This includes the nomination and vetting of Board members and the development of basic operational protocols, either as the SPV Board, or as an advisory committee to the existing entity, for the disbursement of funds arising from this project (and subsequent funds raised later on). The dual-window structure is then formally articulated and operationalised (Activity 3.1.5), with clear systems for disbursement, compliance and performance monitoring. Finally, the project will undertake community-level sensitisation to raise awareness of eligibility requirements and simultaneously build a pipeline of grant-ready proposals and entities (Activity 3.1.6), ensuring demand-driven disbursement and evidence to inform nationwide scaling.

This will not only act as proof of concept but also serve to gain an estimation of the funding needs for an expanded mandate covering the entire country.

- Activity 3.1.1: Form a multi-stakeholder Eligibility Committee to guide the design and governance of the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism.
- Activity 3.1.2: Validate clear eligibility and assessment criteria for both VLUP development (Window 1) and implementation (Window 2), in consultation with stakeholders.
- Activity 3.1.3: Assess and recommend an existing tax-exempt entity with a similar land-use management mandate and grant management capacity to house the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism.
- Activity 3.1.4: Support the establishment of the climate-resilient land use planning funding mechanism, either by creating a new SPV or identifying an existing tax-exempt entity with the capacity to manage grants.
- Activity 3.1.5: Develop a Sub-Grant Operational Manual with operational protocols for both funding windows, including eligibility, disbursement, fiduciary, monitoring and compliance procedures, in line with UNEP and GEF policies.
- Activity 3.1.6: Conduct community sensitisation on access procedures and eligibility requirements, and compile a pipeline of villages and entities for future funding consideration.

Output 3.2: Fund disbursement is directed to eligible village representatives and partner entities to develop and implement climate-resilient gender-responsive VLUPs across Tanzania, serving as a proof of concept to demonstrate impact and attract future donor and/or public investment.

74 Output 3.2 focuses on activating the sustainable funding mechanism and providing resources to local actors for the delivery of EbA-aligned VLUP activities (Window 2), as well as the ongoing provision of funding for climate-resilient VLUP development (Window 1). Indicatively, GEF resources will support both windows without a rigid split, to maintain flexibility and reduce transaction costs. Approximately US\$396,000 is allocated to the two windows combined, with an additional US\$78,124 to support NGOs and other entities with Window 2 implementation support. Window 1 (VLUP development) grants will support the development or revision of climate-resilient VLUPs, including training and participatory planning costs, and will have a ceiling of approximately US\$10,000 per village. Therefore, it is likely that the development of 10 to 20 VLUPs will be supported through this window. Window 2 grants will support the implementation of EbA-aligned land-use and livelihoods interventions in the scope of approved VLUPs and will typically not exceed US\$35,000 to ensure a wide reach and equitable distribution. Sub-grants will be disbursed to eligible villages, cooperatives and farmer groups (Activity 3.2.1), with emphasis on eligibility-based implementation and measurable outcomes that are defined by the Eligibility Committee established in Output 3.1 (Activity 3.1.2)^{[51]¹⁷⁸}. These funds will enable tangible interventions such as land restoration, agroecological practices and sustainable rangeland management. To ensure delivery capacity and fiduciary compliance, the project will also collaborate with tax-exempt NGOs, CSOs or other suitable intermediaries, which may include government entities (Activity 3.2.2), for aligned disbursement to VLUP implementation actions and co-financing of EbA-focused interventions. This includes partnerships where collaborating entities provide complementary funding, technical expertise, or implementation support to maximise the impact of Window 2 grants and ensure comprehensive EbA delivery^{[52]¹⁷⁹}. Further details on eligibility criteria, fiduciary rules and selection processes are outlined in Appendix 18.

75 To promote transparency and community ownership, a participatory monitoring and learning system will be implemented (Activity 3.2.3), incorporating village scorecards, beneficiary reporting and feedback loops to enhance transparency and adaptive management. Moreover, sub-grant results verification and auditing will be conducted under Activity 3.2.3 to reduce risk and serve as a learning process for refining the mechanism's operational guidelines. These verification and auditing exercises will also provide evidence to support engagement with potential funding partners^{[53]¹⁸⁰}. In support of future resource mobilisation, tailored investment prospectuses will be developed (Activity 3.2.4), showcasing high-potential climate-resilient VLUP pipelines and community restoration priorities to donors, CSR platforms and green investors. Finally, the project will contribute to national learning platforms and policy dialogues (Activity 3.2.5), including knowledge products submitted to the AKMS^{[54]¹⁸¹} and inputs to updated VLUP guidelines, ensuring that results inform project geographical expansion, broader replication, policy integration and climate finance readiness. Activities under Output 3.2 are listed below.

- Activity 3.2.1: Disburse eligibility-based grants to qualifying villages, farmer groups and cooperatives for the development and implementation of VLUPs (windows 1 and 2).
- Activity 3.2.2: Implementation support through collaboration with tax-exempt entities (e.g., NGOs, CSOs or government bodies) to co-finance and align disbursements with EbA-focused actions^{[55]¹⁸²}.
- Activity 3.2.3: Implement community-led, gender-aware monitoring and learning systems, using protocols developed under Activity 3.1.5, including deployment of village scorecards and establishment of feedback mechanisms.
- Activity 3.2.4: Develop investment prospectuses to attract restoration, climate and green finance from diverse sources.
- Activity 3.2.5: Support knowledge management and information dissemination, including contributions to the AKMS and inputs to updated VLUP guidelines.

Component 4: Enhanced knowledge management to support upscaling and replication of EbA best practices

Outcome 4: Local stakeholders acquire and apply EbA knowledge to inform planning, decision-making and adaptive practices

76 Outcome 4 will strengthen knowledge generation and sharing related to EbA by embedding participatory community-led monitoring and delivering inclusive, gender-responsive awareness-raising campaigns^{[56]¹⁸³}. Although Tanzania has gained valuable experience in community-based adaptation and sustainable land-use planning, this knowledge remains fragmented and underutilised. Rural communities — particularly women, youth and pastoralist groups — often lack access to timely and relevant information that could improve their climate resilience. By engaging local stakeholders in monitoring processes, the project will enhance transparency, accountability and adaptive management, while fostering a sense of ownership and strengthening local capacities for informed decision-making^{[57]¹⁸⁴,^{[58]¹⁸⁵}. Moreover, this outcome builds on the AKMS^{[59]¹⁸⁶}, developed under EBARR, and aligns with the mainstreaming approach applied under the}

GCF project ‘Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region^{[60]187}’. The proposed project will generate and channel lessons from climate-resilient land-use planning and EbA livelihood practices into the AKMS to inform sectoral planning and future national adaptation planning processes. This will strengthen adaptive management, local ownership and knowledge exchange.

Output 4.1: Best practices and lessons learned consolidated and disseminated by contributing to the adaptation knowledge management system (AKMS).

77 Under Output 4.1, the project will strengthen institutional knowledge systems by contributing to the AKMS, housed within the VPO and developed under the EBARR project. Project lessons will be documented through annual field visits and gender-inclusive learning forums, ensuring that women’s perspectives and lived experiences are reflected in technical reports, project evaluations and communication products. These will be uploaded to the AKMS platform and synthesised into actionable insights to support EbA replication across sectors and geographies. This output will help consolidate a national evidence base for EbA that can be used to inform planning and policy decisions. Activities under Output 4.1 are listed below.

- Activity 4.1.1: Draw on EBARR experience to carry out annual field visits to document practical lessons learned and best practices, particularly for VLUP development. Facilitate gender-balanced and inclusive forums to discuss findings, ensuring the inclusion of women’s perspectives as well as Indigenous groups and minority groups. Develop articles and reports based on the field visits and discussions for upload to the AKMS.
- Activity 4.1.2: Consolidate quarterly reports from the monitoring team (under Activity 4.3.1) into annual technical reports. These reports will provide data to establish restoration and land-use compliance targets for local communities. Reports will be uploaded to the AKMS platform.

Output 4.2: Gender-responsive community awareness programmes on ecosystem-based adaptation prepared and implemented.

78 Output 4.2 will enhance local understanding of climate risks and adaptation options through a gender-responsive communication strategy. Drawing from lessons under EBARR, the project will select communication channels appropriate to each context — such as radio, village meetings and social media — and ensure that messages reflect community priorities and lived realities. Awareness campaigns will be tailored to promote behaviour change, including the uptake of climate-smart agriculture, sustainable rangeland management and efficient cookstoves. The project will prioritise women’s participation in both design and delivery and campaign content will use inclusive language, locally relevant examples and visual tools. Activities under Output 4.2 are listed below.

- Activity 4.2.1: Use the findings of the EBARR communication strategy — which identified effective dissemination platforms such as radio, village meetings and social media — to inform the selection of communication channels and to design context-appropriate, gender-responsive and inclusive awareness-raising campaigns on ecosystem-based adaptation in the target rural areas.
- Activity 4.2.2: Deliver the awareness campaigns using the communication strategy developed under Activity 4.2.1. Structure the campaigns to: i) support the sustainability of project results, including the maintenance of restored ecosystems and infrastructure; and ii) promote continued uptake of good practices such as climate-smart agriculture, efficient cooking technologies and land-use compliance. Prioritise women’s participation and deliver gender-responsive and inclusive campaigns across target villages and neighbouring wards. Synthesise outcomes into knowledge products for dissemination under the AKMS and local governance forums.

Output 4.3: A community-focused and gender-responsive monitoring framework that embeds continuous reporting, learning and feedback mechanisms within project activities developed and operationalised.

79 **Output 4.3** will operationalise a gender-inclusive, community-led monitoring framework, based on inclusive participation and adaptive learning. The monitoring framework will measure the on-the-ground success and implementation of EbA measures using simple indicators that communities can easily track and report on[61]¹⁸⁸. Its design will ensure that communities are equipped to gather, analyse and respond to emerging data. Attention will be given to identifying land and resource-use conflicts, bottlenecks in EbA implementation and shifting community priorities. VLUP champions and VLUMCs will form the core of local monitoring teams, supported by trained district officers and the M&E Officer. Quarterly reporting will inform management decisions, improve transparency and embed a culture of continuous improvement. In addition to participatory monitoring of implementation progress, the Project Results Framework includes an indicator to assess ecosystem health and resilience, measured through community-based monitoring of agreed ecosystem condition indicators[62]¹⁸⁹. Activities under Output 4.3 are listed below.

- Activity 4.3.1: Establish and train community-level monitoring teams composed of VLUP champions, VLUMCs and district officers trained under Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, with gender-balanced and inclusive membership on data collection strategies and tools to report quarterly to the M&E Officer. Ensure that data collection also captures emerging land-use and access conflicts, agreed ecosystem condition indicators, implementation challenges and other context-specific challenges to inform conflict-sensitive project management[63]¹⁹⁰.
- Activity 4.3.2: Use monitoring data collected under Activity 4.3.1 to identify land-use and access conflicts linked to VLUP or livelihood interventions[64]¹⁹¹, review progress on VLUP implementation and EbA livelihood support, monitor ecosystem condition indicators, identify implementation challenges and document lessons learned to inform adaptive management[65]¹⁹².

Output 4.4: Evidence-based scaling strategy developed to inform national planning and ensure long-term sustainability of EbA approaches

80 **Output 4.4** will strengthen the project's replicability, sustainability and contribution to national climate adaptation planning. This will be done by generating the evidence and strategic guidance needed to integrate EbA approaches into policy and development planning and for scaling up EbA interventions. Building on the knowledge products, lessons and monitoring data produced under Outputs 4.1–4.3, this output will focus on two main actions: i) a cost-benefit analysis (CBA) of the project's approaches to quantify socio-economic and environmental returns on investment and inform future planning and resource mobilisation; and ii) a comprehensive scaling-up strategy that identifies financing entry points, institutional arrangements and policy linkages, and includes a costed action plan for replication. Together, these activities will inform and strengthen the project's alignment with national adaptation priorities — including future iterations of the

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) — and support integration of EbA into development planning processes at national and subnational levels. Activities under Output 4.4 are listed below.

- Activity 4.4.1: Conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the project's EbA approaches to assess their economic, social and environmental impacts. Synthesise findings into policy-relevant evidence that can inform national and sectoral development planning, including future NAP processes and climate finance strategies.
- Activity 4.4.2: Develop a scaling-up strategy that outlines institutional roles, financing entry points, enabling policy conditions, and a costed action plan for replicating and mainstreaming EbA interventions at scale.

81 The proposed project will leverage South-South Cooperation (SSC) and Triangular Cooperation (TrC)^{[66]¹⁹³} to improve the effectiveness, replication and scalability of EbA and sustainable land management (SLM) approaches in Tanzania's GSE. As part of Component 4, the project will document and disseminate lessons learned through the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS)^{[67]¹⁹⁴}. Engagement with regional knowledge management platforms such as the AKMS will facilitate the sharing of local solutions developed through the project with regional and global peers. These peers will include: i) the United Nations South-South Galaxy, a global hub for knowledge exchange and partnership facilitation among developing countries; ii) PANORAMA^{[68]¹⁹⁵}, which documents practitioner-validated solutions to address environmental and developmental challenges; and iii) the Africa Solutions Platform, which supports the exchange and scaling of locally led innovations across the continent. Opportunities will also be explored for participation in forums aligned with UNEP-supported discourse on sustainable resource management. In addition, collaboration may be facilitated with the South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform^{[69]¹⁹⁶}, which connects community-based organisations to development solutions and innovations from across the Global South.

Sustainability

82 The project ensures sustainability through institutional, social and economic interventions that embed project results within existing governance systems, build local capacity and create durable financing and livelihood mechanisms. Firstly, the climate-resilient Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) developed under Component 1 will be formally integrated into Tanzania's existing land governance framework. District and village councils will assume long-term ownership and implementation responsibilities as per the existing Tanzanian regulations, and will be supported by the project to ensure that gender-responsive, climate-resilient land management practices are integrated into local governance rather than remaining project-dependent activities. Secondly, capacity building will equip national, sub-national and local institutions with technical expertise for climate-resilient VLUP development and EbA implementation (Components 1 and 2). Knowledge transfer to local extension officers and community resource personnel — who will continue training farmers (particularly women and youth) after project completion — will be supported. This will be done by: i) a practical learner-centered training programme for national, regional and district level authorities, ii) 'Training of Trainers' (ToT) approaches for continuous learning and replication; iii) enhancement of existing training materials developed under EBARR with a participatory learner-centered approach and the development of technical guidelines for integrating EbA into VLUPs as a part of the

Guidance materials of the National Land Use Planning Commission to support sustainable and scalable capacity building in the country. Thirdly, the Restoration Factory (RF) model (Output 2.4) will incubate climate-resilient enterprises, enabling market-driven livelihoods that diversify income sources and reinforce sustainable resource management beyond the project lifespan. Fourthly, Component 3 will establish a sustainable, dual-window financing mechanism to support gender-responsive, climate-resilient VLUP development and implementation of EbA measures in the scope of VLUPs. The funding mechanism has already generated initial interest from the donor community and is designed to ensure long-term financial viability while providing a foundation for scaling climate-resilient land use planning and EbA practices across Tanzania. This will be reinforced through targeted finance mobilisation efforts under Component 3, including investment prospectuses and engagement with donors and government programmes to attract resources beyond the GEF grant. Lastly, the project will embed a knowledge management and learning framework through the AKMS. Lessons learned and best practices will be documented and disseminated to inform policy integration, support upscaling and replication in other regions (Output 4.4), and guide ongoing investment in climate-resilient land use and EbA practices across Tanzania.

83 The project's scaling-up and exit strategy (Output 4.4) will combine a phased transfer of responsibilities with immediate post-construction ownership of physical assets. Operation and maintenance of infrastructure — such as farmer training centres, cattle dip tanks and water supply systems — will be managed immediately upon construction completion, by relevant community groups or mandated authorities. For example, livestock keepers' associations will be responsible for cattle dip tanks, while the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will be responsible for charco dams and boreholes. Over the final 18 months of implementation^{[70]¹⁹⁷}, project-supported activities will be progressively integrated into district plans and budgets, with continued financial and technical support from national^{[71]¹⁹⁸} and local government institutions. Knowledge and data management will be sustained through the Adaptation Knowledge Management System (AKMS) platform, which uses standardised protocols, cloud-based storage and regular archiving procedures (Component 4). The AKMS platform will be the central repository for gender-responsive success stories, best practices and lessons learned, as well as community-based monitoring reports generated through participatory monitoring processes. Existing government and community-based monitoring systems will be maintained to track post-project impact, using baseline indicators integrated into district development plans. These approaches will create lasting economic opportunities and ensure the project's impact continues beyond its implementation period.

Uptake

84 By supporting villages with developing and updating VLUPs, the project will embed climate-resilient planning within Tanzania's multi-level governance framework. This standardised VLUP development approach will be integrated into national land use planning guidelines^{[72]¹⁹⁹}, making climate-resilient land management standard practice across districts. Successful VLUP implementation in the 24 target villages will create a 'demonstration effect,' encouraging neighbouring villages to develop VLUPs and pursue formal gazettement through relevant government channels. Engagement with the UN Country Team (UNCT) — through the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) — will align the project with broader development priorities. This engagement will contribute to the UNSDCF's 'People', 'Prosperity' and 'Planet' objectives. In addition, partnerships with ongoing initiatives — such as the Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (WSDP III)^{[73]²⁰⁰} and Building a Better Tomorrow-Youth

Initiatives for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA)^{[74]²⁰¹} — will create opportunities for direct scaling by aligning EbA interventions with large-scale government priorities in water and youth enterprise development^{[75]²⁰²}. Moreover, geospatial and environmental data collected during project monitoring will be accessible on the AKMS platform — enabling stakeholders to identify suitable locations for replication and adapt implementation approaches to local contexts. These data will inform national climate adaptation planning, support evidence-based decision-making and provide baseline information for measuring the impact of upscaling.

Replicability

85 By incorporating several elements that facilitate widespread adoption and expansion of successful interventions, the project has considerable scalability potential. The project's emphasis on adaptable interventions enables implementation across similar pastoral and agro-pastoral landscapes in East Africa, while ensuring interventions are locally appropriate. The 'Training of Trainers' (ToT) model^{[76]²⁰³} and a consistent, government-endorsed VLUP process enable adoption and adaptation of project approaches in different ecological and social contexts. Regular documentation of implementation processes, costs and outcomes — on platforms such as the AKMS — will provide guidance for replication efforts across Tanzania. An important enabler of scalability is the dual-window financing mechanism established under Component 3, which creates a sustainable and transparent pathway for funding VLUP development, EbA interventions and community-led enterprises. Initially operational in the 24 target wards, this mechanism is designed as a proof of concept for nationwide adoption, enabling other communities to access dedicated finance to plan, implement and maintain climate-resilient land management and livelihood strategies. The finance mobilisation activities under Component 3, including the development of investment prospectuses, will further enable scaling by positioning VLUP priorities as investment-ready packages for additional public and private funding. Moreover, the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) will facilitate exchange of knowledge, experiences, skills and resources between Tanzania and other countries with similar challenges. This regional engagement will create opportunities for uptake and scaling using platforms such as Africa Solutions Platform and South-South Community Innovation Exchange. The standardised methodologies and documented lessons learned will enable other countries to adapt and implement similar approaches while avoiding common implementation challenges.

Innovativeness

86 The project promotes innovation by integrating a dual-window financing mechanism with locally tailored EbA interventions to strengthen climate resilience in the GSE (Outcome 3). This sustainable, gender-responsive financing mechanism supports both the participatory development and implementation of climate-resilient VLUPs through a governance model that transitions from a multi-stakeholder Eligibility Committee to a tax-exempt Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) or equivalent^{[77]²⁰⁴}. Under Output 2.4, the project introduces the Restoration Factory model^{[78]²⁰⁵} to accelerate eco-enterprise development, offering targeted mentorship, peer learning and business training for women- and youth-led enterprises aligned with VLUP priorities (Output 2.4). This approach embeds market-driven sustainability into community-led restoration and livelihood initiatives. Additional innovations include: i) nature-based water supply solutions, such as solar-powered shallow boreholes; ii) new alternative livelihood opportunities, such as mushroom farming; iii) the

distribution of improved cookstoves; and iv) the establishment of community-led, gender-responsive monitoring systems (Outputs 2.4 and 4.3). These innovations strengthen the connection between local priorities and external finance, creating a replicable model that bridges planning, implementation and financing for scalable EbA investment in rural Tanzania.

Socio-economic benefits

87 The project will generate socio-economic benefits by securing land tenure (Outcome 1), improving water security and diversifying climate-resilient livelihoods (Outcome 2), thereby reducing poverty and strengthening household income in the GSE. Through gender-responsive CVAs, VLUP processes, GAAP measures and targeted training, the design explicitly considers the needs and constraints of women, youth, pastoralists, Indigenous Peoples, minority ethnic groups and persons with disabilities, ensuring their meaningful participation and access to opportunities. Eligibility criteria for the dual-window funding mechanism (Outcome 3) and Restoration Factory (Output 2.4), together with prioritisation of women- and youth-led enterprises, will further promote inclusive access to finance and enterprise development. Potential adverse impacts on poor and vulnerable groups will be addressed through participatory planning, safeguards instruments (including the ESMF, IPPF, RAF, CHMF and GAAP) and community-led monitoring (output 4.3) and the grievance redress mechanisms.

Communication and stakeholder engagement strategy

88 The stakeholder engagement strategy during project implementation will prioritise participatory, gender-inclusive approaches[79]²⁰⁶, [80]²⁰⁷. Approximately 6% (US\$613,217.00) of total project funding is allocated to Component 4 with a focus on: i) improving knowledge management; ii) raising awareness; and iii) facilitating community-focused gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation across the project area. Internet connectivity and access to digital devices are limited across the project area, therefore, local radio stations, infographics and village meetings — in preferred local languages — will be used for community-level knowledge dissemination and awareness raising[81]²⁰⁸. Where internet connectivity and digital devices are available, online channels, including social media platforms and the AKMS portal, will facilitate broader knowledge sharing and peer-to-peer learning across districts. Moreover, behaviour change communication will focus on practical demonstration of EbA benefits through farmer field schools and champion farmer networks[82]²⁰⁹. In addition, UNEP will support strategic messaging and ensure alignment with broader climate adaptation advocacy efforts[83]²¹⁰.

Stakeholders and partnerships[84]²¹¹

89 Tanzania's national government[85]²¹² will provide oversight, ensure national policy alignment and coordinate climate adaptation efforts to ensure coherence with international commitments. It will mainstream climate-smart agriculture, sustainable livestock management, gender and social inclusion, land-use planning and environmental safeguards into national policies and regulatory frameworks. To strengthen gender

integration gender focal points within sector ministries will be engaged to ensure that gender equality and human rights considerations inform project governance and decision-making. The sub-national government^{[86]²¹³} will support project implementation by providing technical assistance, overseeing environmental management and ensuring policy execution at the regional and district levels. This stakeholder group will also support land-use planning, climate information systems^{[87]²¹⁴} and community engagement in climate resilience efforts. Additionally, sub-national government entities will be responsible for mobilising local actors to implement adaptation strategies and ensuring compliance with national policies at the local level. District Community Development Officers (DCDOs) will play a role in ensuring that engagement processes and planning activities remain gender-responsive and inclusive of women, youth and marginalised groups.

90 Local communities — including the pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, smallholder farmers and Indigenous Peoples that manage and depend on the natural resources within the project area — will be the primary beneficiaries of the project. Communities will, therefore, be engaged during project implementation to promote sustainable land use, rangeland rehabilitation, water conservation and ecosystem restoration. Moreover, community ownership will be strengthened by participatory land-use planning, benefit-sharing mechanisms and support for women- and youth-led adaptation projects. Engagement will also include women-led and women-owned enterprises operating in natural resource value chains, and gender-focused CBOs, to ensure equitable participation and access to livelihood opportunities. The wards (communities) that were engaged during project development are detailed in the Stakeholder Consultation Report (Appendix 15).

91 Additionally, development agencies — such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) — will provide technical expertise, research support and policy recommendations. This stakeholder group will strengthen climate adaptation strategies through co-financing, knowledge-sharing and capacity-building initiatives. By following best practices, development agencies will align interventions with international frameworks and ensure the inclusion of sustainable agriculture, food security and ecosystem restoration in the project.

[1] See barriers section in Section A: Project Rationale

[2] Alternative livelihood strategies include animal product processing, beekeeping, horticulture, craft and basket making, textile work and soap making activities.

[3] This training will be guided by the Restoration Factory (RF) model already implemented by VPO, IUCN and UNEP in Tanzania under the Tanzania Restoration Initiative TRI in 2025 — an incubation platform designed to accelerate eco-enterprise development. Through this model, selected entrepreneurs from target communities will receive structured support including incubation, tailored mentorship, peer and expert learning sessions and access to pitching and closing events.

[4] The sustainable funding mechanism proposed by the project was validated through consultations held with key stakeholders during project design, including representatives from the Finnish Embassy, the German Development Bank, the Frankfurt Zoological Society, the National Land Use Planning Commission, and the Tanzania Forest Fund. A summary of these consultations is provided in Section 5, Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[5] See barriers section in Section A: Project Rationale

[6] The estimation of project beneficiaries is based on ward-level population data, applying a set of transparent and reasonable assumptions. The project targets 24 wards across the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem, with approximately one village selected per ward for focused interventions. Village selection will prioritise those that do not currently have gazetted Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), aligning with the project's objective to strengthen participatory and climate-resilient land management. See Appendix 17: Beneficiary calculations for further detail reasoning and assumptions.

[7] Further detail is available in Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report and Appendix 16: Site Selection Strategy.

[8] These criteria were reviewed and validated during stakeholder consultations with District authorities held in April and May 2025, helping confirm the most appropriate sites for implementation.

[9] The budget for each component can be found in Annex G.

[10] Refer to Appendix 14: CCIP-Problem and Solution tree for the climate, non-climate and socio-economic drivers.

[11] Relevant stakeholders include: i) national ministries and technical agencies (for example, NLUPC) providing policy oversight and validation; ii) district officers and technicians supporting technical delivery and coordination; iii) Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs) facilitating participatory land-use planning; and iv) local communities — including women, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised groups — as primary land users, knowledge holders and beneficiaries of climate-resilient VLUP implementation.

[12] Implementation partners for this outcome include the District Land Use Planning Authorities and other District departments on Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, etc, under the supervision of PO-RALG, the Village Councils, owners of the VLUP as per the Land Use Planning Act, the Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs) are the community-level bodies that support the Village Council in carrying out participatory land-use planning and day-to-day implementation, NGOs involved in supporting the facilitation of VLUPs (See Appendix 7 for the criteria for the selection of implementing partners of VPO) and the National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC), which role is to oversee compliance with the PLUM Guidelines.

[13] See barriers section in Section A: Project Rationale

[14] This Outcome will need to adhere to national planning and financial frameworks and timelines.

[15] NLUPC. 2020. Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration in Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).

[16] GEF. 2022. Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience. Available at: [link](#).

[17] Gender-responsive facilitation techniques and approaches will be incorporated into all ToT activities to ensure that women, youth and Indigenous groups are able to participate meaningfully in planning processes.

[18] Training topics include: i) understanding EbA criteria; ii) identifying the impacts of climate change on ecosystem services; iii) developing locally specific adaptation options; iv) using VLUPs to resolve land-use conflicts; v) ensuring inclusive land-use planning; and vi) developing multisectoral land management plans.

[19] The Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs) work closely with the district Participatory Land Use Management (PLUM) team throughout the steps of VLUP planning and implementation. Committee members are appointed by the Village Council. VLUMCs represent all social groups, including women and Indigenous Peoples From: NLUPC. 2020. Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration in Tanzania.

[20] In Tanzania, a Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCRO) is a legal document that formalises land ownership within a village, particularly for land held under customary law. It strengthens community land rights and provides individuals or groups with secure tenure over their land. This certificate is issued by the village council, acting as the local land management authority, and is registered with the government. From: The Nature Conservancy. 2025. Land Rights in Tanzania.

[21] These sessions will also emphasise the importance of community based forest and resource management as the role of CBO-led stewardship models.

[22] Incentives for local EbA champions beyond project implementation may include: i) gaining practical skills, technical knowledge and leadership recognition; ii) benefitting directly from improved ecosystem services and climate-resilient livelihoods; ii) maintaining access to demonstration sites and VLUP frameworks; and iv) building networks that enable continued application and promotion of EbA practices beyond the project, with potential to generate income from related activities.

[23] The community by-laws that get developed during this process are important for effective management of ecosystems and resources and adequate land use zoning will ensure reduced human-wildlife conflict.

[24] A Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) is a process to evaluate how susceptible a system (like a community, ecosystem or infrastructure) is to the negative impacts of climate change. It examines a system's exposure to climate hazards, its sensitivity to those hazards, and its capacity to adapt to them. From: Climate Hubs (USDA). Vulnerability Assessment. Available at: [link](#).

[25] Key stakeholders include: i) pastoralists, farmers and forest-dependent communities as direct beneficiaries and ecosystem stewards and participants in the participatory village land use planning process and its implementation ; ii) women, Indigenous Peoples and marginalised groups as beneficiaries, land and resource managers and local knowledge holders; and participants in the participatory village land use planning process and its implementation, including FPIC prior to activity implementation iii) private sector partners and local enterprises supporting service delivery, value chains and co-investment; and iv) NGOs and academic institutions providing technical support, capacity building and knowledge exchange.

[26] These interventions will be co-designed with local communities and universities, and include clearer cost benchmarks and coordination mechanisms for landscape-level restoration.

[27] See Section A: Project Rationale

[28] Several partners and stakeholders will be identified during implementation, however stakeholders could include Regional Environmental Management Experts (REME) from the Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu regions; District Veterinary Officer (DVO); District Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Officer (DALFO); District Wildlife Officer (DWO); District Environment Officer (DEO); District Lands Officer (DLO); and District Community Development Officer (DCDO), the Restoration Factory, among others. Moreover, implementation partners include the MoA, MoL, MoW, LGAs, NGO/CSOs and private firms, to be identified during implementation. See Appendix 7 for the criteria for the selection of implementing partners of VPO. At the village level stakeholders for Outcome 2 planning, implementation and monitoring will include the Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs) and representatives from Indigenous People Groups, women and marginalized groups.

[29] As identified during the stakeholder consultations. See Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report for more detail.

[30] Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are participatory, hands-on learning programs where groups of farmers, pastoralists or fishers come together to experiment with and learn about sustainable agricultural practices. They are a non-formal education approach that emphasises experiential learning, allowing farmers to test new techniques in their own fields and adapt them to their specific contexts. FFS aim to empower farmers with knowledge and skills for improved decision-making and sustainable agricultural practices. From: FAO. 2025. Global Farmer Field School Platform. Available at: [link](#).

[31] See Appendix 13 for a detailed spatial analysis on the areas in need of restoration, rehabilitation and natural regeneration in the GSE.

[32] Potential NGOs include the LEAD Foundation, Relief to Development Society (REDESO) and Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), among others.

[33] Manual invasive plant species removal could be incentivised through paid labour by sub-contracted NGOs or implementing partners, or it could be done on a voluntary basis by local community members.

[34] Multipurpose infrastructure refers to community-serving systems that support a range of water-related needs — including drinking water and household use, livestock infrastructure such as dip tanks, and irrigation systems to improve agricultural productivity.

[35] Refer to Appendix 13: Spatial Analysis Report for a brief analysis of aquifer type and productivity per ward to inform borehole drilling depth.

[36] Watershed restoration can support aquifer recharge by improving infiltration and reducing surface runoff. Measures such as reforestation and erosion control measures slow down surface water movement, increase percolation and enhance groundwater replenishment. Linking borehole development with watershed restoration will ensure that water abstraction is balanced with recharge, reducing the risk of long-term aquifer depletion.

[37] Building on the site-specific assessments conducted under Activity 2.3.1, irrigation schemes will be designed as communal or group-managed systems rather than for individual household plots. Beneficiary selection will follow transparent, participatory criteria drawn from the assessment findings, including: i) households experiencing high water scarcity; ii) land suitability within the command area; iii) dependence on rainfed agriculture; iv) inclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups; and v) willingness to participate in scheme operations. Governance will be formalised through strengthened Water User Associations or equivalent structures, responsible for equitable water allocation, fee collection, maintenance and conflict resolution. This approach will ensure that irrigation benefits are shared fairly, support gender-responsive targeting and enhance scheme sustainability.

[38] This will entail the provision of inputs such as pumps and pipes to ensure that the community can use the boreholes in cases where they are already built and do not need to be fully repaired.

[39] Nature-based value chains (for example, within agro-forestry) integrate nature-based solutions (NbS) into traditional value chain activities to create economic, social and environmental value, addressing challenges through the sustainable use, protection and restoration of ecosystems. From: One Planet. The Value Chain Approach. Available at: [link](#); and World Research Institute. What exactly are ‘Nature-based Solutions’? Available at: [link](#).

[40] Bridge for Billions. N.d. The Restoration Factory. Available at: [link](#).

[41] Based on the Restoration Factory model.

[42] Relevant stakeholders include: i) local communities and VLUMCs as funding recipients and implementers; ii) national government institutions providing governance oversight and policy alignment; iii) international partners and donors supporting financing and strategic guidance; and iv) private sector actors as potential co-investors and partners in scaling climate-resilient enterprises.

[43] Although several partners will be confirmed during implementation, they may include the Tanzania Forest Fund (TFF), other relevant funds, NGOs and CSOs identified at that stage, as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs). In addition, Table 10 in Appendix 5d and 5c provides a list of relevant grant agencies to support resource mobilisation during implementation. See Appendix 7 for the criteria for the selection of implementing partners of VPO.

[44] The sustainable funding mechanism proposed by the project was validated through consultations held with key stakeholders during project design, including representatives from the Finnish Embassy, the German Development Bank, the Frankfurt Zoological Society, the National Land Use Planning Commission, and the Tanzania Forest Fund. A summary of these consultations is provided in Section 5, Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[45] United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) Local Climate Adaptive Living (LoCAL) Facility. UNCDF. n. d. Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).

[46] With Window 1 supporting VLUP design and endorsement and Window 2 supporting implementation of climate-resilient interventions identified in VLUPs.

[47] The VLUP Eligibility Committee established under Activity 3.1.1. will guide the initial disbursement process and support the creation of the SPV to manage post-project funds.

[48] The Tanzania Forest Fund (TaFF) is a public conservation trust fund established under the Forest Act (Cap. 323 of 2002) and operational since July 2010. It provides sustainable financial support for forest conservation, management, and research, drawing revenue from forestry levies, grants, and donations, and targets both community and institutional stakeholders. TaFF is governed by a Board of Trustees under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and has experience with disbursing grants to support sustainable forest management. Given its established grant management systems and mandate for supporting landscape and community forestry initiatives, TaFF could potentially serve as a credible host for a dedicated funding window for VLUP development and implementation across Tanzania, as the footprint of the TaFF is national.

[49] The National Environment Trust Fund (NETF), created by the Environmental Management Act of 2004, is a public trust designed to finance environmental conservation and climate resilience activities in Tanzania. It supports research, community-based programs, scholarships, and environmental awareness initiatives,

although its operational capacity has been limited by underfunding. With its national legal mandate and experience supporting diverse environmental initiatives, NETF could be considered as a host for a VLUP funding window, provided its operational capacity is strengthened and sustainable funding is secured.

[50] Preliminary scoping during project preparation identified the TaFF and the NETF as potential candidates to host or support the climate-resilient land use planning funding facility. Both entities have relevant mandates and experience in managing conservation and environmental grants, indicating baseline institutional suitability. However, further due diligence and stakeholder consultations will be undertaken during implementation to confirm the most appropriate host and to identify any capacity strengthening needs, particularly in areas such as participatory monitoring and community engagement. A list of potential granting agencies for further consultation can be found in Appendix 5c: Stakeholder Engagement Plan – Table 5 (Section 3.2.2).

[51] See Appendix 18 for further detail on the eligibility criteria for granting to farmers' associations, cooperatives, women/youth groups or village organisations.

[52] This output will also align with UNCDF's LoCAL programme and related PO-RALG mechanisms, ensuring complementarity in fund disbursement, use of simplified CRVA tools, and coordinated delivery of community-driven climate resilience interventions.

[53] Travel costs for these activities are budgeted under Activity 3.2.3 — refer to Annex G: Budget Table.

[54] In the form of data, information, briefs, stories and policy contributions.

[55] This will ensure aligned disbursement to VLUP implementation actions and co-financing of EbA-focused interventions and includes partnerships where collaborating entities provide complementary funding, technical expertise, or implementation support to maximise the impact of Window 2 grants and ensure comprehensive EbA delivery.

[56] See Section B: Knowledge Management.

[57] Stakeholders engaged include: i) local communities and VLUMCs acting as local planning bodies and contributing local knowledge and monitoring data; ii) NGOs and academic institutions supporting knowledge generation, dissemination and technical advisory roles; iii) district officers facilitating reporting and coordination; and iv) national government institutions using project evidence to inform policy uptake, replication and scaling.

[58] Implementation partners include the VPO, private firms and NGOs/CSOs to be identified during implementation. See Appendix 7 for the criteria for the selection of implementing partners of VPO. District officers, Village Land Use Management Committees (VLUMCs), Indigenous People groups, women and marginalized groups are also involved in the community-focused and gender-responsive monitoring framework under output 4.3.

[59] The AKMS is an online climate adaptation knowledge repository developed by the EBARR project developed under GEF-5.

[60] This project is using field-level lessons to inform the integration of climate adaptation considerations into sectoral development programmes such as the Water Sector Development Programme and the Agricultural Sector Development Programme. See Table 4 for further detail. Source: GCF. 2023. FP218 Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania. Available at: [link](#).

[61] These indicators can include incidences of trespassing into no-go or no-take zones, incidences of conflict between different land users, number of trees planted in communal areas, tree survival rates and income generated from alternative income-generating activity groups.

[62] These monitoring activities will generate ecological data to track changes in ecosystem condition and support learning beyond project implementation (refer to Annex C).

[63] Monitoring teams will be provided with a monitoring phone and monthly airtime top-ups to submit a standardised indicator evaluation form via SMS directly to the M&E Specialist.

[64] Identify land-use and access conflicts linked to VLUP or livelihood interventions, monitor the effectiveness of conflict mitigation measures, and support linkages to local peacebuilding structures and grievance redress mechanisms. Apply a conflict-sensitive lens to guide project implementation and community engagement strategies.

[65] This will fall under the role of the M&E Officer.

[66] UNOSSC. N.d. About South-South and Triangular Cooperation. Available at: [link](#).

[67] The AKMS is an online climate adaptation knowledge repository developed by the EBARR project developed under GEF-5.

[68] PANORAMA. n.d. About PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet. Available at: [link](#).

[69] SGP. 2017. South-south community innovation exchange platform: The experience of the GEF Small Grants Programme. Available at: [link](#).

[70] In the first six months, capacity assessments will be undertaken to confirm institutional readiness and formal handover agreements will be signed with district and village authorities. In the following six months, responsibility for project activities — such as supporting land use planning, promoting EbA practices and guiding restoration efforts — will shift to trained extension officers and community resource personnel, while financial management responsibilities will shift to community institutions (for example, VICOBAs and COCOBAs). At this stage, UNEP and VPO project oversight will be gradually reduced. In the final six months, local institutions will assume full project responsibility, with regular progress reviews and support measures in place to identify and address any challenges during the transition period.

[71] Demonstrated by US\$24,250,000 co-financing, formal VPO endorsement and integration of project approaches into national policies.

[72] The project team will work with several ministries — MoLSD, NLUPC, and District Land Officers — to incorporate climate-resilient methodologies into national VLUP guidelines through policy updates, capacity building for district officials and development of technical manuals.

[73] The United Republic of Tanzania. 2022. Water Sector Development Programme Phase Three (WSDP III) 2022/23 – 2025/26. Available at: [link](#).

[74] Building a Better Tomorrow. 2025. Available at: [link](#).

[75] The BBT-YIA programme plans to train 200,000 youth and incubate 15,000 youth-led enterprises nationwide, creating entry points for integrating EbA-based livelihoods (Component 2). TanWIP, a US\$15 billion national programme, will offer collaboration opportunities in climate-resilient water governance and restoration across the project area.

[76] Specifically, the ToT EbA-integrated land-use planning tools and methods for institutions (Output 1.1) and ToT modules for VLUMCs (Output 1.2).

[77] Ensures transparent, inclusive, and accountable management of both VLUP development and implementation funding.

[78] An incubation-based platform adapted from the Tanzania Restoration Initiative, with a structured selection process, six months of hybrid training, expert-led masterclasses and closing events where entrepreneurs pitch to potential partners.

[79] Stakeholder engagement during project development used participatory approaches with an in-country Inception Workshop (IW), community consultations, focus group discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews (KIIs) and a Validation Workshop (VW) to inform project design. In-person methods were used for the IW, community consultations, FGDs and VW, while digital meeting platforms were used for the KIIs with relevant representatives. Refer to Appendix 15: Stakeholder Consultation Report.

[80] Refer to Appendix 5c: Stakeholder Engagement Plan for further details regarding stakeholder engagement during project implementation.

[81] Information will include, *inter alia*, project updates, success stories, climate information and EbA practices.

[82] Community members will observe and experience the effectiveness of climate-resilient practices through hands-on learning opportunities at demonstration sites, with farmer-to-farmer knowledge transfer facilitated through structured peer learning sessions.

[83] This coordination will strengthen the project's communication impact and contribute to wider policy dialogue on EbA.

[84] See Appendix 5c and d for a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

[85] National government institutions include the: VPO; PO-RALG; MoA; MoW; MoLF; Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG); Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT); National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC); Tanzania Forest Services Agency (TFS); National Environmental Management Council (NEMC); Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA); Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA); and Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA).

[86] Sub-national government institutions include the: REME from the Arusha, Manyara, Mara and Simiyu regions; DVO; DALFO; DWO; DEO; DLO; and DCDO.

[87] Including digital tools for weather forecasting, early warning systems and mobile applications to help farmers access climate adaptation guidance.