

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title

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

Region	GEF Project ID
Tanzania	11531
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Tanzania	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
UNEP	N/A
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
The Vice President's Office (VPO)	Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	3/20/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

Taxonomy

Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Focal Areas, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Ecosystem Approach, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Least Developed Countries, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community-based adaptation, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Influencing models, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Communications, Stakeholders, Public Campaigns, Awareness Raising, Education, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Partnership, Participation, Consultation, Beneficiaries, Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Gender results areas, Gender Equality, Capacity Development, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Integrated Programs, Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa, Integrated Land and Water Management, Diversified Farming, Resilience to climate and shocks, Land and Soil Health, Smallholder Farming, Food Systems, Land Use and Restoration, Landscape Restoration, Comprehensive Land Use Planning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
LDCF	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
9,767,264.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
927,890.00	0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing

10,695,154.00	24,250,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	19,000.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
219,000.00	10,914,154.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Climate change is exacerbating ecosystem degradation in Mara, Simiyu, and Arusha, diminishing the resilience of critical ecosystems against future climate impacts. Vulnerable communities, particularly crop and livestock farmers, 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; and iii) increased conflict, including livestock predation, with wildlife as competition for resources intensifies.

Without innovative, gender-responsive, and climate-resilient adaptation approaches tailored to the local context, communities and ecosystems will continue to suffer damaging impacts from climate change.

The project presents an integrated approach to building resilience within the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE). It combines strategies such as capacity strengthening, land use planning, ecosystem restoration, livelihood diversification, sustainable financing, and knowledge management at various levels (national, sub-national, and grassroots). This approach ensures that rural communities can withstand current and future climate impacts while addressing the complex interplay between climate change, conflict, biodiversity, and sustainable natural resource management.

Global environmental benefits delivered by the proposed project include: i) biodiversity benefits from conserving and using savanna and forest resources; ii) climate change mitigation by reducing GHG emissions through improved land and water management practices and enhancing carbon sequestration in agricultural and forest lands; iii) reducing and reversing land degradation; iv) international waters through restoring freshwater ecosystems within the GSE; and v) sustainable forest management by reducing forest loss and degradation and promoting sustainable livelihood alternatives for pastoral, agropastoral and farming communities.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

The project objective is to create a transformative change in the climate resilience of rural crop and livestock farmers in the GSE by creating a sustainable model for upscaling successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and community-based land management. The sustainability of project interventions will be facilitated by unlocking finance for climate adaptation at a local level. This sustainability will be underpinned by support for climate-resilient livelihood options and restoration of degraded landscapes. By supporting improved resource management and enabling sustainable community livelihoods, the project will strengthen the

resilience of crop and livestock farmers in the GSE to climate change-induced droughts and floods. As a core element, the preferred solution will prioritize community ownership of locally-led adaptation solutions, thereby ensuring every intervention can be continued in the long term.

Project Components

1. Institutional strengthening for upscaling EbA integration into rural planning

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
444,424.00	389,112.00

Outcome:

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

Output:

1.1. National and sub-national institutions supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs.

1.2. Local stakeholders and communities, both men and women, supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs

2. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
7,434,331.00	20,691,912.00

Outcome:

2. Enhanced climate resilience of the GSE and communities.

Output:

2.1 Ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for increased resilience.

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

2.3. Gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies created and strengthened for enhanced community resilience.

3. Sustainable finance mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)

546,724.00	761,112.00
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Outcome:

3. Enhanced access to gender-responsive sustainable finance leads to wider uptake of EbA practices and the scalability and sustainability of VLUPs.

Output:

3.1. A sustainable financing model established and operationalized through community participatory approaches.

3.2. Inclusive incentive mechanisms developed to promote community engagement in EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs ensuring the active participation of women, youth, and other marginalized groups.

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
613,217.00	453,102.00

Outcome:

4. The up-scaling of EbA initiatives in Tanzania is promoted through improved knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation.

Output:

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

4.2. Gender-responsive community awareness programmes prepared and implemented.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
263,460.00	800,000.00

Outcome:

4. The up-scaling of EbA initiatives in Tanzania is promoted through improved knowledge management and monitoring and evaluation

Output:

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

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1. Institutional strengthening for upscaling EbA integration into rural planning	444,424.00	389,112.00
2. Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and livelihood enhancement through EbA.	7,434,331.00	20,691,912.00
3. Sustainable finance mechanism developed to ensure upscaling of VLUPs beyond the project	546,724.00	761,112.00
4. Enhanced knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation to support upscaling and replication of EbA best practices	613,217.00	453,102.00
M&E	263,460.00	800,000.00
Subtotal	9,302,156.00	23,095,238.00
Project Management Cost	465,108.00	1,154,762.00
Total Project Cost (\$)	9,767,264.00	24,250,000.00

Please provide justification

Climate change impacts, including changes in precipitation and extreme temperatures, are exacerbating the degradation of critical ecosystems in Mara, Simiyu, and Arusha — leading to a decrease in resilience against future climate impacts. Vulnerable communities, particularly crop and livestock farmers, living in this region are experiencing economic insecurity and increased losses in livestock and agricultural productivity as a result of i) climate changed-induced hazards, including floods and droughts; ii) degraded water and grazing resources; and iii) increased conflict, including livestock predation, with wildlife as competition for resources intensifies. Without innovation, gender-responsive and climate-resilient adaptation approaches tailored to the local context, communities, and ecosystems will continue to experience damaging effects and devastating impacts.

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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

Please refer to the attached PIF (with track changes and a clean version) for a comprehensive project rationale, which includes maps, data graphs, citations and figures illustrating the baseline situation and projections.

SUMMARY

Climate change impacts in the agricultural sector

The current and projected warming and changing rainfall patterns in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha shift agroecological zones, shorten growing seasons, intensify wildfires, prolong dry seasons and make droughts and floods more frequent and severe. These environmental changes present major challenges to crop farmers in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha as they degrade croplands and reduce crop productivity, particularly for staple crops. For example, by 2050, warming climate conditions — and the resultant heat stress, drying and erosion — are projected to decrease Tanzania's maize production by 8–13%, while bean, sorghum and rice yields are projected to decrease by 5–9% . Such decreases in crop productivity, particularly in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha — some of the most productive areas in the country — have long-term implications for Tanzania's agricultural sector.

Decreased crop productivity in the project's targeted area has knock-on effects for pastoralists who depend on crop residues, seed cakes and molasses for livestock feed. This challenge compounds the reduction in water and pasture availability in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha caused by droughts and lower seasonal rainfall. Warming and altered fire regimes further reduce pasture availability by shifting plant species distributions. As a result, non-palatable and toxic plants are replacing palatable and nutritious plants, reducing pasture quality, as has been noted in Arusha.

Along with reduced water and pasture availability, prolonged heat stress during droughts: i) reduces livestock body condition, reproduction, growth and milk production; and ii) depletes livestock bone marrow, particularly for cattle. These impacts have been reported by cattle owners in the target regions, who saw low sale prices and economic losses during and after drought events. The most severe impact of reduced water and pasture is the starvation and death of livestock, an increasingly prevalent trend in northern Tanzania. For example, droughts in Arusha in 2009–2010 and 2022 resulted in the death of ~700,000 livestock and 92,000 cattle, respectively.

In response to these climate change impacts, pastoralists in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha migrate in search of water and pastures. This migration often involves long treks for livestock, which can lead to the death of many animals, particularly cattle. Moreover, as areas with year-round water and pasture are frequently within or near protected areas, this migration can lead to human encroachment into wildlife habitats within the GSE. The resulting competition for food and water between humans and wildlife often leads to crop raiding by elephants and ungulates, as well as livestock predation by big cats. For example, a study conducted in the Eastern Serengeti Ecosystem, involving six villages and 180 participants evenly divided between the Maasai and Sonjo tribes, revealed that 75% of those interviewed had suffered from livestock depredation by wild carnivores, amounting to a total loss of 662 animals. This included 105 cattle, 310 goats and 247 sheep. These challenges amplify the productivity decreases caused by changing climate conditions, creating a cycle of resource scarcity and conflict.

Agricultural productivity in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha is also declining because of increased prevalence of crop and livestock pests and diseases that have occurred over the past few decades. For example, warming has increased the prevalence of: i) crop diseases, such as banana xanthomonas wilt, panama, elihuka, coffee wilt, headsmuts, fusarium wilt, maize streak, African cassava mosaic virus, cassava purple stripes and cassava root rot and rust ; ii) parasites, for example, *Striga* spp.; iii) weeds ; iv) insect pests like *Prostephanus truncatus* and *Bemisia tabacci*; and v) vermin, such as mole rats . Additionally, sustained introductions and spread of the invasive Fall Army Worm (FAW) which attacks cereal crops, mainly maize has been causing serious damage and yield losses contributing to food insecurity and increased livelihood insecurity.

In livestock, warming and reduced seasonal rainfall increase disease vectors, which consequently elevate the incidences of vector-borne diseases, such as trypanosomiasis, East Coast Fever, Rift Valley Fever and bovine cerebral theileriosis. Additionally, livestock migration in search of water and pasture during severe droughts introduces diseases into new areas. For example, trypanosomiasis commonly affects cattle and certain wildlife species, with its spread facilitated by the movement of both animals and vectors. Additionally, following the severe 2009 drought, Arusha pastoralists observed new cases of anaplasmosis, likely because of interactions with migrating cattle from neighbouring countries. Increased congregation of livestock around water points and limited grazing areas during droughts also facilitate the spread of contagious diseases like bovine pleuropneumonia and contagious caprine pleuropneumonia. Moreover, climate change-induced pastoral migration into natural areas in the GSE increases contact between wildlife and livestock, elevating the risk of transmitting diseases like rabies and brucellosis. Given the shortages of livestock dips and the typical inability of pastoralists in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha to afford livestock medications, these increased disease incidences often increase livestock mortality. For example, the 2007–2008 droughts in the Ngorongoro Conservation Area led to disease outbreaks that killed over 90% of calves over that period.

Heavy rainfall — and the ensuing flooding, erosion and waterlogging — damages crops and rangelands, causes livestock mortality and escalates crop raid incidents, particularly in Arusha and Mara. For example, the flooding of Lake Manyara in Arusha displaced animals from their natural habitat into human settlements, where they raided crops. The climate change-induced decline in agricultural productivity increases pressure on forest resources in the GSE as crop and livestock farmers seek alternative means to support their livelihoods. For example, pastoralists, facing reduced livestock production because of climate change, have resorted to non-traditional practices, such as tree cutting for charcoal production, to generate additional household income. This change in practice exacerbates the baseline exploitation of forest resources in northern Tanzania. This phenomenon is part of a broader context where charcoal production and the demand for fuel wood are catalysts of deforestation in other areas, such as the lower Mara River Basin. The situation is particularly pressing in the Serengeti District, which was a leading area for largely illegal charcoal production in 2016, despite attempts by local authorities to enforce regulations. The demand for charcoal, motivated by its role as a primary cooking fuel and a source of income in a subsistence economy, coupled with the global challenge of deforestation contributing to climate change, underscores the urgent need for introducing sustainable fuel alternatives. Addressing this feedback loop is crucial for mitigating deforestation's impact on climate change and ensuring the survival of Tanzania's forests.

Climate change impacts on water resources

Increased rainfall variability and prolonged droughts constrain water resources in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha. These climatic changes result in decreased river flows from an average of 100 m³ per second to 37 m³ per second , with some perennial rivers becoming seasonal and others ceasing to flow entirely . Additionally, lakes are shrinking, dam levels are declining, and wetlands are drying up. For example, Lake Manyara is drying up at an annual rate of 5% while water levels in Lake Victoria have reduced by 60% over the last two decades. This reduced water availability adversely affects biodiversity, the viability of agricultural land and hydropower generation capacity in the GSE. Severe droughts further exacerbate the limited access to drinking water, as only 61% of the population has access to improved drinking water sources. This situation reduces the availability of water for drinking, domestic, crop and livestock use. The resultant water scarcity exacerbates sanitation challenges and the associated risk of waterborne diseases. Widespread waterborne diseases in Tanzania include cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea. Demand for

limited water resources is likely to increase water prices, forcing ~43% of crop and livestock farmers to migrate in search of clean, affordable water .

Concurrently, floods pose further challenges by damaging water supply infrastructure and contaminating surface and groundwater sources. For example, Lake Momella in northeastern Tanzania contains over 450 times the World Health Organisation (WHO) drinking water guideline limit for fluoride. This contamination can introduce harmful bacteria, chemicals, and sediments into the water, reducing its quality and elevating treatment costs, often above government budgets. Consequently, the availability and access to good-quality freshwater decreases, increasing health risks, particularly in rural farming communities. In Tanzania, only 19% of the population are able to access improved sanitation facilities, however, as rural communities typically rely on pit latrines and open water sources near chemically treated agricultural land, they are more vulnerable to waterborne diseases and health risks from contaminated water than communities with water infrastructure.

Climate change impacts on biodiversity

Climate change is reducing agricultural and natural land in the GSE, causing crop and livestock farmers and wildlife to intrude into each other's habitats in search of resources. Drought-induced declines in livestock production ultimately result in poorer livestock markets, with repercussions on pastoralists' financial capacity to afford their children's education and maintain living standards. These challenges often cause pastoralists to migrate in search of water and pasture. However, other communities often view this migration as destructive, resulting in discrimination against nomadic pastoralists. Moreover, as the only land with available water and pasture resources is typically in protected areas or croplands, pastoral migration frequently triggers resource conflicts between pastoralists, conservation bodies and crop cultivators. Additionally, if caught in protected areas, pastoralists face the risk of having their livestock confiscated and are subject to fines, further straining their financial situation.

This intrusion results in several challenges, including: i) the degradation of protected areas and watersheds ; ii) increased crop and livestock raids by wildlife, resulting in more retaliatory killings and increased human-wildlife conflict; and iii) a heightened risk of transmitting vector-borne and zoonotic diseases, such as rabies, brucellosis, malaria, Rift Valley fever and anthrax, compounding the challenges faced by crop and livestock farmers in Mara, Simiyu and Arusha.

These dynamics exacerbate the other impacts of climate change on the biodiversity in the area, such as the accelerated loss of species and ecosystems in the GSE. This loss of species and ecosystem is primarily driven by water scarcity. Historically, reliable water sources during the dry season have been drying up throughout northern Tanzania over the past decade. This scarcity affects water-dependent species, as observed during the 2009 and 2015 droughts when hippopotamuses and crocodiles were forced to congregate around the few remaining water sources, leading to impaired physiological functions, increased mortality, and greater vulnerability to poaching and predators.

These impacts of climate change on biodiversity threaten the safari-based tourism industry in northern Tanzania. Moreover, the increase in extreme temperatures, droughts, floods, and heavy rainfall, combined with a rise in diseases, wildfires, wildlife mortality and pest prevalence, all attributable to climate change, pose health and comfort concerns for tourists. Additionally, the damage to infrastructure caused by heavy rainfall and flooding is particularly challenging for tourism. Damaged roads and buildings limit access to tourist attractions and increase operational costs. The cumulative deterring effect of these challenges poses risks to tourism revenues, a major component of Tanzania's economy. Despite this acknowledged risk, data quantifying the extent of these impacts on Tanzania's tourism sector is not readily available. This absence of detailed information highlights the complex challenges that the effects of climate variability on biodiversity, infrastructure and tourist experiences pose for the tourism sector, underscoring the urgent need to address the multifaceted threats of climate change on the region's tourism sector.

Socio-economic impacts of climate change

Due to the reliance of Tanzania's GDP on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and tourism, the economic costs of climate change in the GSE are substantial, reducing the country's long-term economic growth, hindering its sustainable development, limiting poverty reduction efforts and affecting Tanzania's goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2025. Currently, the economic impact of climate change on Tanzania is ~1% of its annual GDP, with projections indicating an increase to 2% by 2030.

The economic impact of climate change is accrued in multiple ways. A substantial contributor is the reduction in agricultural productivity, costing Tanzania ~US\$ 540 million annually. Additionally, droughts, heavy rains and floods in the GSE lead to population displacement, infrastructural damage and, in some cases, the loss of livestock and human life, all with economic implications. Among these, floods are the most economically damaging hazard at the national level. Since 1964, floods have affected over 1.6 million people in Tanzania, causing hundreds of deaths, injuries and substantial damage to residential properties, educational institutions and healthcare facilities.

In the GSE, many farming, agropastoral and pastoral communities live below the poverty line and rely on natural resources for survival. The impacts of droughts and floods on their livelihoods make these communities' socio-economic well-being very climate-sensitive. As a result, prolonged droughts in northern Tanzania have impacted the livelihoods of over 2 million people, pulling them further into poverty. Additionally, climate change-induced crop and livestock production reductions pose risks to food and nutritional security, particularly for women and children.

Root causes of vulnerability

1. Rapid population growth and increasing poverty.

In recent decades, exponential population growth in the GSE has led to more land required for agriculture and development. Increased exploitation of the land for development has, in turn, increased degradation and reduced ecosystem capacity for climate resilience. For example, increased demand for agricultural products for the growing population means land no longer has enough time for recovery between harvests, resulting in soil degradation and erosion. Further to this, sharing the region's limited resources between growing populations leads to extreme poverty, further perpetuating unsustainable land use practices and degradation rates. Economic challenges also limit communities' ability to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure and technology.

2. Dependency on climate-sensitive sectors.

Crop and livestock farming are critical livelihood and food security sources for rural communities in the GSE. Given limited access to irrigation and other water resource infrastructure, the productivity and success of these practices are highly dependent on rainfall and overall climatic conditions. High poverty rates and low adaptive capacity in the communities have resulted in few opportunities for livelihood diversification, consequently leaving communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

3. Gender inequality.

Gender inequality in Tanzania exacerbates women's vulnerability to climate change impacts. Discriminatory norms limit women's access to education, health, and economic opportunities, especially in agriculture, where they face barriers to land ownership and decision-making. Societal expectations burden women with unpaid care work, hindering their mobility and skill development. Violence against women further undermines their security and ability to respond to climate stresses. Integrating women into climate projects is crucial for enhancing community resilience to climate change, given their pivotal roles and the worsening effects of climate change on gender disparities. As climate change intensifies, pre-existing gender inequalities not only heighten the adverse effects on

women but also highlight the necessity of integrating them into project interventions given their pivotal role in strengthening community resilience.

The project objective is to create a transformative change in the climate resilience of rural crop and livestock farmers in the GSE by creating a sustainable model for upscaling successful Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) and community-based land management. The sustainability of project interventions will be facilitated by unlocking finance for climate adaptation at the local level. This sustainability will be underpinned by support for climate-resilient livelihood options, restoration of degraded landscapes, capacity development and effective knowledge management and learning.

Project justification

Rapid climate change is worsening ecosystem degradation in Mara, Simiyu, and Arusha, compromising their resilience. Vulnerable communities experience economic instability due to climate-induced hazards and conflicts, and resource degradation. Without innovative, gender-responsive adaptation, communities living in these regions face dire consequences. Urgent action is needed to protect livelihoods and ecosystems from escalating climate risks.

Barriers to the preferred solution

Barrier 1: Inefficient land use planning amidst climate change

In Tanzania, current land use systems classify ~2% of the country as general land, primarily encompassing urban areas but also including lands designated for agriculture or livestock under specific ownership rights. These general lands often leave important natural resources such as forests, farmlands and rangelands unprotected, resulting in open access conditions with no clear ownership or formal land tenure. In contrast, 28% of the land is designated as reserved land, protected for environmental and public uses, including forests, national parks and conservation areas. The majority of the land, about 70%, is classified as Village Land, which supports most of the target population through agriculture and pastoralism and will, therefore, constitute a substantial portion of the project area. Given this, clear land use planning is necessary, such as VLUPs, which provide regulations and define ownership to manage land resources sustainably. Effective land use planning, specifically through VLUPs, is crucial for managing the diverse demands on Tanzania's land resources, which are often subject to conversion pressures for uses like agriculture, grazing, and settlement. These pressures frequently lead to conflicts among different land users. However, the implementation of VLUPs faces considerable barriers that hinder adaptation actions within these systems. Challenges such as financial constraints, limited technical expertise and cumbersome bureaucratic processes impede the establishment of clear regulations and defined ownership that are necessary for sustainable land management. Additionally, the nomadic practices of livestock farmers within the target communities further exacerbate conflict and pressure when land tenure is unregulated, adding another layer of complexity to land use governance. The insufficient enforcement of land use planning in the GSE also leads to the adoption of inappropriate land use practices, such as slash-and-burn agriculture, that degrade natural ecosystems. This ecosystem degradation in turn increases the ecosystems' and farming communities' vulnerability to climate impacts, such as floods and droughts. Addressing these issues requires a focused enhancement of local capacities for land use planning and enforcement to regulate sustainable land uses and strengthen community resilience to environmental and climatic challenges. The Tanzanian government, supported by non-government organisations (NGOs) and international partners, is focused on overcoming these obstacles by building local capacities for land use planning and supporting village councils with the necessary resources and training.

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

In Tanzania, a concerted effort has been made to build institutional capacity for understanding climate vulnerability and mainstreaming climate change adaptation. However, this capacity building has focused on national-level institutions and has not encompassed operational capacity needs. Further to this, capacity building has not been carried out in local government and institutions. This gap arises because of insufficient resources and capacity limitations at both the national and local level. As a result, national government institutions are not well equipped to provide the requisite technical and operational support to local government institutions to carry out local-level adaptations actions. Consequently, it is necessary to enhance

the capacity of national government to provide support to local levels. This improvement will enable local governments and communities to effectively implement local-level adaptation measures. To enhance the national government's ability to support local-level adaptation, it is necessary to enhance both horizontal and vertical coordination. This will facilitate the effective exchange of knowledge and best practices across different levels of government. Moreover, strengthening extension services and expanding existing community-driven knowledge-sharing systems are requisite steps to ensure that adaptation measures are fully integrated and effective at the local level. These measures need to target men, women and youth equally, and ensure that capacity is built and strengthened at all levels of government, the private sector and communities (state and non-state actors).

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

In the target regions, crop and livestock farmers often struggle to secure financing for climate-resilient livelihood options and EbA practices. This barrier primarily stems from their inability to provide the necessary collateral and the perceived high risks associated with their agricultural activities. Financial institutions typically prioritise collateral as a prerequisite for lending. In agriculture, particularly under climate change, the risks are magnified because of increased uncertainties such as more frequent and severe droughts and floods, shifts in precipitation patterns, and the spread of pests and diseases. 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. Additionally, the economic status of women in Tanzania, evidenced by lower employment rates, underrepresentation in the labour market, and limited ownership of land and financial resources^[1], compounds these challenges. Such disparities restrict women farmers' access to technology and financial resources, reducing their community's willingness to invest in new agricultural practices. Consequently, the entire farming community in the GSE often resorts to inefficient or unsustainable practices, leading to reduced income and ecosystem degradation. This acts as a barrier to the adoption of EbA practices and underscores the need to address these financial barriers to enable both male and female farmers to transition to more sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural methods.

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

Without secure land tenure rights, there is little incentive for crop and livestock farmers to engage in sustainable land management practices. Within these communities, land management practices are focused on short-term solutions against immediate risks, rather than long-term investments in building resilience against climate change. This approach results in limited community participation and ownership of adaptation initiatives. Without incentives for participation, communities are less likely to invest time and resources in climate change adaptation.

Barrier 5: Lack of effective knowledge sharing and application of best practices.

While there have been investments and efforts towards building capacity for climate change adaptation in Tanzania, there is a gap in effective knowledge sharing and disseminating lessons learned. Information generated by previous initiatives and projects is not readily available to stakeholders. In addition, the gap in information access is widened by a lack of quality and up-to-date climate data in the region, which hinders evidence-based climate change adaptation activities. This lack of access creates a barrier to upscaling previous successful interventions and streamlining planning processes.

A detailed overview of the strategic approaches incorporated within the project design to systematically address these barriers is provided in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Strategies for overcoming barriers to upscale climate-resilient land use and EbA in the GSE in Tanzania.

Barrier	Removal Strategy
Barrier 1: Inefficient land use planning amidst climate change	Developing and implementing VLUPs that integrate EbA, supported by enhanced institutional capacities and the capacities of crop and livestock farmers at all levels (Output 1.1, 1.2).
Barrier 2: Limited technical capacity for adaptation at the local level	Providing specialised training and support for local communities and stakeholders, focusing on climate-resilient land use planning and EbA integration (Output 1.1, 1.2).
	Building capacity for integrating EbA strategies into crop and livestock farming through peer-to-peer learning in farmer field schools, demonstration plots, and champion farmer mentoring programmes (Output 2.2).
Barrier 3: Access to local-level finance for adopting climate-	Establishing a sustainable financial system to support the development and expansion of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs, ensuring access to finance for vulnerable farmers in the GSE (Outputs 3.1 and 3.2).

resilient livelihoods and EbA practices	Output 3.1 Following the establishment of a sustainable financial system, alternative climate-resilient income-generating activities will be introduced to diversify farmers' income sources and enhance their economic resilience. This will be accompanied by capacity building for business development and management to ensure sustainability of these ventures (Output 2.3)
Barrier 4: Lack of incentives for sustainable land management in crop and livestock farming communities	Following the identification of land tenure challenges, an incentive structure will be established to enhance community participation in developing and implementing EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs (Output 1.2 and Outcome 2). Under Output 3.2, this will include milestone-based financial rewards for reaching specific targets in the VLUP process, co-financing to support the implementation of important actions and partnerships to bolster land use planning efforts. Additionally, community-based financing systems like village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) will be implemented within village governance structures to provide sustainable financial support. Strategic efforts will also be made to increase the participation of historically underrepresented groups, such as women and youth, by actively engaging them in all phases of the VLUP process, thereby empowering them to effectively manage land tenure challenges.
Barrier 5: Lack of effective knowledge sharing and application of best practices	Providing specialised training and support to national and sub-national institutions, as well as local communities and stakeholders, on climate-resilient land use planning and integrating EbA principles into VLUPs, which enhances the effective sharing and application of knowledge on sustainable land management (Output 1.1, 1.2)
	Enhancing knowledge management and information sharing systems to support the upscaling of EbA initiatives, fostering an environment of continuous learning and adaptation (Output 4.1, 4.2).

[OECD. 2022. SIGI Country Report for Tanzania, Social Institutions and Gender Index. Available at: https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/sigi-country-report-for-tanzania_06621e57-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/sigi-country-report-for-tanzania_06621e57-en)

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Theory of Change.

To enhance climate change resilience against droughts and floods in Tanzania's Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE), the proposed project will implement four components that collectively contribute to food, water and livelihood security through improved land and water resource use and management. In addition, the project will fill capacity gaps to facilitate climate change adaptation at a community level. In the proposed solution, barriers to climate resilience will be addressed by: i) strengthening national and local-level capacity to integrate Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) into rural planning and scale this up; ii) supporting the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems and incorporation of EbA into livelihoods; iii) developing a sustainable finance mechanism to ensure the upscaling of EbA focused land use planning beyond the project; and iv) enhancing knowledge management to support upscaling and replication of EbA best practices. Figure 7 below outlines the theory of change for the proposed project.

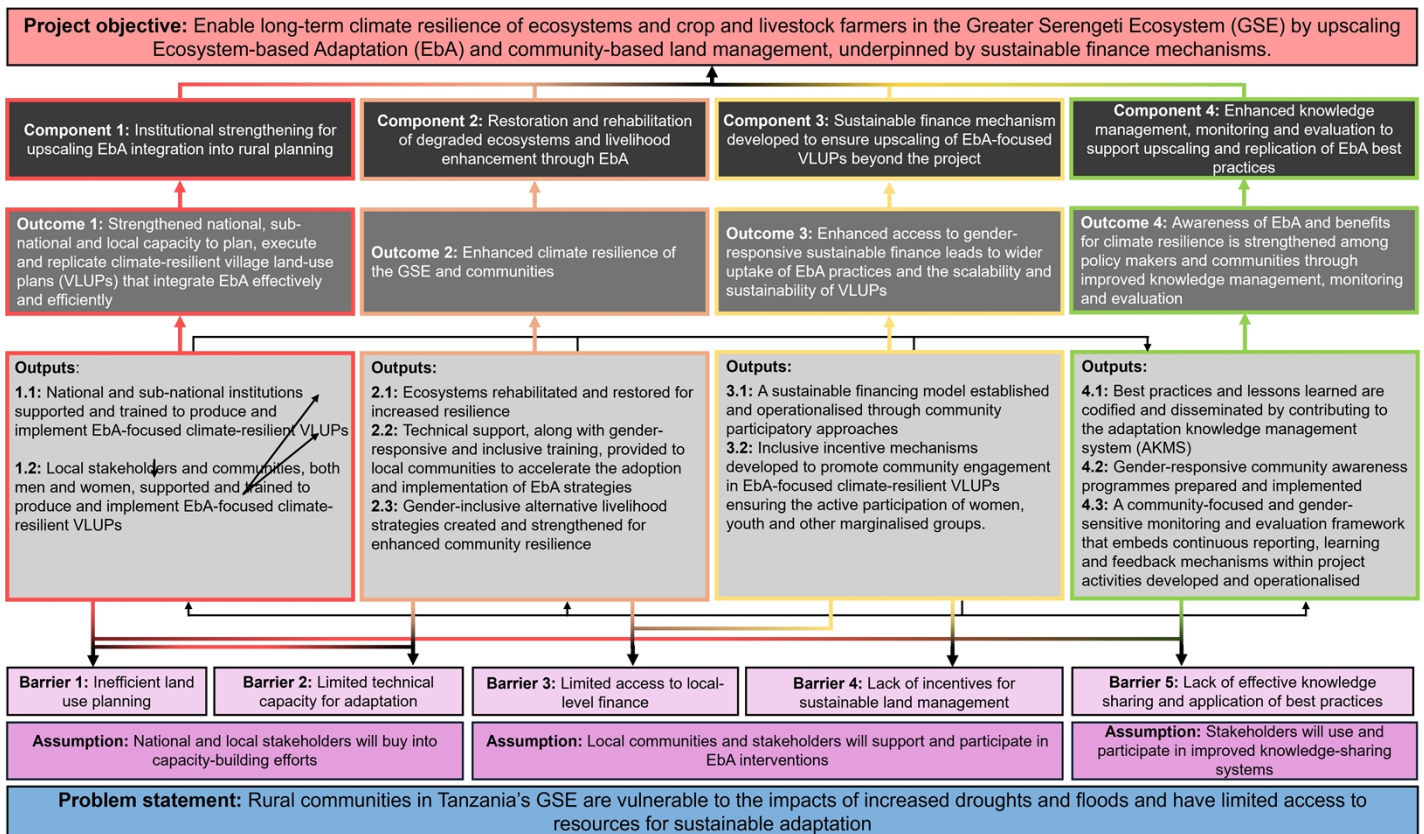


Figure 7. Theory of change diagram illustrating the causal pathways leading to the achievement of the project objective. Coloured, thicker arrows indicate the causal pathways within each project component. Black, thinner arrows represent the inter-component causal pathways, demonstrating how activities and outcomes across different components are interconnected and contribute collectively to the project objective.

Theory of Change Narrative

The project design employs a sequential and interconnected approach to upscale EbA and enhance the climate resilience of the GSE and its communities. Initially, it focuses on institutional strengthening to ensure the effective development and scaling of climate-resilient VLUPs by training and capacitating national (Output 1.1) to local stakeholders (Output 1.2). These efforts facilitate the participatory creation and implementation of VLUPs across 24 villages (Output 1.2). Subsequently, the project embeds the EbA strategies outlined in the VLUPs into local ecosystems and livelihoods through the: i) restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems (Output 2.1); ii) integration of EbA into fisheries, crop and livestock farming (Output 2.2); and iii) the introduction of alternative income-generating activities to lessen the reliance on vulnerable ecosystems (Output 2.3). A sustainable finance mechanism (Output 3.1) will underpin the interventions under Outcome 1–4. This mechanism will be established to fund activities and ensure post-project sustainability, complemented by incentivization strategies to foster community participation (Output 3.2). Alongside these components, the project will capture and disseminate best practices and lessons learned through an adaptation knowledge management system (AKMS) (Output 4.1) and conduct community awareness campaigns to spread EbA knowledge widely (Output 4.2). Lastly, the project will operationalise a community-focused monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure continuous learning and adaptation across all activities (Output 4.3). Collectively, these components weave a pathway from capacity building to practical climate adaptation implementation, supported by financial mechanisms and knowledge dissemination, towards the overarching goal of long-term ecosystem and community resilience in the GSE.

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

Under Component 1, the project will create an environment that enables planning, implementing and upscaling EbA-focused and climate-resilient planning. By enhancing institutional capacities to integrate EbA into rural planning, Component 1 will contribute to a shift away from the current state of ad-hoc, reactive responses to climate change, towards a more structured, informed and strategic approach to addressing the impacts of climate change in the targeted regions. Capacity building will be done at the national and sub-national levels, thereby addressing the capacity gaps experienced by stakeholders at each level. The knowledge, skills and tools delivered under this component will culminate in the target communities' developing and implementing village land-use plans (VLUPs) that integrate EbA, underpinned

by support from central government institutions. The capacity building under this component lays the groundwork for ecosystem restoration activities in Component 2, ultimately enhancing their effectiveness by ensuring that crop and livestock farmers are well-equipped and supported to implement and sustain these practices.

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

Currently, a gap exists in the skills and resources available at both national and sub-national levels for the effective development, implementation and upscaling of VLUPs that are both climate-resilient and integrate EbA principles. This shortfall is compounded by the exclusion of local farming communities from the VLUP development process, leading to a disconnect between planning and the real needs on the ground. Additionally, technical know-how and resources among these communities to effectively engage with, develop and monitor VLUPs is limited, further exacerbating the challenge of producing VLUPs and managing land resources sustainably. Outcome 1 will bridge these gaps by providing nstitution training and support to stakeholders at all levels, from national to local. This approach will build the capacities required for inclusive, effective and sustainable land use planning and implementation that supports the needs and resilience of local crop and livestock farmers against climate change impacts. Outcome 1 will culminate in the participatory production of VLUPs involving local farming communities, regional stakeholders and national institutions, ensuring ownership and alignment with grassroots requirements. All project activities under Outcome 1 will be monitored and evaluated by Output 4.3 to ensure continuous learning and feedback within project activities.

Output 1.1: National and sub-national institutions supported and trained to produce and implement EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs

Activities under Output 1.1 will lay the groundwork for enabling climate-resilient, EbA focused VLUP development by equipping national and sub-national institutions (such as Prime Minister’s Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments (PO-RALG), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), MoLSD and the National Land Use Planning Comission (NLUPC), with the necessary training and support, This initial phase focuses on empowering government officials and relevant agencies with knowledge and tools to support communities in undertaking climate-resilient land use planning (Output 1.2), thereby addressing the challenges faced by crop and livestock farmers stemming from climate change. The training and capacity-building efforts will equip ministries and other agencies collaborating with local governments with the skills to develop, implement and upscale VLUPs that enhance resilience. Training materials will encompass fundamental aspects of EbA and how EbA principles can be integrated into VLUPs. Exact topics to include in this training will be determined during Project Preparation Grant (PPG) development, with options including: 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. This knowledge will be institutionalized within the national and sub-national institutions by embedding the training materials and processes into regular training programmes of ministries and other agencies involved in land use planning and management. By doing so, the project aims to build a lasting capacity within these institutions and create a sustainable framework for continuous support to local stakeholders. The strengthened institutional framework established through Output 1.1 ensures 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 Mara, Simiyu and Arusha.

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

Building on the national and sub-national capacities developed under Output 1.1, activities under Output 1.2 focus on empowering local stakeholders and communities themselves. This will be achieved by providing technical assistance and training to local-level stakeholders, thereby capacitating local entities to actively participate in and contribute to the VLUP development process. These local-level stakeholders will include: i) local government authorities (LGAs); ii) protected area authorities (PAAs); iii) nongovernmental organisations (NGOs); iv) community-based organisations (CBOs) and v) extension officers. Training for these groups will align with the training provided to higher-level institutions under Output 1.1 but will be adapted to local stakeholders’ specific context and needs.

1 Moreover, activities will include providing technical assistance, tools and equipment to these stakeholders to monitor and supervise the EbA activities outlined in the VLUPs and implemented in Outcome 2. Activities under Output 1.2 will conclude with local farming communities — supported by the national and sub-national institutions capacitated under Output 1.1, local government authorities and CBOs — developing climate resilient, EbA focused VLUPs to be implemented in 24 villages across Mara, Simiyu and Arusha. Community ownership of these VLUPs will be promoted by establishing village land use planning committees and Water User Associations (WUAs). These entities will serve as access points for community engagement in VLUPs, fostering community-driven land management mechanisms and

enhancing overall participation in VLUP planning and implementation. Furthermore, the project will systematically address the underrepresentation of women and youth in the VLUP process by strategically incentivizing their participation across various stages. This will include active engagement in participatory mapping exercises, data collection and land use planning activities. Their participation will also be improved in important phases such as validation, implementation and monitoring of VLUPs. By involving historically marginalised groups, they will be empowered to actively contribute to the formulation and execution of future VLUPs.

Additionally, capacity development activities will prioritise gender-responsive approaches, ensuring equitable participation of women, men, youth, small-scale farmers and other vulnerable groups while recognising their distinct needs and priorities. Technical guidance and support to ensure that project interventions consider the unique needs, priorities, and perspectives of women, youth and other vulnerable populations will be provided by The Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups under this output and other outcomes of the project (Outcomes 1.1–4.2). Involving not only community leaders but also women and youth in trainings and capacity building will promote women and youth empowerment through increased access to knowledge, benefiting the most affected and marginalised groups. This inclusive approach will also enhance women's meaningful participation in the VLUP process, ensuring their needs and priorities inform and shape VLUPs, fostering buy-in and sustainability. Efforts will also be made to ensure women's representation in Village Land Use Management Committees. Capacity development activities will typically encompass sessions to raise awareness about the benefits of land-use planning, community visioning exercises to analyse past and present conditions of important natural resources and planning for a sustainable future and participatory community mapping to document land together.

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

Component 2 will increase the climate resilience of the GSE and crop and livestock farmers by embedding EbA strategies — as identified through the VLUPs developed under Output 1.2 — into landscape restoration and community livelihoods. Interventions under this component will change environmental management from being top-down and disconnected from local livelihoods to a participatory model where crop and livestock farmers actively lead in ecosystem restoration and EbA integration. The implementation of site-specific interventions at PPG phase will involve collaboratively identifying these options with local stakeholders and jointly executing them. This integrated approach will safeguard ecosystems and crop and livestock farmers against climate-related hazards, thereby improving climate resilience. The success of these efforts will be captured and disseminated through Component 4, creating a feedback loop that reinforces the project's overall effectiveness.

Outcome 2: Enhanced climate resilience of the GSE and communities

Destructive farming practices and climate change jointly exacerbate ecosystem degradation in the GSE, diminishing water and pasture resources. This scarcity prompts farmers to intensify farming unsustainably, further degrading the land and creating a negative cycle. The degradation of ecosystems makes them and the communities that depend on them more susceptible to adverse impacts of climate change. Traditional farming practices, which typically lack resilience to droughts and floods, exacerbate this vulnerability, further jeopardising crop and livestock farming livelihoods. Outcome 2 will enhance the GSE's climate resilience and improve the livelihoods of communities by synergistically implementing ecosystem restoration, EbA strategies and promoting alternative income-generating activities. Local government authorities and CBOs will be important partners when carrying out the activities under this outcome. Building on the climate resilient, EbA-focused VLUPs devised under Outcome 1, this component focuses on the practical application of these strategies to restore and rehabilitate ecosystems, thereby securing important ecosystem services such as water retention and flood risk reduction (Output 2.1). It directly addresses the negative cycle of ecosystem degradation exacerbated by unsustainable farming practices by embedding EbA strategies into community livelihoods, specifically in fisheries, crop and livestock farming (Output 2.2), thereby enhancing their resilience to climate change impacts. Additionally, to ensure sustainable livelihoods and reduce the dependency on vulnerable agricultural practices, the project introduces a range of alternative income-generating activities that are climate-resilient, further diversifying income sources and promoting environmental stewardship (Output 2.3). This outcome will not only restore environmental health but also empower communities, especially women and youth, by providing them with the means to adapt to and reduce the effects of climate change, creating a sustainable cycle of development and conservation within the GSE. By enhancing ecosystem resilience and supporting the equitable sharing of natural resources, this output contributes towards global biodiversity benefits from conserving and using resources sustainably.

Output 2.1: Ecosystems rehabilitated and restored for increased resilience.

Under Output 2.1, the ecosystem services fundamental for increasing land productivity, retaining soil moisture and reducing flood risk will be restored by rehabilitating ecosystems like watersheds, riverbanks and rangelands. This rehabilitation and restoration will improve water availability for crops, livestock, domestic use and wildlife by increasing surface water and groundwater storage and enhancing downstream streamflow. Water availability will also be increased by restoration efforts as hydrologic connectivity within watersheds is re-established, streams are reconnected to floodplains and the water table is elevated. These project interventions will directly contribute towards the global environmental benefit of international waters through restoring freshwater ecosystems with the GSE. While site-specific restoration activities will be determined during the PPG phase and informed by feasibility studies and ecological assessments, potential restoration actions include natural land regeneration, active rangeland rehabilitation, invasive species control, reforestation and riverbank stabilization. The implementation of these activities will be spearheaded by the Vice President's Office (VPO) and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, with collaborations with Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA). Activities under this output will also promote the adoption of improved cookstoves to decrease deforestation and preserve ecosystem services by reducing the demand for wood fuel, thereby contributing to environmental conservation and enhanced community well-being. This activity will meet the global environmental benefit of reducing and reversing land degradation by addressing one of the fundamental causes of deforestation in the GSE. In addition, by improving land and water management practices and enhancing carbon sequestration in agricultural and forest lands, this output will also contribute to the global environmental benefit of climate change mitigation. The success of this ecosystem rehabilitation and restoration and whether it's reaching its targets will be assessed under the monitoring and evaluation plan implemented under Output 4.3, ensuring adaptive management and continuous improvement of project impacts.

Output 2.2: Technical support, along with gender-responsive and inclusive training provided to local communities to accelerate adoption and implementation of EbA strategies.

This output aims to enhance community resilience by improving the adoption and implementation of EbA strategies. To achieve this, the project will employ a range of integrated and complementary approaches, including increasing community understanding of EbA benefits, trainings, improving access to technical support and critical information on EbA practices and identifying and promoting locally relevant EbA strategies. Emphasis will be placed on integrating indigenous/traditional knowledge to ensure the cultural acceptability and sustainability of interventions. Additionally, the project will establish a sustainable financing mechanism (component 3) to ensure communities have the necessary financial resources for effective implementation of EbA practices. These coordinated efforts will empower local communities to better withstand climate impacts and safeguard their livelihoods against current and future climate shocks. Further environmental degradation will be prevented by integrating the EbA strategies outlined in the VLUPs developed under Output 1.2 into fisheries, crop and livestock farming practices. The implementation of these interventions will be led by MoA, MoLF, MoWI and targeted capacity building will be led by several CBOs. By reducing degradation, the productivity of fisheries, croplands and rangelands will be made sustainable, enhancing the resilience of pastoral, agropastoral and farming communities to climate change. Although most interventions will be determined during the PPG phase, stakeholders have already determined that EbA options for fisheries could include integrated aquaculture and small-scale fish farming. To ensure the resilience of crop and livestock farmers against droughts and floods, several crop and livestock strategies have been identified. For sustainable agricultural production, strategies under exploration are: i) minimum tillage; ii) conservation agriculture; iii) effective land preparation techniques; iv) soil cover maintenance; v) soil fertility management; and vi) crop rotation and diversification with climate-smart and disease-resilient varieties. Sustainable livestock production strategy options include: i) training on herd management, breeding, health practices and rangeland rehabilitation; ii) using improved livestock breeds; iii) artificial insemination and the provision of start-up tools such as insemination guns; iv) keeping low-resource and marketable livestock like poultry and rabbits; v) establishing rotational grazing areas; vi) re-seeding of palatable and drought-resistant species; and vii) promoting pastoralist compounds that are surrounded by trees for fuelwood harvesting. The capacity building for these strategies will be done through peer-to-peer learning in farmer field schools, demonstration plots and champion farmer mentoring programmes. The effectiveness of these strategies and their impact on enhancing agricultural resilience will be assessed through the community-focused monitoring and evaluation plan developed under Output 4.3, ensuring that project activities are effectively contributing to the intended environmental and social outcomes.

Furthermore, the scarcity of clean and safe water disproportionately affects women and youth, who frequently bear the burden of traveling long distances to collect water for both domestic and agricultural needs in the target areas. Studies have shown that installing rainwater harvesting systems empowers women by providing closer access to water, particularly during dry seasons. This, in turn, allows them to allocate more time to engage in alternative climate-resilient

income-generating activities (output 2.1) and important social pursuits like trainings and education (output 1.1). Therefore, addressing water scarcity is necessary for promoting gender equality and women empowerment. As such, additional activities under Output 2.2, will increase water available for crop and livestock farmers and domestic uses by developing water harvesting techniques like rainwater-harvesting, employing conservation-based irrigation interventions and constructing infrastructure like cattle troughs, sand dams, boreholes and other domestic and livestock watering points. EbA strategies to further improve food security at the household level, like backyard gardens for a continuous supply of diverse, nutritious produce, will also be explored. Additionally, particular attention will be given to empowering women and other marginalised groups, recognising their pivotal roles in both agriculture and household nutrition, to ensure equitable access to resources and benefits. Emphasising women as agents of change, the project will support their leadership in adopting and advancing climate-resilient agricultural practices.

Output 2.3. Gender-inclusive alternative livelihood strategies created and strengthened for enhanced community resilience.

In addition to enhancing the climate resilience of existing livelihoods by implementing the EbA strategies that are embedded in VLUPs (Outputs 1.1.2 and 2.1.2), this project will introduce alternative climate-resilient income-generating activities, thereby diversifying the income sources for women, youth, pastoral, agropastoral and farming communities in the GSE. By promoting sustainable livelihood alternatives for pastoral, agropastoral and farming communities, this output will contribute to the global environmental benefit of sustainable forest management. These diversification efforts will be monitored and evaluated under the community-focused monitoring and evaluation plan developed in Output 4.3, ensuring that the activities not only meet their immediate economic objectives but also reinforce long-term sustainability goals. Activities under Output 2.3 will be spearheaded by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism and will engage with several private sector entities. Diversifying the income sources of local communities is necessary to reduce reliance on any single livelihood, which can be highly susceptible to climate variability and climate-induced hazards, such as floods and droughts. This diversification helps prevent the adoption of maladaptive practices, such as unsustainable agricultural practices and deforestation, which are often employed out of economic necessity when primary income sources fail. By providing sustainable and climate-resilient alternatives, the project not only supports economic stability but also promotes long-term environmental custodianship. Several income-generating activities will be explored during PPG development, with some options being: i) mushroom farming; ii) animal product processing; iii) artisanal industries; iv) beekeeping; v) horticulture and community horticulture nurseries; vi) craft and basket making; vii) textile work; viii) soap making and ix) facilitating conservation activities that attract ecotourism, which can include selling local crafts, textiles and other artisanal products to tourists.

The identification and prioritisation of alternative income-generating activities will be undertaken with a strong emphasis on inclusivity and the active participation of all stakeholders, including women, men, youth, small scale farmers and other vulnerable groups. This means that communities' views, needs and priorities will be carefully considered and integrated into the selection criteria to ensure that the chosen value chains and livelihood options are relevant, feasible and beneficial for all members of the community, particularly women. This inclusive approach will not only foster a sense of ownership and empowerment among communities but also accelerate the adoption, application and sustainability of the livelihood diversification activities in the long run.

Acknowledging one of the primary challenges smallholder farmers face — being dispersed over vast areas, marginalised from markets and having limited bargaining power — a cornerstone of Output 2.3 will be improving organisation and coordination among farmers through farmer-producer groups and organisations (FPGs/FPOs) and the creation or reactivation of women livelihood groups. These groups and organisations will serve as the entry point for creating sustainable alternative livelihood opportunities and building resilience among crop and livestock farmers in the project's target villages. They will achieve this by facilitating access to training programmes, providing business development support and connecting local farmers with markets and potential investors, thereby ensuring a targeted approach to economic empowerment and enhanced community resilience. It will not only bridge farmers' access to markets and business information but also empower them against exploitation by intermediaries.

A strong focus will be placed on building capacities of FPGs and Women Livelihood Groups for business development and managing these alternative income-generating activities to ensure these ventures will be successful and sustainable. The precise methods for this will be defined during PPG development. Potential approaches include: i) using Farmer Field Schools; ii) delivering training programmes on these alternative income-generating mechanisms and their respective value chains; iii) assisting in connecting new income sources to viable business models and plans, markets, and potential investors; iv) leveraging experienced business champions to mentor emerging entrepreneurs; and iv) facilitating the initial stages of venture establishment by providing necessary inputs and seed funding. In addition,

the project will promote and facilitate the uptake of climate-smart technologies to enhance the resilience of value chains in horticulture, fodder production and marketing systems.

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

- 2 Under Component 3, the project will establish and operationalise a sustainable financial system that ensures the ongoing development and expansion of EbA-focused climate-resilient VLUPs beyond the project's lifespan. It involves setting up financial and technical mechanisms that support VLUP initiatives under Component 1 and 2 and lays the groundwork for future VLUP replication and scaling in other districts. This sustainable finance mechanism shifts village land use and development planning from traditionally fragmented and reactive approaches to an integrated, forward-thinking model that embeds EbA and climate resilience at the core of village planning and financing decisions, ensuring that sustainability and adaptability are prioritised from the outset of land use and development planning.

Outcome 3: Enhanced access to gender-responsive sustainable finance leads to broader uptake of EbA practices, and VLUP scalability and sustainability.

In Tanzania, a notable absence of dedicated funding and incentives substantially hamper the development and implementation of VLUPs. This financial gap discourages community participation and investment in sustainable land management practices, leaving crop and livestock farmers without the means to adapt to climate change effectively. Outcome 3 addresses these challenges by establishing a sustainable financing mechanism to support the activities outlined in Outcomes 1.1 and 2.1, and to ensure the continuity of these activities post-project. Interventions under Outcome 3 will additionally incentivize community participation in the development and implementation of these VLUPs, including the active involvement of women and youth. The effectiveness of the financial mechanism and participatory incentives will be monitored and evaluated through the monitoring and evaluation plan developed in Output 4.3, ensuring that the strategies effectively engage communities and lead to sustainable, climate-resilient practices.

Output 3.1: A sustainable financing model established and operationalised through community participatory approaches

Output 3.1 will establish and operationalise a financing and technical support mechanism to assist districts in securing co-financing for developing EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs (Outcome 1). This support will be provided by NLUPC using a dedicated budget line and code in district budgets, earmarked exclusively for financing VLUP initiatives. This mechanism will facilitate the allocation of funds specifically dedicated to developing EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs. Funding sources will be diverse, including potential contributions from national government budgets, in-kind contributions from government staff, support from CBOs and NGOs and innovative fundraising by village assemblies and community banks.

Output 3.2: Inclusive incentive mechanisms developed to promote community engagement in climate-resilient VLUPs ensuring the active participation of women, youth and other marginalized groups.

Incentive mechanisms serve as catalysts for community engagement in climate-resilient village land use planning. Under this output, incentive mechanisms will be developed to foster community participation in designing and implementing climate-resilient VLUPs. While specifics will be elaborated and refined during the PPG phase, preliminary stakeholder consultations have suggested a range of tailored financial incentives to promote community involvement. These encompass i) access to a small fund upon reaching certain VLUP milestones; ii) co-financing to support implementing priority actions; iii) promoting partnerships to support land use planning efforts iv) community-based financing systems — such as a village savings and loan association (VSLA) that operates within the village government or administration and iv) recognition and reward systems to commend community efforts in effectively implementing climate-resilient VLUPs. By following a community-based approach, project activities will motivate crop and livestock farmer involvement in VLUPs while ensuring these plans have tangible benefits for local stakeholders. TANAPA will be an important project partner when implementing the activities under this output. Through these and other mechanisms, local participation in VLUP design and implementation will be enhanced, leading to wider adoption and scaling of VLUPs.

Moreover, efforts will be made to ensure women, youth, smallholder farmers and other marginalized groups participate and benefit from the incentive mechanisms. Strategies will entail inter alia 1) targeted outreach programs to ensure marginalized and underrepresented groups are aware of and can access available incentives 2) incorporating gender-sensitive criteria into the design and implementation of incentive mechanisms and 3) actively involving women and marginalized groups in decision-making processes related to incentive allocation. An inclusive approach to designing and implementing incentive mechanisms will ensure equitable access and benefits for all members of the community.

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

Component 4 focuses on developing systems for knowledge management and information sharing, enhancing the ability to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the project's interventions. By incorporating a community-driven monitoring and evaluation framework, this component not only consolidates and disseminates lessons learned and best practices but also empowers local communities to actively participate in refining activities across Components 1 to 3. This creates a cycle of continuous improvement and adaptation supporting informed decision-making and encouraging the widespread adoption of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs. The integration of monitoring and evaluation within this knowledge management framework ensures that insights from the ground are captured and utilised, enabling a transition from siloed knowledge to a comprehensive system that enhances climate resilience and EbA strategies.

Outcome 4: Awareness of EbA approaches and benefits for climate resilience is strengthened among policy makers and communities through improved knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation

Knowledge regarding the upscaling and replication of EbA best practices in Tanzania is currently fragmented and difficult to access. This lack of centralised, accessible information hinders effective climate change adaptation planning and implementation. Moreover, farming communities' understanding of ecosystem degradation, climate change and viable adaptation strategies remains limited, undermining efforts to foster a culture of sustainability and resilience. Outcome 4 directly addresses these challenges by: i) centralising and disseminating knowledge on the best practices and lessons learned from the project's implementation across Outcomes 1 to 3; and ii) launching an awareness-raising campaign tailored to community needs. Through these efforts, Outcome 4 will bridge knowledge gaps, foster an understanding of climate change impacts and catalyse the adoption of resilient land use practices, ensuring a lasting impact on environmental conservation and community well-being. Additionally, the monitoring and evaluation plan established under this outcome ensures that the insights and feedback from local communities directly inform the ongoing adaptation and success of the project activities. By involving communities in the evaluation process, Outcome 4 will enhance transparency and accountability, while fostering a sense of ownership and empowerment among local stakeholders. This participatory approach not only reinforces the project's effectiveness but also builds local capacities in sustainable management and decision-making.

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

Interventions under Output 4.1 will document the best practices and lessons learned from this project (Outcomes 1.1 to 3.1) on the AKMS developed under the EBARR project. This will be coordinated by the VPO. Additionally, the insights gained from developing the VLUPs under Outcome 1 will be incorporated into the next edition of the Participatory Village Land Use Planning and Management (PLUM) guidelines. Integrating this project's insights into the AKMS and PLUM guidelines, including information generated by the community-based monitoring and supervision activities (Output 1.2), will strengthen a valuable resource for stakeholders at all levels, enhancing the knowledge base for future EbA projects and initiatives in Tanzania.

Output 4.2: Gender-responsive community awareness programmes prepared and implemented.

Under Output 4.2, a public awareness programmes will be developed to educate pastoral, agropastoral and farming communities about ecosystem degradation, climate change, EbA and the most viable adaptation options using the best available practices. TANAPA will be an important project partner when implementing the activities under this output. Awareness-raising efforts will be tailored to different community groups, employing context-specific communication methods. Potential channels include community village meetings, radio and TV programmes, social media platforms, posters, flyers, signboards, experiential learning activities, village clubs and community outreach units.

The proposed project will use a gender-sensitive approach in its awareness-raising and communication efforts across these various channels. By involving both male and female developers and reviewers in the creation and evaluation of communication materials, the project will ensure diverse perspectives. Awareness raising materials will feature gender-balanced images and use gender-sensitive language. All content will also be supported by gender analysis and data, including sex-disaggregated statistics, to enhance message relevance and impact. Moreover, the campaigns will be designed to be inclusive, considering the communities' gender, transport and language needs. This output will enhance the local understanding of EbA and its conservation benefits, thereby increasing community vigilance in protecting the ecosystem from anthropogenic threats. A heightened awareness and understanding are expected to encourage the replication and scaling of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs beyond the project's lifespan, contributing to broader environmental and societal resilience.

The project will also adopt a gender-sensitive approach to knowledge management. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that knowledge resources are accessible to all genders, particularly historically underrepresented groups such as women, youth, indigenous communities and smallholder farmers. Leveraging diverse gender perspectives will enrich knowledge outcomes. Moreover, the project will promote the active engagement of all genders in all stages of knowledge management, fostering their participation in data collection, knowledge generation, dissemination and learning. This inclusive approach will lead to more equitable and positive social outcomes.

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

Under Output 4.3, the project will establish a community-focused monitoring and evaluation framework designed to integrate continuous learning and feedback mechanisms into all project activities (Outcomes 1 to 3). This framework will begin with the development of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan detailing specific indicators, data collection methodologies and reporting schedules to effectively track project progress and outcome targets. Local stakeholders and community members will receive targeted training in monitoring and evaluation techniques, ensuring they are well-equipped with the necessary tools and technologies to gather and analyse data accurately. By adopting a participatory approach, the monitoring and evaluation activities will actively involve communities in the ongoing assessment and review of the project's impacts. This collaborative process not only enhances local ownership and involvement but also ensures that the insights gained are rooted in the actual experiences and perspectives of those most affected by the project activities. Such a structured yet flexible monitoring and evaluation system will contribute to a culture of continuous improvement, thereby contributing to the sustainable success of the project.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

Table 11. Overview of ongoing projects to coordinate and cooperate with.

Baseline project information (budget value, implementation period, Executing Entity, fund)	Donor	Summary of project initiative	Alignment with proposed project
<p><i>Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD19 million (Green Climate Fund (GCF)); USD4.6 million (co-financing) • Approved in 2023 • The VPO–Division of Environment (DoE) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) 	GCF	<p>This project in Kigoma integrates development, humanitarian and climate efforts by focusing on landscape-level solutions. It addresses climate adaptation needs for locals and refugees, involving land use planning, ecosystem restoration and embedding climate change adaptation into development policies. Targeting over 500,000 vulnerable people, the project aims for lasting community benefits via improved land use, ecosystem services, water availability and enhanced food security.</p>	<p>The proposed project will be guided by the Village Land Use Planning Process undertaken by the GCF project when developing EbA-focused climate resilient VLUPs and establishing the institutional capacity for these plans (Component 1). Under Output 2.2 of the proposed project, aspects of the climate-resilient agricultural practices under Output 3 of the GCF project will be incorporated to contribute towards increasing the adaptive capacity of local communities and their livelihoods. Additionally, the proposed project will be guided by the activities implemented under Output 4 of the GCF project, enabling the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation information. This Output aligns with Output 4.1 of the proposed project, which will contribute towards the dissemination of climate knowledge.</p>
<p><i>Integrated Adaptation Program to enhance resilience of communities and ecosystems in the dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar</i></p>	LDCF	<p>The project is aimed at reducing the vulnerability and increasing the resilience of local communities and priority sectors to climate change. This goal will be achieved by introducing, testing and adapting selected technologies and innovative</p>	<p>The proposed project aims to enable local communities to adopt EbA in their livelihoods (Output 2.2) and strengthen alternative income generation mechanisms for vulnerable groups (Output 2.3). Given the GEF project’s extensive focus on</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD4.4 million (GEF); USD40 million (co-financing) • 2022–2027 • VPO and Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS) under the Ministry of Natural Resource and Tourism as lead executing entities. 		<p>practices that are appropriate for addressing climate-related challenges.</p>	<p>climate-resilient value chains, production systems and livelihoods, the proposed project will expand on and learn from the various innovations, market systems and technologies implemented.</p>
<p><i>Simiyu Climate Resilient Project</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD111.3 million (GCF); USD74 million (co-financing) • 2017-2025 • Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP) 	GCF	<p>This project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of rural and urban households, including small scale farmers and women, living in the Simiyu Region. It will also revise policies and regulation to facilitate cross-sectoral action for climate adaptation. These goals will be achieved by improving water supply infrastructure, sanitation services and agricultural practices and enhancing the current institutional and regulatory framework on cross sectoral and community-based adaptation planning.</p>	<p>In the GCF project, a community-driven approach is implemented under Component 3 to ensure that the community's most pressing adaptation needs are met. The proposed project will employ the same approach by supporting community participation in the production of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs (Output 1.2). This approach will guarantee that the land use plans are customised to meet the unique needs of each village in the three target sites. In addition, the GCF project increases farmers' climate resilience by introducing climate-smart agricultural techniques (Component 2). Building on this approach, the proposed project will implement sustainable, EbA strategies for agricultural livestock and crop production (Output 2.2), further strengthening resilience to climate impacts.</p>
<p><i>Tanzania Agriculture Climate Adaptation Technology Deployment Programme (TACATDP)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD100 million (GCF); USD100 million (co-financing) • 2020—2027 • CRDB Bank Plc 	GCF	<p>This GCF project will strengthen the resilience of Tanzania's agriculture sector through facilitating access to climate adaptation technologies. To achieve this, a lending and de-risking facility will be established, making these technologies affordable to local farmers and agricultural enterprises. Government authorities will provide technical assistance and support. The project also aims to enhance awareness of climate threats and risk-reduction processes among the financial sector, industry actors and government officials.</p>	<p>In the TACATDP, a dedicated credit line is established to finance agricultural resilience and adaptation activities that support the climate resilience of smallholder farmers (Component 1). Similarly, the proposed project will establish a dedicated financing and technical support mechanism to facilitate the allocation of funds for developing EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs to enhance the climate resilience of crop and livestock farmers (Output 3.1). This sustainable financing mechanism will enable VLUPs and EbA strategies to be upscaled beyond the project lifespan, ensuring the continued strengthening of farmers' climate resilience. This is in alignment with Component 2 of the TACATDP, which facilitates the continued, long-term capacity of financial institutions to provide support for agricultural climate adaptation.</p>
<p><i>Tanzania Water Investment Programme 2024 – 2030 (TanWIP)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD1.55 billion¹¹ • 2024-2030 		<p>The programme intends to enhance national water security and climate resilience in Tanzania to support access to adequate water supply to meet environmental, economic and humans needs in alignment with United Nations</p>	<p>TanWIP comprises four Investment Focus Areas (IFA), each comprising multiple Components. Under IFA 1, water investment for social well-being, TanWIP enhances gender equality in water and climate resilience (Component 1.3). The</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Water Partnership Tanzania and Global Water Partnership Southern Africa (GWPSA-Africa)^[2] 		<p>Social Development Goals and Agenda 2063 of the African Union. Furthermore, TanWIP aims to mobilise resources for strategic investments in the Tanzania Water sector.</p>	<p>proposed project will empower women through the installation of rainwater harvesting systems, decreasing the distance and amount of time spent collecting water, and subsequently allowing women more time to engage in alternative climate-resilient income-generating activities, training and education (Output 2.2). Women will also be highlighted as agents of change and promoted as leaders in adopting climate-resilient agricultural activities (Output 2.2). In addition, all capacity development activities will adopt a gender-responsive approach to ensure the equitable participation of women and other vulnerable groups while acknowledging their distinct needs and priorities (Output 1.2). The proposed project will, therefore, enhance gender equality by strengthening women's climate resilience in alignment with TanWIP's gender equality IFA.</p>
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^[1] The funding source and amount are awaiting confirmation. However, it has been estimated at 10% of the total project cost which is USD15.2 billion.

^[2] Executing Entities have not officially been appointed yet. However, technical support will be provided by Global Water Partnership Tanzania and GWPSA-Africa.

The project design will also incorporate lessons learned from the ongoing LDCF EBARR project, as follows:

	Key lessons learned in the GEF-funded EBARR project	Design feature in this concept
1.	<p>The project execution arrangements have not always been supportive of efficiency or effectiveness.</p> <p>Execution - especially at the beginning of the project - would have benefited from the recruitment of an ad-hoc team both at the central and district levels.</p> <p>The recognised professionalism of a part-time, remote-based Chief Technical Advisor was not enough to compensate for the limited effectiveness and efficiency of internal procedures at the beginning of the project implementation phase.</p>	<p>This lesson will be taken on board in the design of the project. As articulated in the project's implementation arrangement, at the district level, project implementation will be supported by District Project Officers (DPOs), who will be backstopped by technical staff from the State Departments of environment, agriculture, land use planning, livestock, forestry, and water resources. The DPOs will act as intermediaries/glue between the national and the district authorities, ensuring effective coordination. This will also foster local communities' participation and active engagement in project activities, ensuring that their needs and views are integrated into implementation.</p> <p>Adequate provisions will also be made to ensure the project is supported by a full-time CTA.</p> <p>A Project Technical Committee will be established within the project's implementation structure that will provide overarching strategic guidance and decision-making support on technical matters throughout the project's lifespan, including monitoring and evaluation to enhance performance, accountability, and adaptive management.</p>
2.	<p>The sequencing of activities should take local needs into account.</p> <p>The social acceptance of the project partly relies on whether local communities feel like the project understands their needs.</p>	<p>First, the project strategy is informed by an in-depth and rigorous analysis of the baseline situation, the climate change problem, drivers of vulnerability and barriers to resilience building in the target areas.</p>

		<p>Secondly, as part of CN development, consultations with key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the EBARR project were held at national and sub-national levels. The stakeholder consultations, co-convened by the VPO (proposed Executing Entity) and the UNEP provided an excellent opportunity for integrating local needs and priorities.</p> <p>Wider stakeholder consultations at the grassroots level involving local communities, women and youth groups will be held during the PPG phase to ensure the project activities respond to local needs and priorities.</p>
3.	The design of EbA trainings could be more ambitious and span over a longer period of time to adapt to specific needs.	Due consideration will be given to this lesson during the PPG phase by ensuring trainings are not just one-off events but are supplemented by refresher trainings and adequate follow-ups and a sustainability plan. Additionally, better contractual arrangements with service providers will be explored whereby the contractors would deliver T.oT sessions, follow-up trainings and provide supervision support as part of the contract.
4.	<p>When planning for the construction of infrastructures or equipment, the availability of material should be assessed during the design phase.</p> <p>A more complete design would include follow-up training by the trained trainers. This would allow to organise a feedback session from these trainers, and potentially provide advice on how to improve end-training based on this first experience.</p>	For activities that entail construction works and purchase of equipment, focus will be firmly on the local availability of such materials and equipment and the time it would take to access them externally, if need be. This will also be factored in the work planning process and adequate provisions made to avoid unnecessary delays and no-cost extensions (anticipatory planning).
5.	The reporting lines of activities conducted jointly by several contractors should be efficient.	In instances where two or more contractors are required to jointly execute an activity, one service provider will be contracted and expected to sub-contract the activities it cannot provide. This will resolve the issue of reporting lines and ensure effective coordination and delivery of results in a timely manner.
6.	<p>The number and remoteness of project sites are barriers to the effectiveness and efficiency of project execution.</p> <p>The logistical constraints of executing a project in five districts as distant from each other should have been considered in the PPG phase. Limiting the number of project sites would have helped with the execution and monitoring of project activities.</p>	This will not be an issue in the proposed project since the three target regions (Arusha, Mara and Simiyu) are all in Northern Tanzania. Therefore, logistical challenges occasioned by distance between project sites is not anticipated.
7.	The role of districts in project execution should have been better considered and assessed.	The project design team will explore the delegation of authority by the Executing Entity especially on matters where the districts are best placed to execute an activity. This will be assessed from a cost effectiveness and value for time and money perspectives.

8.	Project Steering Committee meetings should be accessible to all their official members.	Provisions will be made in the project budget to harness technologies such as AI translation to ensure international consultants/CTA and UNEP officials effectively participate in PSC and other important project meetings.
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Innovativeness of the project strategy

The project is innovative in the following aspects: First, it introduces an integrated approach to resilience building in the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem (GSE) using a combination of complementary strategies (capacity strengthening, land use planning, ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation, livelihood diversification, sustainable financing, and knowledge management and learning) at multiple levels (national, sub-national and grassroots) to simultaneously tackle climate and other idiosyncratic shocks. This integrated approach will ensure that rural communities can withstand current and projected climate impacts while addressing the crucial links between climate change, conflict, biodiversity, and sustainable natural resource management. Secondly, irrefutable evidence has shown that most climate financing mechanisms fail to deliver financial resources at the scale and speed required to address the local needs of vulnerable communities. This project offers a viable solution to this problem by proposing an innovative financing model anchored on community-led planning that will allow local authorities to leverage and mobilize finance for scaling EbA at the local level (devolved financing). The project’s innovation also lies in integrating EbA into Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), which serve as a novel entry point for incorporating sustainable land management and climate resilience into local planning, alongside mediating land use conflicts. This strategy responds to specific capacity needs at national, sub-national, and community levels, departing from traditional, top-down environmental management towards a participatory model where local stakeholders, particularly women and marginalized communities, actively engage in ecosystem restoration and adapting their livelihoods to climate change. Moreover, the project’s emphasis on gender-responsive strategies and the inclusion of alternative income-generating activities further enhances its innovative character by addressing both environmental and socio-economic dimensions of climate resilience. The project also incorporates a comprehensive capacity-building strategy at all stakeholder levels, promoting community ownership and participation in climate-resilient practices.

To enhance project complementarity and minimise duplication of efforts within the target regions, the proposed project will ensure alignment with ongoing and planned initiatives relevant to EbA, climate change adaptation and sustainable resource use and management in Tanzania. A description of how the proposed project will cooperate with these initiatives has been detailed in Table 9 below. Mechanisms for coordination with these initiatives will be finalised during the PPG phase. By scaling up and building on the interventions from these projects, the proposed project will maximise investment potential to create transformative change. Additionally, the projects from which the proposed project will extract Lessons Learned during the PPG phase and use to further refine the project design are included in Table 10.

Core Indicators

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
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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	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
true	false	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	40.00%
Nature-based management	40.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	20.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
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	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	true	true	true
Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	false	false	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1				
Total number of direct beneficiaries	449,987	216,023.00	233,964.00	51.99%
CORE INDICATOR 2				
(a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	24,000.00			
(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	113,118	56,559.00	56,559.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	8.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	<p>Increasing variability: Unforeseen natural hazards, such as floods and droughts could potentially render adaptation measures ineffective, particularly if these hazards occur during construction or implementation. Mitigation strategy: Project investments will be climate-proofed — in terms of their locations, designs and capture capacities — to ensure they can withstand forecasted climate stresses. EbA measures and infrastructure designs will be based on projected temperature and rainfall predictions from the worst-case (SSP5–8.5) climate scenario. Detailed hydrological assessments based on peak flows will also be undertaken during the PPG phase. These assessments will be used to size and cost proposed interventions, including infrastructure, to ensure they are adequately climate-resilient. To minimize the impact of drought on EbA activities, active ecosystem restoration interventions will be timed to occur during the wet season, such that water availability for plants is maximised. Conversely, grey infrastructure will be built during the dry season to prevent potential damages from flooding events during construction.</p>
Environmental and Social	Moderate	<p>Unanticipated environmental impacts: Interventions associated with water mobilisation and storage infrastructure have the potential to lead to unanticipated environmental impacts. For example, the construction of water infrastructure may alter riparian zones along riverbanks, affecting vegetation, soil erosion processes, and the habitat suitability for wildlife species dependent on these areas. Moreover, the construction of storage</p>

		<p>infrastructure can disrupt natural water flow patterns, leading to changes in aquatic habitats and affecting the populations of fish and other aquatic organisms. Mitigation strategy: A detailed Environmental and Social Screening Procedure (ESMP) or Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) will be undertaken during the PPG phase to: i) identify potential environmental risks; and ii) inform the design of project activities to ensure they mitigate or prevent these impacts. Additionally, a comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) will be undertaken at the beginning of project implementation before any on-the-ground interventions are started.</p> <p>Poverty factors preventing community engagement: Poverty and social factors may limit community engagement and the adoption of sustainable practices, potentially leading to short-term maladaptive activities. Mitigation strategy: The project will actively involve communities in developing VLUPs that reflect their needs and aspirations, ensuring plans garner community endorsement and commitment (Output 1.2). The project will leverage E&S assessments to tailor specific social risk mitigation strategies. Enhanced EbA training (Output 2.2) will raise awareness of the long-term benefits of sustainable practices over short-term maladaptive ones, coupled with economically viable alternative income-generating activities (Output 2.3) to provide tangible livelihood benefits. Support for community cooperatives will equip them with tools and knowledge for sustainable practice management, ensuring project impacts persist beyond its lifecycle, fostering community mobilisation and engagement in environmental rehabilitation and sustainable economic activities</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>Changes in national priorities: If Tanzania’s national priorities shift during the project development process, there may be a misalignment between national goals and project objectives by the time project implementation begins. Mitigation strategy: The project has been designed to fit within Tanzania’s well-established, long-term strategies; therefore, changes to short-term policies will not impact project success. Additionally, the design of activities during the PPG stage will be responsive to community and institutional needs, and can, therefore, be adjusted to reflect national priorities. Close collaboration with government institutions (VPO) will further ensure the project is responsive to national- and regional-level strategies while also responding to community needs. Limited resources in local government: Local government administrations may have limited resources and capacity to engage fully with the project. Government finance gaps could impede the effective implementation of EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs, particularly if funding allocations are insufficient or unpredictable. Mitigation strategy: The project interventions have been designed to be responsive to regional and local government capacity needs and will fill gaps to ensure enough resources are available for project implementation. Local government capacities will be enhanced</p>

		through targeted training and capacity-building initiatives (Output 1.1), ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and resources for effective engagement and project implementation. Co-financing plans will support infrastructure and technical assistance (Output 3.1), directly addressing resource gaps. Regular engagement between local government and the VPO will safeguard against any impacts to the project implementation. Under Component 3, the project will establish a sustainable finance mechanism to address financial challenges in developing EbA-focused, climate-resilient VLUPs. Output 3.1 will set up a financing and technical support mechanism to secure co-financing for VLUP initiatives, ensuring dedicated funding sources. Output 3.2 will incentivise community participation, including efforts to address underrepresentation of women and youth, empowering them to contribute to VLUPs and ensure project sustainability.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Financial sustainability: Adaptation interventions may not be financially sustained after project termination. Mitigation strategy: Training and capacity-building initiatives introduced under the project (Outputs 1.2, 2.2 and 2.3) will ensure that local community members are upskilled to maintain project equipment and infrastructure beyond the project life cycle. Additionally, activities relating to enhanced livelihood opportunities and technical assistance will support the sustainable maintenance of restored and managed ecosystems, with additional income accrued from these livelihoods serving as an incentive for continued upkeep.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Limited technical capacity: Limited on-the-ground technical expertise for implementing project interventions could result in the ineffective implementation of interventions or project delays. Mitigation strategy: Technical experts will be recruited competitively. The capacity of relevant implementation partners will be strengthened via on-the-ground training (as part of Output 1.1), to ensure project activities are implemented and monitored effectively. This strengthened capacity will be accompanied by regular technical oversight missions. Procurement and absorption capacity: Challenges in timely procurement and fund absorption could impact the project's implementation pace. Mitigation strategy: Procurement and financial management skills among project staff will be improved through specific training sessions to ensure the efficient absorption of project funds and streamline procurement processes. Additionally, adaptive management strategies will be used to adjust implementation schedules as needed, ensuring the timely

		completion of project activities. To ensure focused attention on procurement activities, dedicated procurement officers will be assigned specifically to the project. These officers will receive regular training and have decision-making authority to minimise delays. A detailed fund absorption strategy will also be developed during the PPG phase that includes realistic timelines, early planning and regular monitoring, with benchmarks and reviews to address bottlenecks.
Fiduciary	Low	UNEP has been collaborating with the VPO as an Executing Entity across various projects, including the GEF-funded “Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience” project (EBARR 2017-2024) and the GCF-financed “Building Climate Resilience in the Landscapes of Kigoma Region, Tanzania” project. This collective experience demonstrates the VPO's proficiency in project execution and responsible fund management. Moreover, between August and November 2021, UNEP conducted a fiduciary risk assessment of the lead executing entity (VPO). The assessment revealed that the VPO possesses the capabilities to appropriately utilize project funds, ensure value for money, and maintain accurate records of expenditures.
Stakeholder	Moderate	<p>Insufficient community ownership: If a participatory, community-based approach is not employed, the project design may be ineffective as a result of limited community ownership or insufficient understanding on the part of those involved in sustainable livelihood development or land management approaches. Moreover, the challenge of land tenure ambiguity may hinder community ownership and participation.</p> <p>Mitigation strategy: The project will address land tenure concerns by promoting community ownership and participation in VLUPs and EbA practices, incentivising sustainable land management through community-based financing systems (Output 3.2). To overcome barriers related to land tenure, the project will engage stakeholders in ongoing consultations during the PPG phase, ensuring that specific needs and concerns regarding land access and ownership are addressed.</p> <p>Additionally, community cooperatives and other community-based systems supported by the project will be capacitated to maintain introduced equipment, infrastructure and practices (Outputs 1.2, 2.2, and 2.3). This will be facilitated using proven systems of peer-to-peer learning to encourage continuous community buy-in during and after implementation.</p>
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Alignment with UNEP Programme of Work

The proposed LDCF project contributes directly to the following 5 outcomes under the Climate action subprogramme of UNEP's Programme of Work for 2022-2023: 1.1 Policy/decision-making for climate action is informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation; 1.4 Sectoral partnerships and access to technologies and solutions for decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience are enhanced; 1.5 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement; 1.6 The private sector and financial markets apply sustainability and climate-friendly standards and norms as core values of the economy; and 1.7 Public support and political engagement for climate action are catalysed and linked with other agendas (for example, restoration). In addition, the project contributes to 4 outcomes under the Nature action subprogramme (outcomes 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.7).

Comparative advantage

UNEP has been present in Tanzania as an Implementing Agency in the adaptation sphere since 2012 working in partnership with the Vice President's Office. Building Climate Resilience in Tanzania with Ecosystem-based Adaptation & Flood Defence Infrastructure comprised of two projects funded by the LDCF and the AF, combined grant of USD8 million located in Dar es Salaam and 5 coastal Districts and focused on flood defences, water provision, land restoration and livelihoods. UNEP is also supporting another LDCF project under implementation: Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EBARR) located in 5 districts on the mainland and 1 in Zanzibar and focused on water provision, land restoration and livelihoods and funded by a USD7.5 million grant. The Green Climate Fund project titled "*Building climate resilience in the landscapes of Kigoma region, Tanzania*" was approved in October 2023 with UNEP as Accredited Entity with a grant budget of \$19 million and UNHCR co-financing of \$ 4.6 million.

UNEP's comparative advantage centres around its position as the lead agency for environmental issues within the UN family, with a mandate to provide guidance for the world on environmental issues and assist with environmental best practices in the UN. As such, it is well positioned to implement this project focusing on Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) approaches given its experience in Tanzania and globally and is in fact currently supporting over 45 EbA-focused projects around the world. This extensive experience means that UNEP can effectively build on a wealth of lessons learned across its portfolio of projects, and continuously improve performance in its projects to bring greater efficiency and effectiveness in implementation.

The proposed project is aligned with LDCF programming priorities, including: i) agriculture, food security and health; ii) water; and iii) nature-based solution. First, Component 2 incorporates EbA strategies into agricultural practices, such as introducing drought and flood-resistant crops and livestock breeds and providing necessary training to enhance farmers' resilience. Second, interventions under this component also promote integrated water resource management that mainstreams climate resilience by: i) improving water capture and storage; ii) conserving water; and iii) improving access to reliable water sources, thereby reducing community vulnerability to droughts and floods. Last, 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 finance mechanism. These efforts contribute to policies and financial incentives that scale up NBS, aligning closely with the LDCF's priorities. Moreover, the sustainable finance mechanism developed under Component 3 further aligns with the LDCF priority of supporting innovative financing mechanisms to scale up adaptation finance in least-developed countries (LDCs).

This project also aligns with 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. Components 1 and 3 contribute to Lever 1: Policy coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation by integrating adaptation and climate resilience into national and subnational policies, plans, and budgets. Moreover, the capacity building and training provided in Component 1 will improve adaptation planning in all levels of governance, from national to community, and across several sectors, thereby contributing to Lever 2: Strengthened governance for adaptation. Lastly, Component 4 contributes to Lever 3: Knowledge exchange and collaboration by ensuring that adaptation solution best practices are shared.

The proposed project has been designed to align with Tanzania's **Nationally Determined Contribution^[1] (NDC)**, specifically adaptation priorities for agriculture, livestock, land use, and human settlement development. The adaptation measures identified for the agriculture and livestock sector include, *inter alia*: i) increasing productivity sustainably through climate-smart agriculture; ii) promoting accessible mechanisms for farmers against extreme climate events; iii) promoting local and modern climate resilience knowledge for sustainable pasture and rangeland management systems; and iv) establishing livelihood diversification measures. Outcome 2.1 of the proposed project will directly contribute to these adaptation measures by exploring crop rotation and diversification with climate-smart and disease-resilient varieties and training on rangeland rehabilitation. Component 1 of the proposed project will align with the objective to promote resilient land use planning and management in the land use and human settlements development sector. This will be achieved through capacity building for government officials for developing and scaling up VLUPs (Outcome 1.1).

The proposed project's design to enhance climate resilience in Tanzania's GSE serves as an important initiative that aligns with the objectives outlined in the Tanzania **Common Country Analysis (CCA)** and its call for sustainable land management, conservation of natural resources and climate change resilience and with the CCA's broader objectives of fostering social inclusivity and resilience against climate challenges.^[2] It also contributes towards the implementation of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF)^[3]**—a collaborative initiative of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, the U.N Country Team (UNCT), development partners and other stakeholders. The proposed project will ensure that the needs of women, the youth and persons with disabilities are considered across all project components, aligning with both the CCA's and UNSDCF's inclusive and human-rights based approach. In addition, the proposed project contributes to the UNSDCF's 'People' and 'Prosperity' strategic priorities by improving land and water resource management (Component 2 and 4) and fostering economic growth via sustainable practices (Component 3). Efforts to restore ecosystems and promote sustainable land use planning (Component 2) advance the UNSDCF's 'Planet' priority, emphasising a greener development path, improved natural resource management and reduced climate and disaster risks. Moreover, the project's comprehensive approach of capacity building, knowledge management and community participation in EbA-focused planning contributes towards the UNSDCF's 'Enabling Environment' priority. This project not only advances Tanzania's development ambitions but also embodies the UNSDCF's focus on sustainable development and community resilience and well-being, reinforcing its commitment to the global 2030 Agenda. Through the UNSDCF, the project will link to the **SDG Technical Working Groups**, the UNCT, and other thematic sectors within the U.N. Resident Coordinator's Office.

The proposed project aligns with several policies, plans and programmes at the sectoral level. **First, the Climate Change Response Strategy^[4] (2021–2026)** provides strategic interventions to enhance overall national resilience to the potential adverse impacts of climate change and enable the country to pursue low-emission development pathways to achieve sustainable development. This aligns with the overarching goal of the proposed project to enable long-term climate resilience of ecosystems and crop and livestock farmers. **Second, the Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase III^[5] (ASDP III)** aims to transform the agricultural sector — including crops, livestock and fisheries — by establishing and improving sustainable production systems, increased productivity and smallholder farmer income for improved livelihood, food and nutrition security. This directly aligns with Component 2 of the proposed project, which aims to restore and rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and enhance livelihoods through measures such as increasing the household income of crop and livestock farmers through climate-resilient income-generating activities (Output 2.1.3). Lastly, the **Tanzania Livestock Master Plan^[6] (TLMP)** aims to improve livestock value chain productivity by promoting better genetics, feed and health services, and complementary policy support. Output 2.1.2 of the proposed project will contribute to this by exploring sustainable livestock production strategy options such as: i) training on herd management, breeding, health practices and rangeland rehabilitation; ii) using improved livestock breeds; iii) keeping low-resource and marketable livestock like poultry and rabbits; iv) establishing rotational grazing areas; and v) promoting pastoralist compounds that are surrounded by trees for fuelwood harvesting.

This proposed project contributes to the objectives of the **Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**, namely, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United National Framework Convention on Climate (UNFCCC), the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and The African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100). Restoration of ecosystems protects global biodiversity and contributes to Article 5 of the Paris Agreement on carbon sinks and REDD+ and Article 7.1 on climate adaptation. Additionally, by applying an integrated approach, the restoration proposed by this project will contribute to the achievement of all 17 SDGs.

^[1] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2021. Nationally Determined Contribution. Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/TANZANIA_NDC_SUBMISSION_30%20JULY%202021.pdf

^[2] United Nations. 2021. Common Country Analysis: United Republic of Tanzania.

^[3] The United Republic of Tanzania (URT). 2022. United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2027. Available: <https://tanzania.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-11/UNSDCF%202022-2027%20%28Small%29.pdf>

^[4] URT. 2021. National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021 – 2026). Available at: https://climate-laws.org/documents/national-climate-change-response-strategy-2021-2026_026c?id=national-climate-change-strategy-2021-2026_50bb

^[5] URT. 2017. Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II). Available at: <https://asdp.kilimo.go.tz/index.php/resources/view/agricultural-sector-development-programme-phase-ii-asdp-ii> .

^[6] Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI). 2018. Tanzania Livestock Master Plan. Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/tan185023.pdf>

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations:

Private Sector:

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

To inform the PIF development process, a number of stakeholder consultations were held with representatives from the national- and subnational-level government stakeholders including a few CSOs and NGOs (Table 13). Consultations were held both virtually and in person in December 2023 and February and March 2024, respectively. The March 2024 meeting was held in Dodoma and discussed the proposed project’s scope and objectives, and agreed on the co-finance amount and sources. During the in-person consultations, a team of international project development consultants, together with representatives from UNEP and VPO, hosted a full-day workshop in Mwanza to gather inputs from subnational-level stakeholders in the public sector to inform the design of the proposed project. The consultation process was designed to ensure a wide range of perspectives on rural communities' needs for EbA and village land use planning were obtained.

Table 13: Summary of stakeholders consulted during PIF development stage.

Date	Type of stakeholder engaged	Stakeholder(s)
12 December 2023	National government	Vice President's Office (VPO)
		President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)
		Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
		Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MoLF)
13 December 2023	National government	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups (MoCDGWSG)
		National Land Use Commission (NLUP)
		Tanzania National Parks (TANAPA)
		Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority (NCAA)
5 February 2024	National government	National Environment Management Council (NEMC)
	Sub-national government	Vice President's Office (VPO)
		Senior Agriculture Officer (SAO) of Simiyu Region
		Regional Environment Management Expert (REME) of Mara Region

		District Veterinary Officer (DVO) of Longido District
		DVO of Tarmine District
		District Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Officer (DALFO) of Ngorongoro District Council
		DALFO of Bunda District Council
		DALFO of Serengeti District Council
		Information and Communications Officer (ICO) of Mwanza City Council
		Principal Livestock Officer (PLO) of Busega District
		Principal Livestock Officer (PLO) of Maswa District
		Community Development Officer (CDO) of Bunda District Council
		Town-Council Livestock and Fisheries Officer (TLFO) of Bunda Town Council
	Development agencies	United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
7 March 2024	CSOs	Climate Action Network Tanzania (CAN-Tanzania) and Relief to Development Society (REDESOS).
7 March 2024	NGOs	Tanzania Association of Non-governmental Organizations (umbrella body).

Due to time and resource limitations and logistical challenges, the initial consultations have primarily targeted national and sub-national government stakeholders, and a few CSOs and NGOs operating in the target regions. A more comprehensive stakeholder mapping and analysis is planned during the PPG stage, with a specific focus on engaging local communities, vulnerable and marginalized groups, indigenous people, as well as a broader array of NGOs and CSOs. The information and insights gathered from this process will be integrated into the project design, Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Grievances Management Strategy, and Stakeholder Engagement Plan, all to be developed and refined during the PPG phase.

These planned consultations will encompass discussions on project priorities, scope, expected results and implementation arrangements, with thorough documentation of inputs from diverse stakeholders, including women's groups, youth, local communities, indigenous people, relevant government and private institutions, and various NGOs and CSOs. Throughout the consultation process, meticulous attention will be given to ensuring the participation of women and other marginalized groups. Strategies to enhance their involvement may involve selecting inclusive meeting venues and dates, arranging transportation to enable attendance, and presenting technical information in accessible formats and languages.

A preliminary stakeholder engagement plan has been outlined (below) for local communities, indigenous people, and marginalized/vulnerable groups, which will undergo further refinement during the PPG phase. A similar plan will be developed for engagement with governmental, private, international, and development partners, as outlined in para 115.

Indicative stakeholder engagement plan

Target stakeholders	List of information to be disclosed.	Engagement strategies and tools.	Target inputs.	Percentage to be reached	Responsible person.
Indigenous and local communities and vulnerable groups.	project goals, objectives, components, target areas, expected results, activities, implementation arrangements.	Community radio, community meetings, local notice boards, community mobilizers to reach out, FPIC process, public hearings, household visits, local seminars on biodiversity conservation, and land management, targeted group meetings, interviews, FGDs etc.	Questions targeting stakeholder perceptions of the project activities, associated impacts and benefits, concerns and suggestions.	tbd	Project Planning Team
CSOs and NGOs	project goals, objectives, components, results, activities, location, Implementation	Invitation to key stakeholder meetings/workshops, briefing fact sheets, project documents, official correspondence.	Questions targeting stakeholder perception of the Project activity,	tbd	Project Planning Team

	arrangements, etc.		associated impacts and benefits, concerns and suggestions.		
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During the PPG stage, additional consultations with a range of stakeholders will be required to further refine the proposed project design. Accordingly, a stakeholder assessment and engagement plan will be developed. Given the cross-sectoral nature of climate change adaptation in Tanzania, the stakeholder engagement plan will need to: i) identify and map key stakeholders; ii) determine their role in the project; and iii) develop a coordination strategy. Additionally, an environmental and social management plan (ESMP) will be developed in line with GEF and UNEP requirements to ensure that social and environmental standards are upheld throughout the project's lifespan. This strategy will also prioritise engagement with women and youth to ensure their participation throughout the project.

A Gender Action Plan will be developed that will aid in ensuring gender equality and addressing disparities throughout the project cycle. The key elements of the action plan will include: 1) a comprehensive gender analysis in each target region to identify existing gaps, inequalities and opportunities, and the findings integrated into project activities, budgets, and monitoring mechanisms; 2) Setting clear targets and indicators to measure gender-related progress and results; 3) Capacity building activities to enhance the skills, knowledge and awareness of project staff and stakeholders on gender issues and 4) Continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure gender-based progress is tracked effectively and adjustments made for more equitable and sustainable outcomes.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
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Medium/Moderate

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non- Grant	PPG(\$)	Agency Fee(\$)	Total PPG Funding(\$)
UNEP	LDCF	Tanzania	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	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

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Co-financing(\$)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	9,379,166.00	23488888
CCA-1-2	LDCF	388,098.00	761112
Total Project Cost		9,767,264.00	24,250,000.00

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600000
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office	Grant	Investment mobilized	400000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Land, Housing and Settlement Development	Grant	Investment mobilized	5250000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI)	Grant	Investment mobilized	5000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	Grant	Investment mobilized	6000000
Total Co-financing				24,250,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Co-financing will be provided through the following ongoing and planned initiatives that are well aligned with the proposed project.

- The Land Security Improvement Project (LTIP 2022-2027) implemented by the Ministry of Land, Housing and Development. This USD 150,000,000 project aims to improve land tenure security in Tanzania. This includes preparing village land use plans for approximately 1667 villages in no less than 30 Councils in the country. Various regions and District Councils including Arusha and Simiyu (project target areas) are involved in the implementation of this project.

- The Tanzania CSA programme (CSA 2015-2025) is a collaborative initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Vice President’s Office. With a budget of USD 32, 158,000, the project aims to boost the productivity and resilience of the agricultural sector and rural farmers by implementing gender-inclusive climate-smart agriculture practices. This involves strengthening policy frameworks and institutional capacities to ensure efficient implementation. Additionally, the project is supporting the development of infrastructure for value addition, marketing, trade, and postharvest management. To support these efforts, financing mechanisms are also being developed through national, international, and public-private partnerships to mobilize resources for climate-smart agriculture initiatives. Notable components include 1.2 Irrigation and Water Management; 2.2 Conservation of Natural Resources and Catchments and 5.1 CSA Knowledge Generation and dissemination.
- The Water Sector Development Programme Phase III (WSDP III 2022-2026, USD 6.46 billion), spanning the period of 2006 – 2025. The programme is implemented in phases with an objective of strengthening sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improved access to water supply and sanitation services. The first phase of the programme (WSDP I) started in July 2009 and ended in June 2016. WSDP II started in July 2016 and ended in June 2022. The Final Evaluation Report of WSDP II observed a cumulative improvement in water supply service level in rural and urban areas to 72.3 percent and 86 percent respectively. UNDP/GEF contributed to Phase 2. The WSDP III is the last phase of the programme. Key strategies include improving the protection and conservation of water sources and recharge areas, promoting best practices on water sources and catchment management at all levels, Promote climate change adaptation measures in the water sector.
- Building a Better Tomorrow-Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA) is a collaborative effort between Government of Tanzania through Ministry of Agriculture, Private Sector, and Development Partners. BBTYIA aims to achieve 12,000 profitable enterprises across 12,000 villages across the country. The programme aims to start by training 200,000 youth and mentoring and coaching 15,000 youth-led through incubation programs. The BBT-YIA budget is USD 148,416,167 of which 24 percent of the budget will come from the Government (Ministry of Agriculture and PORALG) and the remaining 76 percent from development partners, NGOs, and the private sector. We see synergies with the proposed project specifically output 2.3 (see para 77) that will involve training and business incubation support services to women, youth, smallholder farmers, and other vulnerable groups.
- Upcoming programme: The Government of Tanzania supported by the Global Water Partnership is also set to launch a USD 15 billion national water investment programme (TanWIP 2023-2030). This programme is structured around four areas: water investment for social well-being and development; water governance and institutional strengthening; water investment for sustainable economic development; and resilience for sustainable development through water investments. A total of 33 intervention areas are being targeted including Mara, Arusha, and Simiyu regions (project target regions).

A more detailed co-financing plan will be developed during the PPG phase.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Victoria Luque	3/20/2024	Jessica Troni		Jessica.troni@un.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
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ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

The proposed project targets rural crop and livestock farmers in the regions of Mara, Simiyu and Arusha in northern Tanzania.

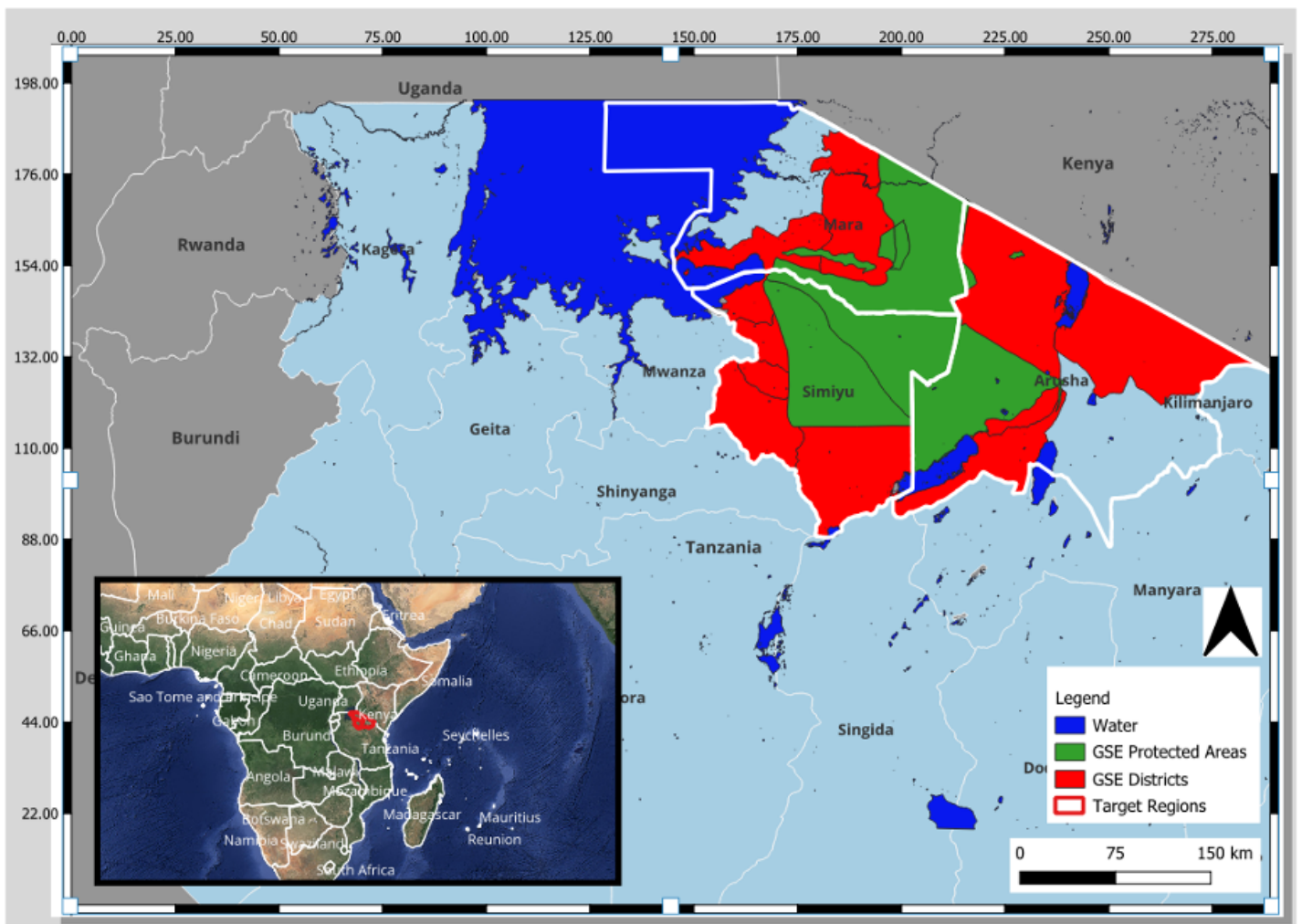


Figure 1. Map of Tanzania, with a specific focus on the Greater Serengeti Ecosystem in northern Tanzania, showing the wildlife-protected areas, [water bodies](#) and adjacent administrative districts.

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Agency Safeguard Screen Form

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
Influencing Models				
Stakeholders	Indigenous peoples			
	Beneficiaries			
	Local Communities			
	Civil Society	Community Based Organization		
		Non-Governmental Organization		
	Type of Engagement	Information Dissemination		
		Partnership		
		Consultation		
		Participation		
	Communications	Awareness Raising		
Education				
Public Campaigns				
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Enabling Activities			
	Capacity Development			
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange			
	Learning	Adaptive Management		
	Knowledge and Learning	Knowledge Management		
		Capacity Development		
Gender Equality	Gender Mainstreaming	Beneficiaries		
		Women groups		
		Access to benefits and services		
		Participation and leadership		
		Capacity development		
Focal Area/Theme	Integrated Programs	Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa	Resilience (climate and shocks)	
			Land and Soil Health	
			Diversified Farming	
			Integrated Land and Water Management	
			Smallholder Farming	
			Landscape Restoration	
	Land Degradation	Sustainable Land Management	Comprehensive Land Use Planning	
			Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands	
			Ecosystem Approach	
	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Sustainable Livelihoods	
			Income Generating Activities	
			Sustainable Agriculture	
Sustainable Pasture Management				
			Least Developed Countries	

			Climate Resilience
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods