GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

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General Project Information

Project Title Sustainable Land Management and improved Community Resilience in Dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots of Tanzania	
Region Africa	GEF Project ID 11489
Country(ies) Tanzania	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): FAO	GEF Agency Project ID
Project Executing Entity(s) Vice President's Office (VPO) Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)	Project Executing Type Government Government Government Government Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	Submission Date 6/10/2025
Type of Trust Fund LDCF	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 8,019,178.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 761,822.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 8,781,000.00	Total Co-financing 27,000,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 200,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 19,000.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 9,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No Competitive Window: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) Climate Change Adaptation Sector	

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

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

Drylands are among the most vulnerable ecosystems to climate change. In Tanzania, these landscapes cover over 60% of the territory and are increasingly exposed to prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures. These impacts undermine ecosystem functions and threaten the livelihoods of millions of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households. Land degradation is intensifying, while weak tenure security, limited institutional coordination, and inadequate access to usable climate information continue to restrict the country's ability to adapt. Addressing these interconnected challenges is essential to ensure food security, sustainable land use, and resilience in dryland systems.

This LDCF-financed project aims to reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen adaptation capacity in Tanzania's drylands by supporting 1.5 million people through three integrated pathways. First, it will improve land governance and planning systems to secure tenure, reduce land and resource conflicts, and mainstream climate resilience in decision-making. Second, it will enhance ecosystem services and household-level resilience through sustainable land management, climate-smart production, and diversified livelihoods. Third, it will strengthen early warning systems, climate advisory services, and participatory monitoring to support adaptive management at all levels.

By completion, the project will achieve measurable adaptation outcomes that directly contribute to national priorities. A total of 1.5 million individuals will receive direct adaptation benefits **(CI 1)**, including 36,000 through climate-resilient provisions under gazetted Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) and 1.464 million through localized climate advisories and early warning services. The project will place 20,000 hectares of degraded drylands under climate-resilient management **(CI 2a)** and support the formal adoption and operationalization of two national frameworks that integrate climate adaptation into land use governance **(CI 3)**. It will also train or reach 375,000 individuals through awareness campaigns, technical training, and community-based knowledge-sharing platforms **(CI 4)**, and engage three private sector actors to deliver and/or finance climate-resilient goods and services **(CI 5)**. These outcomes will directly support the implementation of Tanzania's NAP, NDC, Land Policy (2023), and LDN targets, contributing to scalable and sustained climate adaptation in dryland and livestock migratory systems.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Improve land management and strengthen climate data systems to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods for 1.5 million vulnerable individuals in climate-impacted dryland areas.

Project Components

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN DRYLAND AREAS

Component Type	Trust Fund

Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,202,055.00	4,770,555.00

Outcome:

Outcome: 1.1. Improve community resilience and sustainable land management in dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots through strengthened policy and planning frameworks.

Targets:

-(LDCF Core Indicator 3.1) Two national frameworks—Guidelines for Integrated VLUPs and a Climate-Resilient Planning Manual—formally adopted and operationalized to mainstream climate resilience in land use planning

-(LDCF Core Indicator 1.1) 36,000 individuals (50% female and 30% youth) benefit from enforceable climate-resilient land use provisions under gazetted VLUPs

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1) 175 technical and paraprofessional staff (25 per district across 7 districts, with at least 40% women per district) trained in tenure security, dispute resolution, legal compliance, and participatory monitoring systems

Outcome 1.2. Improve early warning and climate information systems through timely acquisition and delivery of weather information to policy makers, technical officers and local communities

Targets:

-(LDCF Core Indicator 1.3) 1.464 million individuals (50% female and 30% youth) receive actionable climate advisories to inform adaptation decisions

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1) 80 officers from MDAs and LGAs (45 at national/regional level and 35 ward-level extension officers) trained in climate risk analysis and use of adaptation tools

Output:

Output: 1.1.1. Key national land, livestock, climate, and environmental regulations and planning guidelines revised to integrate sustainable land management (SLM), climate-resilient tenure systems, and community-based land use planning approaches, contributing to Tanzania’s NAP, NDC, Land Policy (2023), and LDN targets.

Output 1.1.2 Participatory review of land use and land tenure systems in dryland areas to identify governance gaps, customary tenure dynamics, and conflict drivers, supporting inclusive and climate-resilient land use planning.

Output 1.1.3: Village-level tenure security frameworks established for priority pastoral corridors, integrating the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and customary rights into Village Land Use Planning processes to reduce land and resource conflicts and strengthen climate-resilient land governance.

Output 1.1.4. Co-designed gender-responsive agricultural policy proposal developed with pastoralist women to secure their land tenure rights, access to resources, and leadership in SLM decision-making.

Output 1.2.1: Gender responsive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for drought/floods operationalized in three pilot, districts, integrating satellite-based and local climate data into decentralized land use and disaster response systems.

Output 1.2.2: Hyperlocal climate advisories delivered via mobile apps, SMS, radio, and community forums supporting timely adoption of climate-adaptative grazing and cropping strategies.

Output 1.2.3 Capacity building for key institutions on climate risk analysis, data interpretation and advisory dissemination strategies strengthen early warning systems and climate-informed land governance.

COMPONENT 2: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND RESILIENCE

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,540,830.00	16,993,125.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1. Enhance ecosystem services in dryland/semi-arid areas and livestock migratory hotspots.

Targets:
-(LDCF Core Indicator 2a) 20,000 hectares of degraded rangelands, forests, and riparian zones rehabilitated and placed under climate-resilient management: CI 2.1: 13,500 ha; CI 2.4: 5,000ha; CI 2.6: 1,500 ha-

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1) 28 household-level facilitators (50% women) from local institutions, water authorities, and VLUP committees trained to lead behaviour change and restoration activities.

Outcome 2.2. Enhance community resilience.

Targets:
-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1) 1,750 community members (250 per district across 7 districts, including 50% women and 30% youth) trained in alternative livelihoods, value chain development, financial literacy, and local governance.

-(LDCF Core Indicator 5) Three private sector enterprises actively engaged in delivering and financing climate-resilient services for adaptation. Sub Indicators TBD (likely from 5.1, 5.3 and/or 5.4, depending on the partnership model finally adopted)

Output:

Output 2.1.1 Degraded dryland ecosystems restored and placed under adaptive community management through participatory and gender responsive rehabilitation in high-pressure zones

Output 2.1.2 Agro Pastoralist Field Schools established across all target landscapes to build community capacity in sustainable livestock management and climate-smart agriculture

Output 2.1.3 Community-managed grazing and watershed conservation zones established across all districts, integrated into local land use plans and supported by incentive mechanisms and participatory monitoring systems

Output 2.2.1: Climate-resilient value chains for crops and livestock products modeled in two landscapes to strengthen community adaptation, reduce waste, and diversify incomes.

Output 2.2.2: Complementary alternative livelihoods identified and piloted in two landscapes addressing diverse community needs and ensuring inclusive access to opportunities.

Output 2.2.3: Public-private investment roadmap developed to promote inclusive and sustainable livestock systems, aligned with adaptation goals and ready for implementation.

Output 2.2.4: Producer organizations and women- and youth-led SMEs trained and linked to access to markets, finance and inputs for SLM and climate-smart livestock systems.

Output 2.2.5: Community level finance mechanisms piloted to support household- and group-level investments in SLM-aligned, climate-resilient livelihoods.

COMPONENT 3: ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING FOR ADAPTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPITALIZING ON PROJECT OUTCOMES

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,597,427.00	2,819,985.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Improve knowledge management and information base for community resilience.

Targets:

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1)

372,400 individuals (50% female and 30% youth) reached through awareness-raising campaigns, including radio, SMS, and educational outreach

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1)

540 pastoralists and agropastoralists (50% female, 30% youth) engaged in peer-to-peer learning exchanges through structured community knowledge-sharing platforms.

Outcome 3.2 Strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Targets:

-Decision Support System operationalized nationally, and participatory monitoring frameworks tested in three dryland landscapes to track adaptation and LDN outcomes.

-(LDCF Core Indicator 4.1) 120 technical officers (40% women, 20% youth) trained in the application and integration of the Decision Support System (DSS) to enhance climate-informed planning and decision-making.

Output:

Output 3.1.1. Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing Adaptation knowledge management systems reflecting diverse community perspectives and priorities.

Output 3.1.2: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned on sustainable land management and climate resilience related to sustainable livestock production

Output 3.2.1: Technical capacities of government and research institutions strengthened to track adaptation results and develop a fit-for-purpose Decision Support System (DSS)

Output 3.2.2: Establish surveillance and monitoring systems of changes in utilization of natural resources and farming practices

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
297,000.00	778,777.00

Outcome:

M&E 1. The project M&E system supports results-based management

Output:

M&E 1.1. Data for project indicators collected (at least) on an annual basis.

M&E 1.2. Timely and Gender-Responsive Reporting (Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR), Project Mid-Term and Final Evaluations submitted to GEFSEC in a timely manner.)

M&E 1.3. Implementation and Tracking of the Gender Action Plan

Component Balances

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

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN DRYLAND AREAS	2,202,055.00	4,770,555.00
COMPONENT 2: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND RESILIENCE	3,540,830.00	16,993,125.00
COMPONENT 3: ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING FOR ADAPTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPITALIZING ON PROJECT OUTCOMES	1,597,427.00	2,819,985.00
M&E	297,000.00	778,777.00
Subtotal	**7,637,312.00**	**25,362,442.00**
Project Management Cost	381,866.00	1,637,558.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**8,019,178.00**	**27,000,000.00**

Please provide Justification

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PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

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

1. Drylands represent 41% of the Earth's land surface and support over two billion people, including many of the world's poorest and most climate-exposed communities. They are globally significant for their role in maintaining biodiversity, regulating water cycles, and storing soil carbon. Drylands are also home to highly adapted agro-ecological systems—particularly pastoralism—which have evolved to manage climatic variability through mobility, traditional knowledge, and flexible land governance. Yet these systems are under pressure worldwide, contributing to one-third of global land degradation. Investments in sustainable dryland management and restoration are therefore essential to achieving land degradation neutrality, reversing biodiversity loss, and supporting climate adaptation goals globally. Tanzania's drylands form a critical part of this global picture: their degradation not only undermines national resilience and food systems but also reduces the capacity of regional ecological corridors and carbon sinks to deliver global environmental benefits.

2. The project explicitly addresses the key drivers of environmental degradation and climate vulnerability in Tanzania's drylands. These include insecure land tenure, fragmented institutional mandates, overgrazing, unregulated settlement expansion, deforestation, inadequate enforcement of land use plans, and the exclusion of women and youth from resource governance. These drivers are addressed through the project's three pathways on governance, sustainable practices, and knowledge systems.

3. Tanzania's dryland socio-ecological systems - 60% of the national territory- are home to rangelands, croplands, woodlands, and seasonal water resources shaped by low and variable rainfall. Approximately 9.1 million hectares—about 10.5% of total land—are formally designated as rangelands, though many additional areas function as grazing land (**CIAT; World Bank, 2017**). These landscapes support more than 2.5 million

rural areas with livestock contributing 27% to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 7.1% of national GDP (**URT, 2022a**). However, these systems are under mounting stress from erratic rainfall, drought, dry spells, invasive species, demographic expansion, and weak land governance.

4. Over the past four decades, these systems have been increasingly destabilized by land degradation, deforestation, and climate change. National assessments indicate that over 80% of Tanzania's land is now degraded, from 42% in 1980 (**URT, 2022b**). In dryland regions such as Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora, Manyara, and Simiyu, farmland expansion—primarily for staple crops such as maize, sorghum, and millet; driven by population pressure and shifting cultivation—has more than doubled since 2008. The deforestation rate averages 469,420 hectares annually. The rate is higher in these dryland zones, where woodland is cleared for agriculture, fuelwood, and charcoal. Overgrazing and unregulated mining have further contributed to vegetation loss, soil compaction, erosion, and water system contamination, undermining ecosystem functions.

5. Tanzania's dryland systems are highly sensitive to climatic variability and extremes. Tanzania's dryland systems face a convergence of interconnected drivers that accelerate environmental degradation and deepen climate vulnerability. These key drivers, addressed by the project, include:

- **Climate Variability and Change:** Increasingly unpredictable rainfall, prolonged droughts, erratic wet seasons, and rising temperatures reduce pasture regeneration, exacerbate water scarcity, and directly impact agricultural and livestock productivity. This amplifies existing land degradation dynamics.

- **Unsustainable Land Use Practices:** Farmland expansion, driven by population pressure and shifting cultivation, leads to deforestation and fragmentation of rangelands. Overgrazing and unregulated mining further contribute to vegetation loss, soil compaction, erosion, and water contamination.

- **Weak Land Governance and Tenure Insecurity:** Fragmented governance across multiple ministries, inconsistent recognition of customary land rights, and inadequate land use planning (low percentage of approved Village Land Use Plans) contribute to land and resource conflicts, particularly over grazing corridors and water points. This undermines incentives for long-term sustainable land management.

- **Institutional Fragmentation and Capacity Gaps:** Lack of coordination among government bodies at national and district levels, coupled with insufficient staffing, budget, and technical resources, hinders the effective implementation of integrated land management and climate adaptation plans.

- **Socio-economic Vulnerabilities and Exclusion:** Chronic poverty and limited livelihood diversification compel reliance on short-term extractive practices. Women and youth, disproportionately affected by structural vulnerabilities, face barriers to land ownership, access to resources, and participation in decision-making processes, further weakening community resilience.

- **Limited Access to Information and Market Incentives:** Producers and extension officers lack timely, actionable climate information and access to functional markets, hindering the adoption of climate-resilient practices and financially viable value chains.

6. According to the 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), approximately 70% of the country's reported natural disasters are climate-related, dominated by recurrent droughts and floods (**URT, 2021a**). Past droughts in 2003, 2005, and 2009 caused widespread livestock mortality, water shortages, and migration pressures, while floods in 2009 and 2023 led to infrastructure damage and grazing disruption (**URT, 2021b**) (**URT, 2022b**). Rainfall has become increasingly unpredictable, with delayed onset, shorter rainy seasons, and greater intra-seasonal dry spells. These changes reduce the reliability of seasonal calendars and undermine both pasture regeneration and herd mobility strategies.

7. As detailed in the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) Report a conducted by in 2025 during the PPG phase, national climate models suggest average warming of 0.8°C to 1.8°C by the 2040s, with potential

increases of up to 5°C by 2090 under high-emissions pathways (**URT, 2021a**; **IPCC, 2021**). These shifts are expected to accelerate evapotranspiration, reduce soil moisture, and raise the risk of localized drought. In semi-arid zones such as Dodoma and Singida, rangeland productivity could decline significantly—by as much as 30% under business-as-usual conditions—due to cumulative stress on vegetation, water points, and soil systems (**URT, 2021b; URT, 2021c**). These effects are already being observed through shrinking forage windows, early drying of seasonal rivers, and declining livestock body conditions. Heat stress is increasingly common in cattle, goats, and sheep, contributing to reduced milk yields, poor reproductive performance, and elevated disease risk (**World Bank, 2024**). These climate trends do not operate in isolation. They amplify existing land degradation dynamics, particularly soil erosion, vegetation loss, and gully formation. As productive rangeland contracts, livestock are pushed into marginal zones, increasing competition over water, heightening land use conflicts, and eroding traditional adaptation systems. Without spatially targeted interventions—including land tenure reform, restoration of degraded ecosystems, and accessible climate services—dryland communities will face greater vulnerability and fewer pathways to resilience.

8. Tanzania's climate is highly diverse due to its varied topography and location. According to the Köppen-Geiger classification, it spans from tropical rainforest (Af) to arid steppe (BSh) zones. Central and western regions, including Dodoma, and Tabora, have a tropical savanna (Aw) climate with 600–1200 mm annual rainfall. Hot semi-arid (BSh) climates dominate Simiyu, Shinyanga, Arusha, Singida, and Manyara, with 300–800 mm of rainfall and temperatures of 25–35°C. Similar dry conditions are seen in central Dodoma and parts of Manyara. Regarding dry spell events, in the selected regions, the highest (10-14 events) annual frequencies are observed around Arusha, and Manyara over 1990-2019. The Projected changes in the mean annual precipitation in Tanzania indicate varying trends under different climate scenarios, with climate models showing agreement across most regions. Total annual rainfall is expected to increase by 100 mm (mid future: 2040–2069) and 200 mm (far future: 2070–2099) in northeastern (Arusha and Manyara) and decrease by 100 mm (mid future) and 150 mm (far future) in central regions (Simiyu, Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, and Dodoma) under RCP 2.6, compared to the baseline period (1976–2005). Under RCP 8.5, declines of 100 to 200 mm (mid future) and up to 250 mm (far future) are expected in central and western regions. Cold dry days, under RCP 2.6, some areas in the northeast (Arusha and Manyara) are expected to experience reductions of up to 10 days, suggesting a possible decrease in dry conditions in localized regions. Future projections indicate that these challenges will worsen, with increased exposure to extreme temperatures and prolonged dry periods. This aligns with a study by (Haile, G.G et al. 2020) conducted in the East Africa region, which shows that temperature effects are the primary driver of extreme droughts—projected to increase the affected area by 16%, 37%, and 54% by the end of the 21st century under RCP 2.6, 4.5, and 8.5 scenarios, respectively. The frequency of very hot days (Maximum Temperature ≥ 35°C) is projected to increase significantly, particularly in central (Shinyanga and Simiyu). By the late 21st century, these areas could experience over 150 additional very hot days per year, resulting in a substantial rise in heat stress for livestock. Livestock mortality is a significant issue of concern in Tanzania's drylands, particularly due to drought, which is exacerbated by climate change. For instance, in 2021-2022, over 92,000 livestock died in one semi-arid pastoral district in Northern Tanzania due to a lack of water and pasture (Dawson Maleko. 2022*)*.

9. Drylands in Tanzania function as integrated socio-ecological systems. Livestock mobility has traditionally helped balance seasonal pressures, with pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households adapting grazing patterns to rainfall and water access. This mobility is now constrained. Grazing corridors are being encroached upon by farmland, settlements, and conservation areas (**URT, 2022a**). Land-use planning has not kept pace: only 2,556 of the country's 12,318 villages currently have approved Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs), and communal rangelands remain largely unmapped and insecure (**URT, 2022b**). Without formal recognition of grazing rights or clear demarcation of corridors, conflict between land users is intensifying, especially in zones experiencing in-migration linked to climate stress (**Blocher et al., 2021**). These trends are reinforced by demographic growth and institutional fragmentation. Land and livestock governance is distributed across multiple ministries -Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, and the Vice President's Office (Environment)-, while district and village authorities often lack resources or mandate to

implement integrated plans. Overlapping statutory and customary tenure systems create ambiguities that weaken enforcement.

10. Women and youth are disproportionately affected by the structural vulnerabilities in dryland areas. Women play a critical role in household economies—managing food production, small livestock, and caregiving—but remain systematically underrepresented in land ownership and decision-making processes. While Tanzania's Land Policy (**URT, 2023a**) provides for equal land rights, few women hold Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), and barriers to accessing extension services, climate information, and agricultural credit persist. Youth, meanwhile, face rising landlessness and lack of viable economic opportunities, driving increased rural-urban and cross-border migration. These gender and generational exclusions weaken community resilience and reduce the effectiveness of adaptation interventions. As highlighted in the project's Gender Action Plan (Annex K), these inequities are especially acute in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist systems, where customary norms often override formal protections. Addressing them requires targeted strategies to enhance land rights, expand access to productive resources, and create inclusive pathways to engage in the formal livestock economy—such as improved holding grounds, veterinary services, and climate-resilient market systems URT (2022a).

11. Recent migration patterns highlight the urgency of intervention. Between 2002 and 2020, herds moved significantly southward from degraded northern zones—such as Mara, Simiyu, Geita, and Shinyanga—into southern and coastal regions including Lindi, Ruvuma, and Iringa. These uncoordinated movements increase pressure on host landscapes, create new conflicts over water and pasture, and raise public health risks through disease spread. In many areas, pastoralist households have limited or no access to veterinary services, infrastructure, or dispute resolution mechanisms. The Miombo woodlands, wetlands, and wildlife corridors in these zones—critical to biodiversity and carbon storage—are under growing pressure (URT, 2023b). The movement of livestock, combined with inadequate sustainable grazing management, further intensifies land, forest, and watershed degradation. This degradation has a domino effect leading to reduced agricultural productivity, heightened food insecurity, desertification, and increased land disputes between settled farmers and nomadic herders. The deterioration of soil quality and nutrient loss further impairs crop yields, affecting both the quality and quantity of food available to Tanzania's growing population. The imbalance in livestock distribution increases pressure on resources in receiving areas, compounding existing land use conflicts and ecological stress.

12. Tanzania's drylands are thus experiencing a convergence of ecological degradation, climate vulnerability, and governance challenges. Unless interventions simultaneously address these dimensions—anchored in inclusive planning, secure tenure, and ecosystem-based adaptation—the productivity and resilience of these landscapes will continue to erode, with far-reaching consequences for national development and regional stability.

13. **In the absence of this project**, Tanzania's drylands will continue to degrade under the combined pressures of population growth, climate stress, and weak land governance. Expanding settlements and farmland will further fragment rangelands and livestock corridors, undermining the seasonal mobility that underpins dryland resilience. By 2030, demographic pressure in rural districts is expected to increase competition for land and water, particularly in regions such as Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, and Simiyu. Simultaneously, climate change will intensify existing vulnerabilities. According to national projections, average temperatures are expected to rise by 0.8–1.8°C by the 2040s, with more frequent days exceeding 30°C in central and eastern regions. Dry seasons will lengthen, while wet seasons become shorter but more intense, raising the risk of both drought and flash flooding. Forage productivity and water availability will decline across major grazing zones, increasing reliance on reactive migration and exposing livestock to disease and conflict. Without formal recognition of communal grazing lands and corridors, land tenure insecurity will persist, discouraging long-term investment in restoration or infrastructure. Women and youth—already marginalized in decision-making and land ownership—will face even greater exclusion from climate adaptation processes. Weak institutional coordination between ministries and districts will prevent the rollout of VLUPs, Certificates of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCROs), and climate services. The country's commitments under the NDC, Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme (LDN TSP),

and National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2018)—such as restoring 1.2 million hectares of rangelands by 2027—will remain unfulfilled. Ultimately, the continued degradation of drylands will push rural communities further into cycles of food insecurity, displacement, and ecological collapse, reducing the country's ability to meet its climate adaptation and development goals (URT, 2021a).

14. **With the project in place,** Tanzania will be positioned to begin a shift from reactive land and livestock management to a proactive, climate-resilient development model in its drylands. In the short term, the project will enable key adaptation functions to operate at a local scale — including participatory land use planning, secure tenure for grazing lands, restoration of priority rangelands, and improved water infrastructure. These measures will help reduce immediate vulnerability to drought, conflict, and ecosystem degradation in target districts. Over the medium term, the systems and capacities established — including inter-sectoral planning mechanisms, adaptive monitoring platforms, and community-based management practices — will support broader replication and institutionalization. This will position Tanzania to expand dryland adaptation across additional regions and deliver on its NDC, NAP, and LDN targets more effectively.

15. Tanzania has developed a robust, multi-tiered policy framework to address the interlinked challenges of climate vulnerability, land degradation, and declining ecosystem productivity in its dryland and livestock-dominated landscapes. This framework articulates national vision, defines measurable targets, and provides the operational tools needed to drive transformative action in dryland ecosystems and pastoralist landscapes. The policy architecture can be understood across four interlinked tiers.

16. At the highest level, national strategic commitments define the country's direction under global frameworks. The NDC (2021) articulates Tanzania's overarching commitment under the Paris Agreement, including a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30–35% by 2030. It identifies land-based adaptation and mitigation—particularly Sustainable Land Management (SLM), afforestation, rangeland rehabilitation, and water harvesting—as foundational to this ambition. These priorities focus especially on semi-arid and drought-prone zones where land degradation and rainfall variability are most acute.

17. The NAP (2018) further defines strategic adaptation priorities, identifying rangeland degradation, erratic rainfall, and water scarcity as core risks to rural livelihoods. It emphasizes the importance of integrating climate risk into sectoral and subnational planning, expanding SLM practices, and improving tenure security for communal and grazing lands, particularly in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist systems. These priorities are aligned with the LDN TSP (2017), which sets quantitative national targets: the restoration of over 11 million hectares of forest, improved productivity on 10.7 million hectares of cropland and grazing land, reduction of soil erosion to below 19 tons per hectare per year and increases in soil organic carbon to 54.5 t/ha in croplands. These strategic documents collectively anchor Tanzania's long-term commitment to climate-resilient land systems and guide downstream implementation.

18. The NAP reinforces this direction by identifying rangeland degradation, erratic rainfall, and water scarcity as top risks to rural livelihoods in regions such as Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Simiyu, and Tabora. It calls for the integration of climate adaptation into sectoral plans, the expansion of SLM practices, and greater emphasis on tenure security to enable sustainable management of communal lands, especially in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist zones. These priorities are aligned with the LDN TSP (2017) which sets quantitative national targets: the restoration of over 11 million hectares of forest, improved productivity on 10.7 million hectares of cropland and grazing lands, reduction of soil erosion to below 19 tons per hectare per year and increases in soil organic carbon to 54.5 t/ha in croplands. These strategic documents collectively anchor Tanzania's long-term commitment to climate-resilient land systems and guide downstream implementation.

19. These national goals are further translated into spatial and institutional interventions through cross-sectoral operational frameworks. The National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI, 2022–2032) operationalizes the environment policy and LDN targets by setting spatial restoration and planning objectives. It aims to restore 80% of degraded land nationwide by 2032 and to implement rangeland rehabilitation across 12 priority districts—including Dodoma, Singida, Simiyu and Tabora— to reduce migration pressure and water/feed scarcity. The plan targets erosion control in degraded mountain

ecosystems and the development of VLUPs in at least 50% of the 9,762 unplanned villages by 2032. It also calls for the establishment of SLM investment models in degraded landscapes.

20. Complementing this, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2021–2026) provides the framework for institutional coordination and cross-sectoral climate mainstreaming. It emphasizes ecosystem-based adaptation, the integration of climate resilience into land use governance, and gender-responsive implementation. The NCCRS identifies the need for robust climate services, spatial information systems, and strengthened local capacity to bridge the gap between national goals and decentralized action.

21. Supporting these frameworks, the Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning (Third Edition) serve as the primary technical instrument for community-level implementation of land policy and climate objectives. These guidelines provide a structured and climate-responsive approach to planning land allocation, resolving use conflicts, and enabling adaptive grazing and natural resource management.

22. At the sectoral level, a series of policy frameworks apply these national ambitions to specific systems and value chains. The National Land Policy (2023), mandates equal rights to access, use, and control land for all citizens, including pastoralists and women. It affirms the role of Village Assemblies and Village Councils in allocating land under customary tenure and mandates the recognition of existing land rights through the issuance of CCROs. The policy also supports improved governance of sensitive ecosystems, promotes integrated land use planning that considers environmental and climate factors, and calls for institutional reforms to strengthen conflict resolution mechanisms and land administration systems.

23. The Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (ILRI, 2018) and the Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (2022–2027) translate climate and land goals into action within pastoralist systems. These documents prioritize improved rangeland governance, expansion of animal health services, mobility-adapted land use systems, and rotational grazing as pathways to productivity, sustainability, and resilience. The National Forest Policy (2019) reinforces this through forest landscape restoration, agroforestry, and biodiversity conservation, including mechanisms for ecosystem service payments and protected area planning. The draft National Water Policy (2025) outlines priorities for catchment restoration, climate-resilient infrastructure, and equitable access to water, especially in underserved rural and dryland communities.

24. Other sectoral frameworks provide complementary entry points. The Agriculture Sector Development Programme Phase II (ASDP II) promotes climate-smart agriculture, watershed management, and restoration of degraded lands to improve food and income security. The National Clean Cooking Strategy (2024–2034) reduces pressure on woodland ecosystems by promoting alternative fuels and infrastructure investments. The National Gender and Women Development Policy (2023) aligns strongly with land restoration by advancing women's land rights, economic inclusion, and leadership in climate adaptation efforts. Meanwhile, the National Fisheries Policy (2015) promotes ecosystem-based fisheries and aquaculture development to address protein security and diversify rural livelihoods in integrated catchment systems. At the institutional level, delivery is supported by plans such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism Strategic Plan (2021/22–2025/26), which emphasizes sustainable forest and wetland management, development of eco-tourism models, and capacity-building for conservation services.

25. Finally, Tanzania's alignment with international frameworks—such as the Paris Agreement, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—reinforces its national mandate and offers additional avenues for technical and financial support.

26. Despite these clear priorities and ambitious targets, implementation across dryland regions remains partial and fragmented. Village land use planning, CCRO issuance, and SLM adoption remain limited in coverage. Sectoral interventions are not sufficiently integrated or climate-informed, and institutional coordination among ministries—particularly Lands, Livestock, and the Vice President's Office (Environment)—remains weak at the district level. Most adaptation and land degradation programs lack scale

or financial sustainability, and local governments face persistent capacity gaps in enforcing land use plans and restoring degraded ecosystems.

27. The proposed project has been specifically designed to support the operationalization of these national frameworks. It will target areas and thematic gaps already prioritized by the Government of Tanzania, accelerating implementation of the NDC, NAP, LDN TSP, and NEMPSI by supporting rangeland rehabilitation, climate-smart land use planning, pastoral tenure security, and local institutional capacity to manage and adapt to climate risks. By closing the implementation gap and aligning with nationally defined targets, the project ensures that international support under the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) is fully anchored in Tanzania's development and climate agendas.

28. Collectively, these documents define Tanzania's strategic direction as well as measurable targets for climate resilience and land restoration in the country's most vulnerable regions. However, despite Tanzania's strong policy frameworks, the implementation of land restoration, climate adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods in dryland regions is constrained by persistent and systemic barriers. These barriers are organized under the three causal pathways of the Theory of Change: Pathway 1 (land governance and tenure), Pathway 2 (sustainable practices and livelihoods), and Pathway 3 (knowledge systems and monitoring). Their continued presence limits the country's ability to meet its NDC, LDN, NAP, and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets, especially in climate-vulnerable landscapes.

Pathway 1: Strengthening National Capacity for Sustainable Land Management

29. *Fragmented Governance and Policy Gaps:* Tanzania's land, livestock, water, and forestry sectors are governed by separate institutions with overlapping mandates and limited coordination. This undermines landscape-level planning and implementation of SLM. Although the National Environmental Master Plan (NEMPSI 2022–2032) and NCCRS call for integrated approaches, they are weakly operationalized at district level. Customary land rights remain inconsistently recognized, particularly for mobile pastoralists.

30. *Land Tenure Insecurity and Resource Conflict:* Tenure insecurity is widespread in dryland areas, where overlapping or unclear village boundaries and lack of legal recognition of communal lands fuel competition over grazing corridors, water points, and seasonal lands. According to URT (2014), this uncertainty is a major source of conflict between pastoralists, farmers, and conservation authorities. Without secure tenure, there is little incentive to invest in long-term restoration or adaptive infrastructure.

31. *Inadequate Land Use Planning:* As of 2022, fewer than 30% of Tanzanian villages had approved VLUPs, with even fewer including livestock corridors or seasonal grazing allocations (NEMPSI, 2022–2032). Many VLUPs also fail to integrate ecological risk (e.g., erosion-prone slopes) or climate projections, limiting their relevance for adaptation planning.

32. *Weak Institutional and Technical Capacity:* District-level governments and land management bodies lack adequate staffing, budget, and technical resources to enforce VLUPs or support SLM practices. The NAP (2018) highlights that capacity constraints, especially at ward and village levels, limit the rollout of adaptation measures and tenure reforms. Limited training in climate risk assessment or participatory planning also hampers locally led adaptation.

33. *Gender and Youth Exclusion in Governance:* While the National Land Policy (2023) guarantees equal rights, in practice women are underrepresented in Village Assemblies and land adjudication bodies. Women often lack CCROs, and social norms restrict their engagement with male-dominated governance structures. These constraints undermine inclusive adaptation, especially where climate resilience requires household-level investment in land and livelihoods.

Pathway 2: Implementing Sustainable Land Management Practices and Resilient Livelihoods

34. *Low Adoption of SLM and Climate-Resilient Practices:* Many communities lack access to training, demonstrations, or extension support to implement climate-resilient practices such as rotational grazing,

erosion control, or reseeding. The LDN TSP (2017) found that low awareness and limited technical guidance were key reasons for continued land degradation in dryland areas. High climate variability, insecure tenure, and the absence of near-term returns further discourage uptake.

35. *Weak Market Incentives and Value Chains:* Livestock keepers in drylands face high transport costs, weak infrastructure, and limited access to processing or aggregation facilities. Climate-smart practices are rarely rewarded with price premiums. The NDC (2021) notes that lack of enabling value chains limits the potential for climate-smart agriculture and SLM to become financially viable for producers.

36. *Limited Access to Finance and Risk Management Tools:* Smallholders in drylands face prohibitive interest rates, lack of collateral, and very limited access to insurance. The NAP (2018) and URT (2017a) confirm that financial exclusion is a key driver of maladaptive practices, including distress migration. Without credit or risk-buffering tools, households cannot invest in adaptation technologies like water harvesting or improved grazing infrastructure.

37. *Undervalued Rangeland and Pastoralist Systems:* Pastoralism, though vital to Tanzania's dryland economy, remains marginalized in national policy and investment frameworks. Rangelands are poorly mapped, receive less public investment, and are rarely included in agricultural innovation systems. Indigenous breeds, while climate-resilient, are often excluded from productivity programs. This limits the sector's role in long-term adaptation strategies.

38. *Gender and Cultural Barriers to Livelihood Diversification:* Women and youth lack access to land, finance, training, and market participation. Cultural norms further restrict women mobility and interaction with other people outside their villages hence limiting their network and access to opportunities. Multiple gender roles and specifically reproductive roles limiting women time to attend farming and livestock production training or participating in cooperatives. As noted in NEMPSI, these constraints reduce household resilience and undermine equity in climate adaptation investments.

39. *Poverty and Resource Dependence:* Chronic poverty and limited livelihood diversification force many households to rely on short-term extraction—overgrazing, firewood collection, and informal mining—which accelerates land degradation. The LDN TSP, and NAP both highlight the link between poverty, land degradation, and vulnerability to climate shocks.

40. *Limited Awareness and Behavior Change Support:* Many rural producers are unaware of the long-term consequences of current practices or the benefits of climate-resilient land use. Behavior change requires not only training but also participatory learning, peer exchange, and incentives—approaches that remain underused in current programming (NAP, 2018).

Pathway 3: Establishing Effective Monitoring, Evaluation, and Knowledge Systems

41. *Weak Knowledge Sharing and Learning Mechanisms:* Best practices from restoration pilots, land conflict mediation, or participatory planning often remain undocumented or siloed within specific institutions. There is no national platform to consolidate or disseminate climate-relevant lessons, as noted in the LDN TSP and NCCRS.

42. *Fragmented and Under-Resourced Monitoring Systems:* Tanzania lacks an integrated system to monitor progress on LDN, NAP, or NDC targets. Monitoring tools across sectors are fragmented and rarely used to inform planning. Most districts do not generate disaggregated data on land degradation, climate vulnerability, or SLM adoption (NAP, 2018).

43. *Low Local Ownership and Use of Data:* Monitoring systems, where they exist, are often designed by external actors and not integrated into district planning or village decision-making. Community participation in data collection does not translate into ownership or use, weakening accountability and adaptive learning.

44. Tanzania's dryland regions — particularly Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, and Tabora — face a convergence of systemic barriers that restrict the success of land restoration, tenure security, and climate adaptation. Despite being prioritized in the country's NDC (2021), NAP (2018), and LDN TSP (2017), these areas remain underserved due to institutional fragmentation, limited planning capacity, and tenure insecurity. The proposed project is designed to address these barriers through three interlinked causal pathways: strengthening land governance, enabling resilient land management, and embedding adaptive knowledge systems. By targeting enabling conditions at the landscape level, the project unlocks Tanzania's ability to implement its adaptation priorities in vulnerable dryland ecosystems.

45. This project focuses on overcoming these constraints by strengthening the enabling conditions for adaptation at the local and landscape levels. It reinforces climate-responsive land use planning and tenure recognition processes (e.g. VLUPs and CCROs), links them to restoration of degraded rangelands and grazing zones, and ensures that adaptive practices — such as rotational grazing, reseeding, and drought-resilient fodder — are technically supported and financially viable. Unlike sector-specific interventions that target only land, livestock, or water in isolation, this project integrates these systems through local planning, tenure recognition, and coordinated restoration efforts. This integrated approach is more appropriate in dryland settings, where climate vulnerability stems from the interaction of land degradation, mobility constraints, and institutional fragmentation. These measures are designed to reduce exposure to drought, increase water security, and stabilize land-based livelihoods under changing climate conditions. Implementation is phased and risk-informed and grounded in mandates of district and national institutions.

46. **LDCF financing is justified because** the adaptation functions supported by the project — including climate risk-informed land use planning, restoration of degraded rangelands, sustainable land and water management practices, and the delivery of local climate advisory and monitoring systems — remain unfunded under existing national and donor programs. These functions address critical barriers: limited planning and enforcement capacity at local level, tenure insecurity in pastoral systems, exclusion of women and smallholders from adaptation support, and weak coordination across land, livestock, and climate institutions. The project will reduce climate vulnerability by stabilizing land productivity, improving access to climate-resilient water and pasture systems, and strengthening local adaptive capacity. It also provides a platform for learning and replication: by testing solutions in diverse dryland settings, the project will inform national adaptation planning and investment processes. It represents an additional, adaptation-specific effort that makes national priorities operational, while contributing sustainable models for scale-up. Without LDCF support, these adaptation outcomes would not be achieved in the targeted areas or inform broader national strategies.

47. The **project design draws on lessons from past and ongoing initiatives** that have generated valuable models for community-based resource management, SLM, and institutional coordination in Tanzania. These include: the Kagera Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Project (Kagera TAMP) under GEF-4; the Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EbARR) project (UNEP/LDCF); the IFAD/LDCF-supported Land Degradation and Food Security Project in semi-arid central Tanzania; FAO's Sustainable Land Management Program (SLMP); and the Integrated Landscape Management in the Dry Miombo Woodlands project (GCP/URT/001/GFF). At the national level, programs such as the Livestock and Fisheries Entrepreneur Programme and FAO's climate and livestock initiatives have contributed operational tools, including Farmer Field Schools, participatory dispute resolution, and integrated watershed planning models. While these projects have contributed essential tools, most were not primarily designed as climate adaptation interventions. The proposed LDCF project complements them by applying these tested methods in a climate risk context, with a focus on enabling systemic adaptation in dryland livestock systems. It upscales lessons on: participatory planning; pilot resource assessments; community-driven landscape restoration; gender-responsive capacity building; and integration of SLM and Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) in dry Miombo zones. The project will also learn from and complement the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) child project in Tanzania and the WWF/GEF FOLUR child project. Both initiatives contribute to broader land and forest restoration goals but do not systematically address climate adaptation in pastoralist systems. This project fills that gap, bringing an

adaptation lens to livestock-sector resilience, integrating climate risk into land use planning, and targeting dryland systems that are not fully reached by other programs.

48. While Vice President's Office (VPO) will be the lead national executing agency and host of the project coordination unit, Co-chair of the Steering Committee and Coordinate other executing partners, the Ministry Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) will be the Co-Chair of the Steering Committee. Prime Minister's Office -Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) will be the Executing partner through the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and providing key guidance on the development of district-level capacity building. The Ministry of Water through the Rural Water and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA) will participate in the designing, exploration and implementation of water harvesting and utilization activities. The National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) will be the executing partner in the review of policies and frameworks related to land tenure and security and will Lead and guide activities related to the participatory VLUP processes. Local communities will participate in the participatory VLUPs, take part in the rehabilitation, adopt alternative income-generating activities, recipient of training and awareness raising programs, and take part in participatory monitoring of ecosystem services. Academic and Research Institutions (e.g., Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology (NM-AIST), & Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) will support the knowledge management system and dissemination. Community-Based & Non-Governmental Organizations (e.g. Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), Network of Farmers and Pastoralist Groups in Arusha Region (MVIWAARUSHA, LEAD Foundation) will be the recipient of training, executing partners and participate in the implementation of project activities under the three (3) components. The private sector, including financial institutions such as Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB), CRDB and NMB, and industry (i.e., SMEs)—will strengthen the resilience of existing livelihoods, introduce alternative income-generating, climate-resilient activities, and support the knowledge-management system and its dissemination for wide adoption.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

Theory of change and detailed description of project components

1. The project's Theory of Change reflects Tanzania's strategy to **adapt to climate change** in dryland systems by addressing the underlying land degradation processes that increase exposure and vulnerability to climate impacts. Pastoralism and agropastoralism are the basis for the livelihoods of the population in the country's drylands inhabited mostly by the Sukuma (agro-pastoral) and Maasai (pastoral). While the Sukuma mostly found in the north-western semi-arid part of Tanzania are considered agro-pastoralists, which is a combination of crop farming (agro) and raising livestock (pastoral), the Maasai pastoral community are known for their nomadic lifestyle, moving with their herds across vast savanna rangelands in north-eastern Tanzania. The Maasai way of life is deeply intertwined with their livestock, which provides them with food (milk, meat, and blood), status within the community, and a source of wealth. Both the agro-pastoral and pastoral communities tend to migrate for better and productive land. In the country's semi-arid zones, unsustainable land use, insecure land tenure, and weak governance have contributed to degraded ecosystems and eroded the resilience of communities to droughts, erratic rainfall, and other climate shocks. These factors

coupled with increased population, reduced land productivity, and shrinking of the grazing lands, have forced the pastoral communities to migrate to other regions beyond their traditional mobility limits, hence triggering conflicts along their migratory routes and destinations. The project targets this **adaptation deficit** through a set of integrated, locally-led, and policy-aligned interventions designed to reduce climate vulnerability and strengthen ecosystem and livelihood resilience.

2. To address these challenges, the project adopts a **phased and integrated approach**: it first strengthens the enabling environment through participatory planning, strengthening land tenure and security, and institutional coordination; then scales adaptive practices such as climate-resilient grazing, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable livelihoods; and finally embeds learning and monitoring systems to support risk-informed decision-making and adaptive project management. This logic follows the Driving Sources-Pressure-State-Impacts-Responses (DPSIR) model—recognizing that drivers (e.g., demographic pressure, climate change) trigger land use pressures, which degrade ecosystems and deepen climate vulnerability unless met with systemic, locally grounded responses. The project is organized around **three interdependent causal pathways**, each addressing a distinct barrier cluster and linked through a coherent sequence of activities, outcomes, and assumptions.

3. **Pathway 1: Strengthening Land Governance and Tenure Security for Adaptation.** ***If*** land governance frameworks are strengthened, customary and communal tenure is promoted and widely adopted by agro-pastoral and pastoral communities, and local institutions are equipped to implement inclusive land use planning and management, ***then*** tenure insecurity and conflict will decline, enabling agro-pastoral and pastoralists, including women, and youth in the drylands to invest in long-term restoration and climate-resilient practices.
Security of land tenure can be improved through participatory VLUP, land administration and certification i.e., CCROs (ILRI news). This draws from the success of the Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) in the Kiteto district, in the semi-arid region of northeast Tanzania which used Joint Village Land Use Planning (JVLUP) approach to securing the rights of the Maasai community to grazing areas of about 125,000 ha, access to water and mobility, as well as resolving conflicts between different land users (ILRI news). This pathway assumes that secure tenure and accountable governance are prerequisites for sustained land stewardship and inclusive adaptation outcomes.

4. **Pathway 2: Scaling Sustainable Land Management Practices and Livelihood Diversification.** ***If*** communities, both pastoral and agropastoral including women and youth are supported with knowledge, inputs, infrastructure, market access, and tailored financial tools, ***then*** they will adopt sustainable land management and livelihood strategies that reduce degradation, diversify incomes, and build ecological and economic resilience. This taps into the lessons from the SLM in practice in the Kagera Basin implemented in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania (FAO, 2021). The sustainable use and management of land resources will only be achieved through improved management of land, water, vegetation and livelihood diversification. This pathway assumes that change is only durable when solutions are economically viable, culturally appropriate, and embedded in community systems.

5. **Pathway 3: Embedding Monitoring, Knowledge, and Feedback Systems for Adaptive Governance.** ***If*** climate and land degradation data is locally generated, shared, and used via community surveillance, early warning systems, and a national decision support platform, ***then*** institutions and communities will be in better position to plan, learn, and scale-up adaptive actions based on real-time evidence. This pathway assumes that sustained adaptation requires not just action, but continuous learning and institutional memory.

6. Together, these pathways create a **coherent systems-based response** to dryland degradation and climate risk. Pathway 1 enables inclusive governance; Pathway 2 delivers transformative practices and livelihoods; and Pathway 3 ensures that results are monitored, learned from, and replicated. This structure ensures that adaptation benefits are **inclusive, evidence-based, and scalable**.

7. Without LDCF support, climate-related degradation will continue to outpace institutional and community response capacity—particularly in underserved dryland zones. This project directly addresses

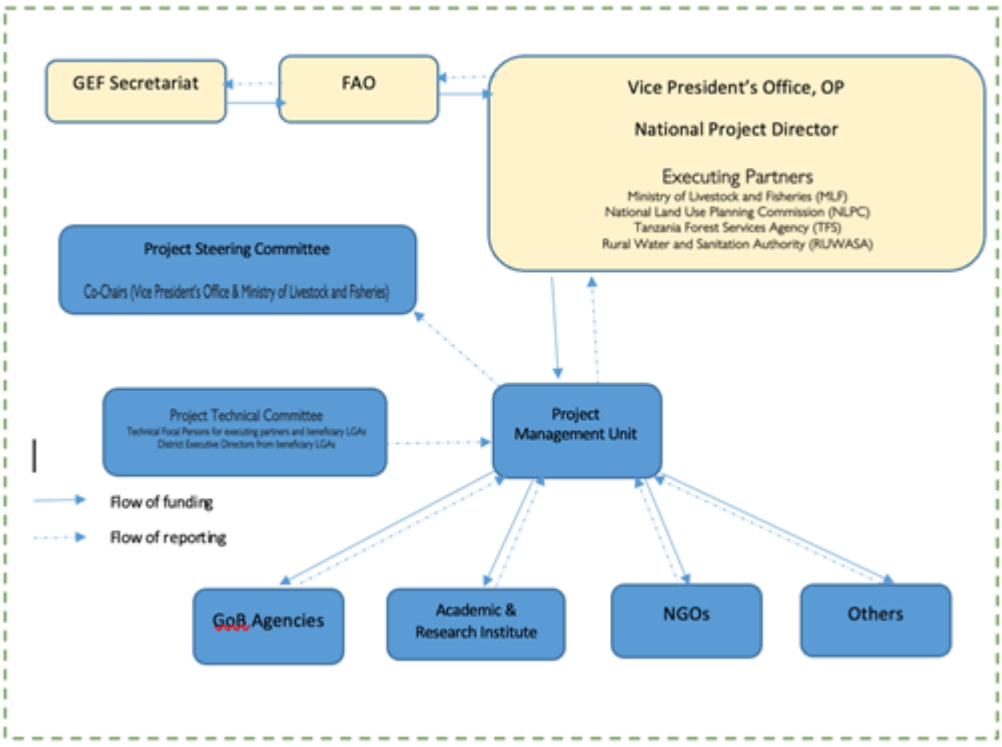
Tanzania's adaptation priorities under the NDC, NAP, and LDN TSP by strengthening the institutions, practices, and systems required to reduce vulnerability to climate change. It delivers adaptation-specific benefits: increased tenure security in climate-stressed areas, restored and better-managed landscapes, diversified and resilient livelihoods, and robust knowledge systems for risk-informed decision-making. These outcomes would not be achieved without LDCF support and are essential for scaling adaptation across Tanzania's drylands.

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

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

1. The *Vice President's Office (VPO)* will act as the lead executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement (OPA) signed with FAO[1][1]. As OP of the project the Vice President's Office (VPO) is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

2. The project organization structure is as follows:



3. The Government may designate a **National Project Director (NPD)**. Located in the Vice President's Office, Division of Environment. The NPD will be responsible for coordinating the activities with all the national bodies related to the different project components, as well as with the project partners. He/she will

also be responsible for supervising and guiding the National Project Technical Coordinator (NPC) and other partners (see below) on Government policies and priorities.

4. **The Vice President's Office and Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries will co-chair the Project Steering Committee** which will be the main governing body of the project. The PSC will endorse project progress reports, expenditure reports, approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

5. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from relevant sector ministries, institutions, regional secretariats, civil society organizations, and the private sector. These include President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Governments, PO-Planning and Investment; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development; Ministry of Water; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism; Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups; Representative of Civil Society Organizations; Representative of Private Sector) and FAO. The PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project. The PSC will convene at least biannually to ensure:

i) Oversight and assurance of the technical quality of project outputs.

ii) Establish close linkages between the current project and other relevant ongoing projects and programs.

iii) Ensure timely availability and effectiveness of co-financing support.

iv) Address the sustainability of crucial project outcomes, emphasizing up-scaling and replication.

v) Facilitate effective coordination among government partners involved in the project.

vi) Approve the biannual Project Progress and Financial Reports, as well as the Annual Work Plan and Budget.

vii) Make consensus-driven management decisions whenever guidance is sought by the National Technical Coordinator of the Project Management Unit (PMU).

6. **Project Technical Committee (PTC):** The PTC will be established with technical representatives from institutions with actions directly related with the project goals, to maintain an integral approach, discuss all key project technical decisions, ensure appropriate coordination and synergies. This Committee will meet quarterly and its members will assume the role of focal points for the project in their respective agencies. The PTC will have the responsibility to:

i) Solve in the first instance coordination problems encountered during the implementation of the project.

ii) Provide timely technical assistance to the Project Management Unit.

iii) Review technical documents generated by the PMU.

iv) Review of TORs proposed by the PMU.

v) Review of Annual Work Plans.

vi) Review of Annual Budgets.

vii) Participate in meetings convened by the PSC.

7. A **Project Management Unit (PMU)** will be jointly funded by the GEF and VPO, with its establishment within the VPO in the United Republic of Tanzania. Its primary role will be to ensure efficient management, coordination, and implementation of the project, aligning activities with national strategies. Guided by the Project Steering Committee, the PMU will oversee the efficient execution of the annual work plans, budgets, and monitoring systems. The PMU will be comprised of key national staff, whose detailed qualifications and responsibilities are provided in Annex L: Terms of Reference of project core staff. These positions include:

- National Technical Project Coordinator (NPC) specialized in Sustainable Livestock Production or Natural Resources Management
- Operations and Finance Manager
- Climate Resilience and Risk Management Specialist
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Gender Specialist
- Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist
- GIS and Soil Specialist
- Livestock Value Chain Development and Marketing Officer
- National-level NRM and Agriculture Technical Focal Person: Land, Water, Livestock, Fisheries, and Crop Production advisor
- District-level NRM and Agriculture Technical Focal Person: Land, Water, Livestock, Fisheries, and Crop Production advisor

8. These specialists, integrated within the PMU, will collaborate closely to ensure that project activities are implemented effectively, guided by the PSC, and aligned with national and international environmental objectives. Their combined expertise will be instrumental in achieving the project's objectives effectively and in accordance with relevant policies and regulations.

9. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex M for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution.
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO, will provide oversight/support to the project's technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee.
- The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

10. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;
- Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;
- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned;
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress;
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

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[1] *It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request*

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

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

-

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

The project is designed to actively foster strong cooperation with a range of ongoing initiatives and established frameworks in Tanzania, ensuring complementarity, leveraging existing capacities, and avoiding duplication of efforts. This collaborative approach is integral to achieving sustainable and scalable adaptation outcomes in dryland ecosystems.

The project explicitly builds upon and integrates lessons learned from past and current efforts in climate resilience, land restoration, and resource governance across Tanzania's dryland and semi-arid areas. Key examples of how this cooperation will manifest include:

- **Integrated Adaptation Programs:** The project directly complements initiatives like the GEF-7 Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Program (DSL-IP) child project and the WWF/GEF FOLUR child project, which focus on broader land and forest restoration. While these initiatives contribute to important environmental goals, this project introduces a vital adaptation lens by specifically targeting livestock-sector resilience and integrating climate risk into land use planning for dryland systems that are not fully reached by these other programs. Similarly, it directly builds on the Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EbARR) project by applying its tested methods in a climate risk context within livestock-dependent landscapes.
- **Knowledge Management and Learning Platforms:** The project will actively participate in and leverage existing national knowledge platforms and communities of practice, such as the DSL-IP's established Communities of Practice focusing on Land Degradation Neutrality assessments and sustainable land management practices. This engagement will facilitate direct information exchange and the sharing of evidence-based methodologies to prevent overlaps and foster horizontal learning among districts and vertical integration into national policy processes.

- **Institutional Alignment and Shared Governance:** The project's institutional arrangement, particularly through its Project Steering Committee and Project Technical Committee, will ensure close operational linkages with other relevant ongoing projects and programs. This involves joint decision-making and harmonized implementation strategies with key national and district-level institutions from the land, livestock, environment, and planning sectors. For instance, the Vice President's Office, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Prime Minister's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, and National Land Use Planning Commission, involved in this project, are also key actors in numerous other national programs, allowing for synergistic planning and resource utilization.
- **Leveraging Expertise and Capacity:** The project will actively draw on and integrate the expertise of various government entities (e.g., Ministry of Water through Rural Water and Sanitation Authority, Tanzania Forest Services Agency), academic institutions (e.g., Sokoine University of Agriculture, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, Tanzania Meteorological Authority), and non-governmental organizations (e.g., Ujamaa Community Resource Team, Network of Farmers and Pastoralist Groups in Arusha Region, LEAD Foundation) already active in Tanzania. This direct involvement will ensure interventions are context-specific and effectively delivered by established local actors, benefiting from their existing networks and on-the-ground experience. The project also provides direct capacity building for key institutions on climate risk analysis and data interpretation, enhancing overall national capacity that can be applied across multiple initiatives.

Core Indicators

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

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

META INFORMATION – LDCF

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

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?
false
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).
false
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.
false
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.
true
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).
false
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

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

This Project has an urban focus.
false
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange
false

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *	
Agriculture	50.00%
Nature-based management	50.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
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	**false**	**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	1,500,000	750,000.00	750,000.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	20,000.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	2.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	375,000	187,500.00	187,500.00	50.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience	3.00			

SUB INDICATOR 1

	Total	Male	Female
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets	36000	18,000	18,000

1.2 Number of direct beneficiaries with diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income	0	0	0
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems	1464000	732,000	732,000
1.4 Number of youth (15 to 24 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.5 Number of elderly (over 60 years of age) benefiting from the project	0	0	0
1.6 Increased income, or avoided decrease in income (per capita in $ across all relevant beneficiaries)	0		

SUB-INDICATOR 2

2.1 Hectares of agricultural land

13,500

2.2 Hectares of urban landscape

0

2.3 Hectares of rural landscape

0

2.4 Hectares of forests

5,000

2.5 Hectares of marine area

0

2.6 Hectares of freshwater area

1,500

2.7 Number of residential houses

0

2.8 Number of public buildings

0

2.9 Number of irrigation or water structures

0

2.10 Number of fishery or aquaculture ponds or cages

0

2.11 Number of ports or landing sites

0

2.12 Km of road

0

2.13 Km of riverbank

0

2.14 Km of coast

0

2.15 Km of stormwater drainage

0

2.16 Number of new adaptation technologies supported

0

SUB INDICATOR 3

3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience

(regional, national, sub-national)

2

3.2 Number of systems and frameworks established for continuous monitoring, reporting and review of climate adaptation impacts

0

3.3 Number of national climate policies and plans enabled, including national adaptation planning processes

0

3.4 Number of institutional partnerships or coordination mechanisms established or strengthened

0

3.5 Number of institutions with increased capacity to plan, implement, monitor, and report for climate adaptation

0

3.6 Number of institutions with increased capacity to attract, and manage climate adaptation finance

0

3.7 Number of local community organizations benefitting from and/or engaged in institution strengthening, partnerships, or financing

0

3.8. Number of climate risk and vulnerability assessments conducted

0

SUB INDICATOR 4

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

SUB INDICATOR 5

	Total	Male	Female
5.1 Amount of investment mobilized (US$) from private sector sources			
5.2 Number of entrepreneurs supported for climate adaptation or resilience	0		
5.3 Total financial value of lines of credit and/or investment funds			
5.4 Number of MSMEs incubated/accelerated with technical assistance, financial matchmaking, and/or direct financing			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Substantial	Risk: The Climate Risk Assessment confirms that Tanzania's drylands are increasingly exposed to extreme climate variability. For example, regions like Tabora, Shinyanga, and Simiyu, among others have a high number of people exposed to climate-related shocks and they have lower resilience (World Bank 2021). It is projected to include 150 additional hot days and up to 30 more dry days per year in central zones by 2100. These conditions threaten pasture regeneration, water security, and ecosystem restoration timelines, especially in Dodoma, Tabora, Singida, and Simiyu. Climate risks may delay seasonal planning or reduce project effectiveness if not continuously monitored. Mitigation: The project integrates climate advisories and risk overlays into planning tools (Outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2), adjusts restoration timing based on seasonal windows (2.1.1), and supports climate-resilient infrastructure and livelihoods (2.1.2, 2.2.1–2.2.5). Alternatives include flexible activity scheduling and relocating pilots if conditions worsen. Climate risk screening is attached as Annex F
Environmental and Social	Moderate	Risks: Environmental risks include unintended site-specific impacts, for instance from restoration (erosion, invasive species), earth works (charcoal dams, boreholes), demo pasture farms and storage facilities, while social risks include tenure disputes or exclusion of vulnerable groups from VLUPs and benefit-sharing processes. These could affect implementation legitimacy and conflict sensitivity. Mitigation: Activities will follow ESS protocols (Annexes I–K). Participatory VLUPs (1.1.3) ensure local legitimacy, and social inclusion mechanisms (1.1.4) safeguard women and pastoralists. Where conflicts arise, alternative dispute resolution processes will be triggered. Risk: There is a risk that participatory processes may reinforce existing gender inequalities if they fail to address culturally embedded power relations and barriers faced by women in specific ethnic groups across the project landscapes. In all landscapes women often have limited roles in land

		and livestock decision-making, with entrenched patriarchal norms restricting their voice in public forums. In Chemba, Sandawe women, from a formerly hunter-gatherer minority group, face compounded marginalization due to both gender and ethnic identity. In Simanjiro and Monduli, Maasai women are particularly constrained by customary practices that limit mobility, restrict land ownership, and undervalue their roles in livestock governance. These gendered constraints are further compounded by time poverty, lower literacy, and norms discouraging open dialogue in male-dominated spaces. If not proactively addressed through gender-responsive facilitation, dedicated women's consultations, and support for care responsibilities participation risks being superficial or symbolic, undermining both the inclusivity and effectiveness of land-use planning, climate adaptation, and benefit-sharing interventions. Mitigation: To mitigate this risk, the project will implement culturally sensitive and gender-responsive engagement strategies, including separate consultations for women from groups such as the Sukuma, Sandawe, Rangi, and Maasai; flexible meeting times to accommodate care responsibilities; use of trained female facilitators; and targeted capacity-building on land rights and climate-smart practices. Women's representation will be institutionalized through dedicated committees or quotas. In addition, the project will ensure the effective implementation and regular monitoring of the Gender Action Plan to promote accountability, track women's meaningful participation, and adjust engagement strategies based on feedback and evolving local dynamics.
Political and Governance	Moderate	Risk: Fragmented land and resource governance among ministries, overlapping mandates, and inconsistent district-level capacity could delay the rollout of policy reforms and hinder cross-sectoral coordination. Such fragmentation may particularly affect the operationalization of tenure security mechanisms and the integration of land degradation neutrality into district planning. While policies are generally supportive, the division of responsibilities, limited application of tenure frameworks (especially for pastoralists), and persistent gender inequalities remain systemic barriers that undermine effective outcomes. Mitigation measures: Institutional alignment is supported through Output 1.1.1, which ensures vertical and horizontal coherence across policy frameworks. The project establishes a Project Steering Committee (PSC) and a multi-stakeholder Advisory Board, which integrates key national and district-level institutions from the land, livestock, environment, and planning sectors. These bodies will facilitate joint decision-making, troubleshoot bottlenecks, and harmonize implementation strategies. Additionally, Output 1.2.3 establishes coordination platforms at subnational level, while implementation sequencing will remain flexible—prioritizing districts with stronger institutional readiness first.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	Risks: Although Tanzania has adopted strong national frameworks (NAP, NDC, LDN TSP), their implementation at local level remains uneven. Resistance to policy reforms, slow adoption of tenure innovations, and limited administrative follow-through—particularly in dryland districts—could reduce the project's ability to achieve systemic change. Challenges

		may also arise when translating reforms into enforceable local practices. Mitigation: Outputs 1.1.1–1.1.4 facilitate uptake through co-development of policies with national and district actors, piloting of reform processes (e.g., participatory tenure recognition), and integration into VLUPs. Pilots are designed to generate evidence and early wins that support broader scaling. In addition, Component 3 provides adaptive management tools and participatory monitoring frameworks (Outputs 3.1.2 and 3.2.2) that track policy implementation barriers in real time, enabling early adjustments to project strategies and activities. This ensures flexibility to respond to institutional resistance or implementation delays by adapting delivery mechanisms, timelines, or institutional partnerships as needed.
Technological	Low	Risks: Technologies used (e.g., mobile-based advisories, APFS, mapping tools) are appropriate but may face digital access barriers in rural areas. This could delay uptake. Mitigation: Training is embedded (1.2.2, 3.2.1), and analog backups (e.g., radio sessions, extension agents) ensure continuity. Where needed, lower-tech alternatives (visual maps, community noticeboards) will be deployed.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risks: Private sector investment in dryland pastoralism and climate-smart rural enterprises is limited due to perceived high risk, low returns, infrastructure gaps, and tenure insecurity. These factors may inhibit the scaling of market-based solutions and deter uptake of innovative financial mechanisms in project target areas. Mitigation: The project directly addresses these barriers through Outputs 2.2.3 and 2.2.5, which test inclusive finance models and blended finance (Grant Matching) approaches tailored to dryland contexts. Critically, the project partners with the Tanzanian Agricultural Development Bank (TADB), a co-financier that will play a strategic role in de-risking investment, structuring inclusive financing mechanisms, and ensuring alignment with national financial strategies. The Bank's involvement strengthens credibility with other private actors and anchors the roadmap for climate-smart investment. Community grants, livestock insurance pilots, and value chain aggregation platforms provide operational flexibility. If private investment remains weak, the project may emphasize public-sector-backed demonstration pilots as a viable pathway
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risks: Despite national-level technical expertise and planning frameworks, there is significant variability in institutional capacity across districts—particularly in dryland regions targeted by the project. District authorities often lack the trained personnel, logistical support, and field presence needed to deliver sustainable land management, restoration, and climate advisory services at scale. These gaps are further compounded by staff turnover, limited extension budgets, and weak coordination across sectors, all of which may delay or weaken implementation. Mitigation: Outputs 1.2.3 and 2.1.2 focus on strengthening district-level capacity through a combination of targeted training, mentoring, technical toolkits, and train-the-trainer approaches. The project also supports local facilitation networks and peer learning exchanges to improve service continuity. Where public systems fall short, partnerships with civil society or private actors will ensure delivery.

		Output 3.2.2 provides adaptive monitoring to identify and address capacity constraints in real time.
Fiduciary	Low	Risks: Fiduciary risk is considered low, based on two reinforcing factors. First, FAO—as the GEF Implementing Agency—brings robust fiduciary oversight mechanisms, including procurement protocols, audit, Spot-checks controls, and expenditure tracking aligned with GEF policy. Second, the project's operational partner is the Vice President Office (VPO), which has been undergone the Capacity assessment (Harmonized Cash Transfer (HACT) through an independent capacity assessment and has a strong track record in managing international funds under both national and donor-financed initiatives. While inflation and exchange rate volatility in Tanzania could impact the real value of budgeted costs, these are not expected to undermine fiduciary integrity or delivery capacity. Mitigation: Budget buffers are included to absorb moderate inflation shocks, particularly in logistics and infrastructure. Where price fluctuations are severe, alternative sourcing, timeline adjustments, or co-financing contributions will be leveraged. The VPO will oversee national implementation, supported by its institutional experience and reporting systems already aligned with international standards. Procurements will be carried out in accordance with the Public Procurement Act [Cap. 410 R.E. 2022], and project finances and expenditures will be audited by the National Audit Office of Tanzania. Regular joint financial reviews between FAO and the national partner will ensure transparent tracking and rapid troubleshooting
Stakeholder	Moderate	Risks: There is a risk of elite capture in decision-making around land-use and benefit allocation, as well as exclusion of vulnerable or traditionally marginalized groups such as women, youth, mobile pastoralists, and indigenous communities (Sandawe and Maasai women). These groups often have limited formal representation but hold critical customary knowledge, practices, and claims. Without culturally responsive engagement strategies, their participation may become tokenistic or bypassed entirely, undermining legitimacy and local ownership. Mobility is not merely an economic strategy but a cultural practice, deeply tied to identity, social cohesion, and land stewardship. If this is overlooked, interventions may be resisted or fail to account for seasonal dynamics and inter-community relationships. Mitigation: The project integrates culturally grounded and inclusive stakeholder engagement mechanisms through Outputs 1.1.2–1.1.4. Customary authorities and indigenous knowledge holders will be engaged through co-design and validation forums, while mobile and gender-sensitive modalities (e.g., mobile consultations, seasonal gatherings, separate forums for women/youth) will ensure participation is both feasible and meaningful. The project will also support local capacity to represent and negotiate customary tenure rights. Participatory monitoring (3.2.2) includes indicators on equitable engagement and corrective measures if exclusion is detected. Flexible design elements (e.g., adjusting schedules to pastoral calendars) are embedded to ensure responsiveness to cultural realities.

Other	Low	Risks: No acute external disruptions are currently expected in the project zones. However, potential external shocks—such as a future health emergency (e.g., pandemic), regional economic instability, or localized resource-based conflict due to overlapping land claims—could affect implementation timelines, mobility, or access to certain areas. While these risks are not currently high, they remain plausible in the context of climate stress, population growth, and shifting resource demands. Particularly in areas where pastoralist migration intersects with crop expansion, tensions may flare if inclusive processes are not maintained. Market volatility may also affect the viability of pilot value chains introduced under Component 2. Mitigation: The project is designed with multiple layers of delivery flexibility. It incorporates decentralized planning and implementation modalities, enabling localized adjustments to timelines and logistics in case of disruption. Mobile and remote delivery methods (e.g., climate advisories via SMS, radio broadcasts, mobile-based training), which were effective during the COVID-19 pandemic, are embedded into Output 1.2.2 and others. Value chain pilots (2.2.1, 2.2.3) are staged, allowing adaptive reallocation based on market performance. Where land or mobility-related conflicts are flagged, community-based negotiation mechanisms and stakeholder platforms (1.1.2, 1.1.3) will support early resolution. Adaptive monitoring under Output 3.2.2 ensures that early warning signs of external disruption are captured and responded to in real time.

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Risk: The project operates in a moderate-risk environment, shaped by multiple interacting stressors, intensifying climate hazards (projected increases in heatwaves, dry days, and drought severity), institutional fragmentation, and land tenure complexity, particularly in dryland. While national planning frameworks are robust, district-level capacity to implement and sustain reforms and services remains uneven, risking delayed or uneven implementation. In parallel, the cultural centrality of pastoral mobility and indigenous belief systems introduces sensitivities—if not properly understood and respected, well-intentioned interventions could provoke resistance or exclusion. Social dynamics, particularly around land use, gender roles, and inter-community relations, further heighten the importance of equitable and culturally grounded stakeholder engagement. Although no individual risk threatens project viability, their cumulative interaction demands careful, adaptive management throughout implementation. Mitigation: The project is explicitly designed to operate in high-risk and dynamic environments. Climate risk integration is embedded in planning tools (1.2.1), advisories (1.2.2), and restoration sequencing (2.1.1). Tenure and policy reforms are co-developed and piloted with stakeholders (1.1.1–1.1.4), supported by coordination platforms (1.2.3) and the Project Steering Committee and Advisory Board, which convene key institutional actors. Participatory processes are customized to pastoral calendars, gender dynamics, and indigenous structures, ensuring culturally meaningful engagement. Extension bottlenecks are addressed through train-the-trainer models and alternative delivery pathways. Financial inclusion is supported by a co-financing partnership with the Tanzanian Development Bank. Finally,

		adaptive management (3.1.2, 3.2.2) provides the system-wide feedback and course correction needed to respond to shocks or underperformance, ensuring the project remains responsive and effective across diverse implementation contexts.

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

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

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

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

1. The proposed project is fully aligned with the GEF-8 Programming Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change, including the priorities of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), and supports the objectives of the GEF Land Degradation and Biodiversity Focal Areas. Designed to strengthen climate resilience in Tanzania's dryland and livestock migratory hotspots, the project builds the adaptive capacity of vulnerable agro-pastoral communities by improving land governance, restoring degraded ecosystems, and fostering climate-resilient, nature-based livelihoods.

2. The *project directly contributes to all three LDCF strategic priority areas* under the GEF-8 programming cycle (2022–2026). First, under *Priority 1 – Scaling up adaptation finance*, the project strengthens land tenure security, integrates adaptation into village-level and district planning processes, and supports decentralized climate risk governance. These efforts help create enabling conditions for future investments in climate-resilient land management, both from public budgets and through engagement with private actors. Second, under *Priority 2 – Strengthening innovation and private sector engagement*, the project pilots community-based solutions with potential for scale-up, including grass seed multiplication, agroecological practices, and value-added nature-based enterprises. These interventions are designed to catalyze inclusive value chains and climate-smart entrepreneurship. Third, the project aligns with *Priority 3 – Fostering partnerships for inclusion and whole-of-society approaches* by supporting gender-responsive land governance, strengthening the participation of women and marginalized groups in land-use planning, and promoting local knowledge systems through participatory planning, monitoring, and adaptive learning processes.

3. The project supports the *Land Degradation Focal Area* by addressing the drivers of land degradation and promoting restoration of 20,000 hectares of drylands and rangelands through sustainable land management practices. It also aligns with the Climate Change Focal Area by addressing climate-induced disasters such as droughts and floods, especially in the agriculture and livestock sectors, and by promoting mitigation co-benefits in the land use and forestry sectors. While the project is not funded under the Biodiversity Focal Area, it delivers clear co-benefits to biodiversity through ecosystem restoration, rangeland zoning, and the establishment of community-conserved areas.

4. At the national level, the project is consistent with Tanzania's NAP (2018), which prioritizes adaptive land management, early warning systems, and participatory planning. It also contributes to the NDC (2021 update), which target resilience building in agriculture, water, and rangelands. The project supports strategic interventions identified in the NEMPSI (2022–2032) and is aligned with the country's LDN targets under the UNCCD, particularly regarding soil organic carbon, land productivity, and vegetation cover. Additional alignment exists with the National Climate Change Strategy (2021–2026), the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), and key policy frameworks in the livestock sector, including

the National Livestock Policy (2006), the Tanzania Livestock Master Plan (2017–2022), and the Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP, 2022–2027).

5. Although not implemented under the Biodiversity Focal Area, the project contributes to several of the 23 global targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). It supports Target 1 by guiding spatial planning processes through village land-use planning (VLUPs), Target 2 through ecosystem restoration of degraded rangelands, and Target 3 through the establishment of community-conserved zones. It contributes to Target 8 by implementing climate-resilient and nature-based approaches to land management. Targets 9 and 10 are addressed through support to sustainable, biodiversity-compatible livelihoods and agroecological practices. Target 11 is achieved by restoring ecosystem services in degraded areas, while Target 16 is addressed through awareness campaigns and advisory services that promote behavior change. Targets 20 and 21 are advanced through participatory knowledge generation and integration of monitoring systems with national databases. Finally, the project supports Targets 22 and 23 by promoting gender-equitable access to land and decision-making, and through inclusive governance structures for land and climate adaptation.

6. The project does not contradict any existing national policies. On the contrary, it addresses several gaps that currently hinder effective climate adaptation and land degradation control. Among these are the fragmentation of responsibilities across land, livestock, and environmental sectors, which the project will help bridge through integrated land-use planning and governance strengthening. It also responds to limitations in the implementation of land tenure frameworks, particularly for pastoralist and customary land users, by supporting the formalization of rights and inclusive decision-making. Persistent gender inequalities in land access and governance are directly addressed through project-wide interventions and targeted capacity development. Furthermore, gaps in the generation, accessibility, and use of climate risk and environmental data are tackled through investments in community-based monitoring, advisory systems, and integration with national platforms.

Alignment to FAO Strategic framework, SDGs and Country Programming Framework

7. The FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031 (FAO 2022) is designed to support the global drive towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by transforming agrifood systems to become more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable. It emphasizes creating a better environment by protecting ecosystems, biodiversity, and natural resources, and ensuring a better life by reducing inequalities, enhancing livelihoods, and building resilience—leaving no one behind. FAO's work is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), contributing directly to 15 out of the 17 goals, with a strong focus on: SDG 1-No Poverty, SDG 2-Zero Hunger (FAO's core mandate), SDG 5-Gender Equality, SDG 6-Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 12-Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 13-Climate Action, SDG 14-Life Below Water, SDG 15-Life on Land, SDG 17-Partnerships for the Goals.

8. In Tanzania, the Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2022–2027 outlines FAO's strategic collaboration with the Government, aligning with the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Vision 2050, and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022–2027. One of the CPF's core priority areas is Sustainable Natural Resource Management and Climate Resilience, which includes: Promoting sustainable management of land, water, forests, and fisheries, strengthening climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and supporting the achievement of Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). Therefore, the project design is fully aligned with the FAO Strategic Framework, relevant SDGs, and Tanzania's CPF priorities.

Lessons learned from past projects

9. The proposed project builds on specific experiences and operational lessons from recent and ongoing initiatives focused on climate resilience, land restoration, and resource governance in Tanzania. These include projects implemented in dryland and semi-arid areas, where challenges related to land use, tenure, and climate vulnerability are similar to those addressed by this intervention.

10. The Integrated Adaptation Program to Eenhance Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar (2022–2027), financed with US$4.4 million GEF LDCF and US$40 million in co-financing is working to on reduceing vulnerability by testing and adapting technologies and innovative practices suited to local climate risks (GEF 2024).

11. The implementation of Iintegrated Ecosystem Mmanagement Approach for Landscape Restoration and Bbiodiversity Conservation in Tanzania (2021–2026), with a funding of US$11 million (GEF) and; US$70 million in co-financing, aims to strengthen integrated natural resources management and restore degraded landscapes by supporting both public institutions and community-level implementation (GEF 2023).

12. The Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience Project (2016–2022) had a funding of US$7.5 million from the (GEF and US$10 million in co-financing, introduced ecosystem-based approaches to building climate resilience (GEF 2022). By establishing a centralized adaptation knowledge management system and developing demonstration practices, the project rehabilitated the ecosystem services while improving community livelihoods and participatory knowledge sharing.

13. Some key lessons learned from these and related initiatives include: (i) Engaging stakeholders early and maintaining that engagement throughout the project is crucial for achieving effective and lasting outcomes; this project has built on extensive prior consultations and established multi-stakeholder governance structures (PSC, PTC) to ensure continuous engagement from inception. (ii) Promoting multiple livelihood options can reduce pressure on natural resources while supporting conservation goals; consequently, Output 2.2.2 focuses on identifying and piloting diverse, low-capital alternative livelihoods tailored to community needs. (iii) Participatory land use planning enhances resource governance and helps prevent land-related conflicts; as such, Component 1 prioritizes participatory VLUP processes, integrating the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and customary rights to reduce conflicts. (iv) Restoration efforts are more effective when grounded in land use plans that define clear rights and responsibilities; therefore, Output 2.1.1 ensures restored areas are formally integrated into land use agreements and VLUPs for sustainability. (v) Gaining social acceptance depends in part on whether local communities feel their needs and perspectives are genuinely understood; the project employs culturally sensitive and inclusive engagement strategies, including separate consultations for women and indigenous groups. (vi) Infrastructure and equipment planning should consider the availability of materials from the outset to avoid delays or design changes later; the project emphasizes adaptive scheduling and local resource assessment in its implementation plans. (vii) The roles and capacities of district authorities and local communities in project implementation should be carefully assessed and integrated during the design phase. This project includes extensive capacity building for district-level technical staff and community facilitators (Outputs 1.2.3, 2.1.2) to ensure local ownership and sustained implementation.

14. These lessons are considered in the structure and implementation approach of the current project.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

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

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

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

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

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

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

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

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

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

1. Tanzania's dryland districts are demographically young and agrarian: annual population growth tops 3 percent in Simiyu, Shinyanga and Singida, and children under fifteen already make up more than 40 percent of residents in most regions. More than 70 percent of rural employment in the drylands is still concentrated in agriculture, forestry and livestock, with women over-represented in low-return subsistence farming and men in commercial livestock trade. These realities frame the project's socioeconomic strategy, which links decent jobs, tenure security and basic services to both adaptation outcomes (for the LDCF) and land-based Global Environmental Benefits (for the GEF).

2. **Local-level gains that cut climate vulnerability.** The project will secure communal and household land rights by preparing and gazetting **20 Village Land-Use Plans (VLUPs)** and associated tenure agreements that directly benefit at least **36,000 individuals (50% female and youth) benefit from enforceable climate-resilient land use provisions under gazetted VLUPs**. Formal titles and clear mobility corridors lower conflict risk and give producers the collateral needed to invest in adaptive practices. Hyper-local climate advisories delivered through SMS, radio and community forums are expected to reach **to 1,464 million individuals**, improving the timing of grazing and planting decisions under increasingly erratic rainfall. A pilot set of **4–6 Village Savings & Loan Associations (VSLAs)** will test community finance for

drought-resilient livelihood investments such as beekeeping and composting, with women and youth prioritized for membership.

3. **Landscape-scale productivity, jobs and governance.** Through participatory methods the project will **rehabilitate 20 000 ha of degraded rangeland and watershed** in the three target landscapes, creating short-term employment in reseeding, erosion-control and water-harvesting works while lifting long-term forage availability Newly established **Agro-Pastoralist Field Schools** will train **28 community facilitators** (at least 30 percent women and youth) and maintain practical demonstration sites in every district to embed sustainable grazing and fodder-storage skills. Complementary governance measures—community-managed grazing zones and incentive agreements—lock ecological gains into village by-laws, ensuring that restored land continues to buffer drought impacts and provide habitat value.

4. **National-level benefits and policy alignment.** A stronger, better organized livestock sector—currently worth roughly a quarter of agricultural GDP—will emerge from upgraded markets, reduced drought losses and clearer tenure. At least **nine national and regional institutions** will receive targeted training in climate-risk analysis and early warning dissemination, embedding adaptation into routine planning. These institutional upgrades support Tanzania's NAP and NDC commitments while reducing the fiscal drain of emergency fodder distribution and conflict policing.

5. **Pathway to Global Environmental and Adaptation Benefits.** Higher and more reliable rural incomes, coupled with tenure security and real-time climate services, reduce the need for maladaptive coping strategies such as unsustainable migration and charcoal production, thereby easing pressure on adjacent woodlands and avoiding further soil-carbon loss The 20 000 ha placed under community-based rehabilitation move directly into the GEF's LD-2 metric (hectares under improved management) while also counting towards LDCF Core Indicator 2a—land managed for climate resilience. The VLUPs and early-warning systems constitute concrete "policies and plans that mainstream climate risk", satisfying LDCF Core Indicator 3, and the climate-advisory rollout contributes to Core Indicator 4 on people trained or made aware.

6. **Promotion of decent rural employment.** All restoration and infrastructure activities are governed by the project's **Decent Work standard (ESS 4)**, which requires fair wages, non-discriminatory hiring and strict occupational-health safeguards. By coupling skills training with enforceable labour standards and piloting inclusive finance mechanisms, the project advances the progressive realization of **Decent Rural Employment**: it transforms seasonal, low-paid tasks into safer, better remunerated jobs linked to long-term landscape stewardship. In doing so, it closes the loop between social protection, productive employment and the sustainable management of Tanzania's drylands—achieving adaptation and environmental benefits in tandem, without inventing any targets beyond those already contained in the project design.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	LDCF	Tanzania	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	8,019,178.00	761,822.00	8,781,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**8,019,178.00**	**761,822.00**	**8,781,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

19000

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

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	2,660,661.00	5108108
CCA-1-2	LDCF	5,358,517.00	21891892
Total Project Cost		**8,019,178.00**	**27,000,000.00**

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

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)

Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	149406
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	5891359
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	4400000
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office (VPO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	600000
Recipient Country Government	President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2500000
Recipient Country Government	President Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	12500000
Recipient Country Government	National Land use Planning Comission (NLUPC)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	309903
Recipient Country Government	National Land use Planning Comission (NLUPC)	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	649332
Total Co-financing				**27,000,000.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

The co-finance mobilized was identified through a thorough engagement process to align this project with other related ongoing and planned initiatives from government, Civil Society Organizations, and private sector. The identified co-finance will be used as baseline investment whereby this project will build on to achieve its objectives.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	6/7/2025	Sandra Corsi	+393929456066	sandra.corsi@fao.org

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

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

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Kemilembe Mutasa	DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENT - GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT	VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE	11/1/2025

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

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

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective and indicators targets:							
Component 1: Strengthening national capacity for sustainable land management in dryland areas							
Outcome 1.1: **Improve community resilience and sustainable land management in dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots through strengthened policy and planning frameworks.**	CI-1.1: Number of individuals benefiting from enforceable climate-resilient land use provisions under gazetted VLUPs CI-3.1: Number of national frameworks adopted and operationalized to integrate climate resilience into land use planning CI-4.1: Number of staff trained in tenure security, dispute resolution, legal compliance, and participatory monitoring	0 for all indicators	CI-1.1: 18,000 individuals benefit CI3.1: 1 framework adopted CI4.1:100 staff trained	CI-1.1: 36,000 individuals (50% women and 30% youth); CI-3.1: 2 frameworks adopted; CI-4.1: 175 staff trained (25 per district across 7 districts, with at least 40% women per district)	Gazetted VLUPs with enforceable provisions (documents and shapefiles); Ministerial records of framework adoption; Gender-disaggregated training attendance sheets	Institutional coordination remains effective; Policy endorsement and gazettement proceed without delay; Local authorities and communities participate in planning and implementation	NLUPC; Ministry of Lands; District Land and Planning Offices
Output.1.1.1 Key national land, livestock, climate and environmental regulations and planning guidelines revised to integrate sustainable land management (SLM), climate-resilient land tenure, and	Number of national instruments revised or reviewed and submitted for endorsement (2 VLUP instruments, 3 complementary regulations), incorporating gender-equitable provisions for land tenure,	Draft VLUP Guidelines exist; no climate-resilient VLUP Manual; outdated grazing and land use regulations in place	1 VLUP instrument revised and validated; roadmap formulated	2 VLUP instruments submitted for endorsement; 3 complementary regulations reviewed	Validated drafts; endorsement submission letters; consultation reports; official roadmap; reviewed regulation documents	Cross-ministerial coordination sustained; consultation processes inclusive and on schedule; endorsement procedures proceed	Ministry of Lands; National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC); Ministry of Livestock; Project management Unit

community based land use planning approaches, contributing to the implementation of Tanzania´s NAP (2025), NDC´s. National Land policy (2023), and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets.	SLM, and decision-making. *Target (as per GAP):* 100% of revised policies and guidelines include gender-equitable provisions.						
Output.1.1.2 Participatory review of land use and land tenure systems in dryland areas to identify governance gaps, customary tenure dynamics, and conflict drivers, supporting inclusive and climate-resilient land use planning.	Number of diagnostic reports on land tenure and governance gaps completed and disseminated, ensuring equitable participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups. (Target: At least 50% representation of women, youth, and indigenous groups in consultations)	No integrated diagnostic exists for pastoral corridors	Conflict hotspots mapped; consultations completed in 4 districts	1 validated diagnostic disseminated nationally; 1 implementation brief produced	Diagnostic report; stakeholder consultation records; implementation brief	District authorities and customary leaders participate; mapping proceeds on schedule	Ministry of Lands; District Councils;; Project Management Unit specialists, VPO
Output 1.1.3 Village-level tenure security frameworks established for priority pastoral corridors, integrating the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and customary rights into Village Land Use Planning processes to reduce land and resource conflicts and strengthen climate-resilient land governance.	Number of VLUPs and land use agreements developed and gazetted with climate-responsive tenure safeguards	no enforceable CCROs with climate clauses	7 VLUPs and land use agreements gazetted	20 VLUPs and land use agreements gazetted	Gazetted VLUPs; CCRO registries; training records; signed agreements; climate integration documentation	Communities cooperate in mapping; district councils process gazettement; training uptake is high	NLUPC; Village Land Registries; District Planning Offices; Project Management Unit specialists, VPO
Output 1.1.4 Co-designed gender-responsive agricultural policy proposal	Number of gender-responsive land governance proposals co-designed and	No formal integration of gender equity in VLUP policies for drylands	Policy gap analysis and women's consultations completed	1 proposal endorsed by 85% of target districts; integrated into VLUP frameworks	Endorsed policy proposal; meeting records; gender-inclusive land use agreements; training materials	Pastoralist women actively participate; policy makers open to reform; national	District Councils; Women's networks; Project Management Unit

developed with pastoralist women to secure their land tenure rights, access to resources, and leadership in SLM decision-making.	endorsed by districts and integrated into local frameworks					processes accept recommendations	specialists, VPO
Outcome 1.2: Improve early warning and climate information systems through timely acquisition and delivery of weather information to policy makers, technical officers and local communities	CI-1.3: Number of individuals receiving actionable climate advisories CI-4.1: Number of officers trained in climate risk analysis and use of adaptation tools	CI-1.3: 0 individuals currently receiving project-supported actionable advisories CI-4.1: 0 officers trained by the project in climate risk analysis and adaptation tools	CI-1.3: 750,000 individuals (50% women and youth) receiving timely climate advisories CI-4.1: 40 officers trained (20 national/regional, 20 ward-level)	CI-1.3: 1.464 million individuals (50% women and 30% youth) receiving actionable climate advisories CI-4.1: 80 officers trained (45 national/regional, 35 ward-level)	Dissemination records (radio, SMS, extension networks); recipient surveys Training logs disaggregated by gender and level; institutional reports from MDAs and LGAs	Advisory platforms are tailored and operational Extension officers actively support dissemination Trained personnel remain in relevant institutions and apply tools	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO; Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA); District Agricultural and Livestock Officers; Extension officers
Output 1.2.1: Gender responsive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for drought/floods operationalized in three pilot, districts, integrating satellite-based and local climate data into decentralized land use and disaster response systems.	Number of pilot districts where an operational, gender-responsive CIEWS is integrated into land use and disaster response systems	No integrated or decentralized CIEWS operational in target districts	CIEWS piloted and protocol design completed in 2 districts	CIEWS fully operational in 3 districts and linked to VLUPs and disaster response mechanisms	CIEWS platform functioning; protocols endorsed; weather stations installed; alerts issued and recorded	Districts remain engaged and allocate resources for alerts; weather infrastructure is installed on time	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO; Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA); District Disaster Response Committees
Output 1.2.2: Hyperlocal climate advisories delivered via mobile apps, SMS, radio, and community forums supporting timely adoption of climate-adaptative	Number of Multichannel advisory system established and delivering climate-smart advisories incorporating gender specific content across all target districts	No multichannel climate advisory system operational in the project areas	System launched and delivering advisories in at least 3 pilot districts	1 Multichannel advisory system and gender accessible, fully operational across all target districts and integrated with extension services and media channels	Platform analytics; SMS/radio broadcast records; extension feedback forms; user outreach reports dissemination.	Connectivity and infrastructure are adequate; trained personnel remain active in dissemination	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO; TMA; District Extension Officers; Communication partners

grazing and cropping strategies.							
Output 1.2.3 Capacity building for key institutions on climate risk analysis, data interpretation and advisory dissemination strategies strengthen early warning systems and climate-informed land governance.	Number of national and district institutions with strengthened capacity for climate risk analysis and advisory dissemination	Limited technical capacity and no standardized training modules for climate risk integration	At least 5 institutions trained and applying climate risk analysis tools	10 institutions using standardized tools and frameworks for climate-informed planning	Training reports; institutional protocols adopted; follow-up evaluations	Staff retention in trained institutions; national policy remains supportive of EWS mainstreaming	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO; TMA; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock; PMO-DMD
Component 2: Implementing sustainable land management practices and livelihood options to enhance ecosystem - services and resilience							
Outcome 2.1. Enhance ecosystem services in dryland/semi-arid areas and livestock migratory hotspots.	CI-2a: Hectares of degraded rangelands, forests, and riparian zones rehabilitated and placed under climate-resilient management CI-4.1: Number of local facilitators trained to lead restoration and behavior change initiatives	CI-2a: Degraded rangelands and riparian systems with no structured restoration or adaptive management plans in place CI-4.1: 0 household-level facilitators trained in climate-resilient SLM and behaviour change methods	CI-2a: 10,000 hectares under restoration and adaptive management CI-4.1: 14 facilitators trained (7 women)	CI-2a: 20,000 hectares rehabilitated and under climate-resilient management: CI 2.1: 13,500 ha CI 2.4: 5,000 ha CI 2.6: 1,500 ha CI-4.1: 28 facilitators trained (50% women)	Field monitoring reports; rangeland condition assessments; VLUP implementation records; GIS-based shapefiles of restored areas submitted by district teams and validated by PMU and technical partners Training completion lists; gender-disaggregated facilitator rosters; evaluation of facilitator engagement in restoration	Community participation in restoration remains high Trained facilitators are retained and active; climate variability does not reverse ecological gains	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO; District Land and Environment Officers; Community-Based Organizations
Output 2.1.1. Degraded dryland ecosystems restored and placed under adaptive community management through participatory gender responsive rehabilitation in high-pressure zones.	Percentage of selected restoration sites with gender-responsive, community-endorsed plans and adaptive management protocols integrated into VLUPs	0% — no restoration sites have gender-responsive protocols or are integrated into VLUPs	50% of selected sites with protocols developed that include provisions for women's roles and seasonal use rights	100% of selected sites (covering 20,000 ha) with gender-responsive protocols formally integrated into VLUPs	Restoration plans with gender provisions; community validation records; updated VLUPs; disaggregated participation logs; GIS-based maps of restoration sites annotated with planning participation by gender and seasonal use rules.	Community members engaged and committed to implementing and monitoring restoration activities. Gender-responsive planning is supported by traditional leaders and institutions; women and youth actively participate	PMU Gender and Land specialists; District Land Officers; Community-Based Organizations; VLUP Committees
Output 2.1.2. Agro Pastoralist Field Schools established across all target landscapes to	Number of Agro-Pastoralist Field Schools (APFS) established with functional	No APFS adapted to pastoral mobility systems are operational in project landscapes	3 APFS operational (1 per landscape) with demonstration sites in use	6 APFS established (2 per landscape), each with active demonstration sites, incorporating gender responsive content and training sessions underway	Field school activity logs; session reports; demonstration site documentation (photos/videos);	Extension staff and facilitators are adequately trained and available to support FFS	PMU specialists, VPO; District Livestock and Agriculture Officers; APFS trainers; Community-

build community capacity in sustainable livestock management and climate-smart agriculture	demonstration sites integrate gender responsive content, across the three target landscapes				participant attendance	implementation and delivery. Targeted communities are willing to participate and adopt climate-smart practices promoted through the FFS approach.	Based Organizations
Output 2.1.3: Community-managed grazing and watershed conservation zones established across all districts, integrated into local land use plans and supported by incentive mechanisms and monitoring systems.	Percentage of targeted districts with operational grazing and watershed conservation zones that include gender equitable benefit sharing and decision making provisions, integrated into land use plans and governed by formal community agreements	0% — no districts currently have operational conservation zones with formalized governance agreements	At least 50% of targeted districts with mapped zones and draft agreements under community consultation	100% of targeted districts (minimum of 3) with zoning plans operational, agreements signed, that include gender equitable benefit sharing and decision making provisions, integrated into updated land use plans	Approved district land use plans, community bylaws, and geospatial maps showing demarcated grazing and watershed zones, including meeting minutes from relevant local committees.	District councils approve integration; community leaders enforce rules; incentives encourage compliance	PMU specialists, VPO; District Councils
Outcome 2.2 Enhance community resilience.	CI-4.1 Number of community members trained in alternative livelihoods, value chain development, financial literacy, and local governance (sex- and age-disaggregated) CI-5: Number of private sector enterprises actively engaged in delivering and financing climate-resilient services for adaptation	CI-4.1: 0 No structured community training in climate-resilient livelihoods and governance across the seven districts CI-5: 0 No formal private sector partnerships supporting climate-resilient services in target areas	CI-4-1: At least 875 community members trained (including 50% women and youth) CI-5: At least one private sector enterprise engaged and delivering services in at least one district	CI-4.1: 1,750 community members trained across seven districts (250 per district, 50% women and 30% youth) CI-5: Three private sector enterprises engaged in co-designing, delivering, or co-financing adaptation-relevant services (e.g., drought-tolerant seeds, insurance, value addition, storage or marketing) Sub-indicators TBD	MOUs, contracts, or partnership agreements; business plans or service delivery records; reports of co-financing or services delivered	Private sector partners see business value and social license for investment; enabling policies or incentives are in place	Project Management Unit specialists, VPO

Output 2.2.1. Climate - resilient value chains for crops and livestock products modeled in two landscapes to strengthen community adaptation, reduce waste and diversify income.	Number of inclusive and gender-responsive crop and livestock value chain models piloted with operational demonstration sites in two target landscapes	0 No inclusive, climate-resilient value chain models currently piloted in the project areas	One pilot value chain model validated and operational in each landscape	At least two inclusive and gender-responsive value chain models fully piloted with operational sites and community uptake across two landscapes	Technical design reports and pilot documentation, including value chain assessments, business model prototypes, and photos of piloted infrastructure or practices. Training records, participant lists disaggregated by sex and age, and post-training evaluation reports	Producers and cooperatives adopt models; market demand and private sector interest sustained	PMU specialists
Output 2.2.2. Complementary alternative livelihoods identified and piloted in the two landscapes addressing diverse community needs and ensuring inclusive access to opportunities	Number of alternative livelihood models that incorporate gender-responsive criteria, piloted and operational in degraded areas across two landscapes	No alternative livelihood models piloted in target degraded areas	At least two complementary livelihoods piloted in 1–2 degraded zones	Three to five alternative livelihoods that incorporate gender-responsive criteria, operational and adopted in target areas, with evidence on uptake and viability	Community-led assessments and feasibility study reports identifying viable livelihoods; records of community meetings and agreements on selected options.	Communities are willing to diversify their livelihoods and adopt new practices. Selected livelihood options are ecologically viable and aligned with community skills and market opportunities. Support systems (e.g., training, financing, inputs) are in place to facilitate uptake and sustainability	PMU specialists
Output 2.2.3. Public-private investment roadmap developed to promote inclusive and sustainable livestock systems, aligned with adaptation goals and ready for implementation.	Number of climate-resilient financing mechanisms for pastoral systems piloted and included in an endorsed investment roadmap	0 No inclusive investment roadmap exists targeting climate-resilient livestock systems	Investment roadmap drafted and validated; one financing mechanism piloted	Investment roadmap finalized and endorsed; at least two financing mechanisms piloted and at least one addressing gender-specific barriers and opportunities	Investment roadmap document; pilot mechanism reports; signed PP investment or blended finance agreements	Private and public sector actors are willing to co-invest in sustainable livestock initiatives. Mobility-inclusive financing models are viable	PMU specialist, MoL
Output 2.2.4. Producer organizations and women and youth-led SMEs trained and linked to access to	Number of organizations trained and linked to SLM markets.	0	- At least 30 producer organizations and SMEs trained	At least 60 producer organizations and SMEs trained and connected to markets and at least 40% of leadership positions in trained organizations are held by women or youth.	Training and Capacity Building Records. Signed MOUs with financial institutions, input suppliers, and market actors;	Producer organizations and SMEs are motivated to adopt SLM and	PMU specialists (Gender)

markets, finance and inputs for SLM and climate-smart livestock systems.					documented participation of producer groups and SMEs in trade fairs, financing platforms, or digital extension services.	climate-smart practices. SMEs are willing to apply training and engage in value chains; enabling support services are accessible	
Output 2.2.5. Community level finance mechanisms piloted to support household- and group-level investments in SLM-aligned, climate-resilient livelihoods.	Number of community finance groups (SILC/VSLA) established and delivering lending cycles that support climate-resilient livelihood investments	0 No community finance groups operational for adaptation-aligned livelihoods	2–3 SILC/VSLA groups established and completing their first lending cycles	4–6 SILC/VSLA groups operational, all delivering productive lending cycles and documented linkage options to formal finance	Group formation records; lending logs; training attendance; savings and loan performance data	Households participate actively; SILC/VSLA models are culturally appropriate and locally governed	PMU Finance Specialist
Component 3: Establishing effective monitoring, evaluation, and knowledge sharing for adaptive project management and capitalizing on project outcomes							
Outcome 3.1 Improve knowledge management and information base for community resilience.	CI 4.1: Number of individuals reached through awareness-raising campaigns on climate resilience and sustainable land management CI 4.1: Number of pastoralists and agropastoralists engaged in structured peer-to-peer learning exchanges	No coordinated awareness or knowledge-sharing initiatives targeting climate resilience in the project landscapes	CI 4.1: 186,200 individuals reached via outreach campaigns (50% women and youth) CI 4.1: 270 engaged in peer learning	CI 4.1: 372,400 individuals (50% female and 30% youth) reached via outreach campaigns CI 4.1: 540 pastoralists/agropastoralists (50% female, 30% youth) engaged in peer-to-peer learning platforms	Radio broadcast logs, SMS delivery records, training attendance lists, peer exchange event reports, media analytics	Communities have mobile/radio access; local languages used; platforms are inclusive and responsive to local knowledge systems	PMU Communications Specialist; Local CSOs; Extension Officers; National Knowledge Platform Coordinators
Output 3.1.1. Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing Adaptation knowledge management systems reflecting diverse community perspectives and priorities.	Number of district-level data gap assessments and integrated climate–land-use analyses completed and linked to national adaptation systems	No integrated assessments of data gaps or climate risk overlays exist for dryland districts; national systems lack locally grounded inputs	At least one data gap assessment and one integrated analysis completed and used to update one district-level plan	At least three data gap assessments and integrated analyses completed, used to update district land-use instruments, and shared with national systems (NAP/NDC). At least 40% of surveys and maps produce gender-disaggregated data and incorporate the perspectives of women, youth, and marginalized groups	Assessment reports; GIS layers/maps; updated district plans; evidence of submission to national ministries	District-level data collection is feasible; national systems can absorb and apply localized data	PMU KM Specialist, PMU GIS Specialist,
Output 3.1.2. Document and disseminate best practices and lessons	Number of climate adaptation awareness gender	No targeted awareness products disseminated in the	At least 4 awareness products developed and disseminated	A total of 12 awareness products disseminated (4 per year from Year 2 onward) via at least three platforms (e.g.,	Product archives; dissemination reports; broadcast logs; SMS delivery data; TikTok/social	Target audiences have access to mobile phones, radio, or social	PMU Communications and KM Specialists; Local CSOs;

learned on sustainable land management, climate resilience related to sustainable livestock production	responsive products developed and disseminated via radio, SMS, TikTok and community outreach platforms	project landscapes through multimedia platforms prior to the interventio n	after Year 1, using at least two platforms (e.g., radio + SMS)	radio, SMS, TikTok), contributing to the outreach target of 372,400 individuals under Outcome 3.1. 40% of knowledge products and peer-learning activities reflect gender-responsive content and feature contributions from women, youth, and marginalized groups	media analytics; user engagement reports from CSOs and community forums	media; content is tailored to literacy, language, and gender needs; digital media (e.g., TikTok) is appropriately localized and managed	Radio and Mobile Operators; Social Media Content Partners or Managers
Outcome 3.2 Strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning.	Number of systems and tools operationalize d and tested to support climate-informed planning and participatory monitoring. *Disaggregate d as: 1 national DSS operationalize d; 3 participatory MEL frameworks tested in dryland landscapes* CI 4: Number of technical officers trained in DSS application and integration for climate-informed planning	No DSS or participator y MEL systems tailored for drylands operational at national or landscape level 0 officers trained in DSS use	1 prototype DSS piloted in one landscape; 1 MEL framework tested in 1 district 60 officers trained	DSS operational at national level; 3 MEL frameworks tested across 3 dryland landscapes 120 Officers trained (40% women, 20% youth)	System deployment reports; MEL documentation; government adoption letters; user analytics Training attendance sheets; pre/post training assessments; institutional feedback	Institutions are willing to adopt and use decision tools; coordination sustained post-project Officers are available and training is institutionalized	VPO, PMU MEL Specialist; GIS and KM Specialists;
Output 3.2.1. Technical capacities of government and research institutions strengthened to track adaptation results and develop a fit-for-purpose Decision Support System (DSS)	Number of national-level institutions using the DSS to generate climate or LDN data for planning and reporting	Basic (0)	2 institutions using the DSS	5 institutions using the DSS	Institutional reports; DSS usage logs; national/subnatio nal planning documents citing DSS	DSS functionality is maintained; inter-agency cooperation	PMU GIS Specialist; VPO; TMA; Ministry of Lands; NEMC
Output 3.2.2. Establish surveillance and monitoring systems of changes in utilization of natural resources and farming practices	Number of operational district-level surveillance systems monitoring land and resource use	0	1 district-level surveillance system piloted	3 operational district-level systems producing actionable monitoring reports and at least 75% of community-driven surveillance tools have gender responsive content for various gender groups	District monitoring reports; participatory mapping records; LGA dashboards; integration with DSS	Local governments maintain and use the systems; data flows are reliable	M & E Officer

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

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

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
Hiring consultants to develop the project document on Gender Stakeholder engagement and Safeguard; Policy and Governance; Rangeland Management; Landscape Management and Sustainable Livestock; Value Chain Development; OPIM; PPG Coordination; GEF Project Design; Climate Impact Assessment, Landscape monitoring and monitoring frameworks and tools; Livestock	99,850.00	12,902.00	86,948.00
Contract on OPIM Capacity Assessment of the OP	4,500.00	0.00	4,500.00
Travels including National and international	78,417.00	49,613.00	28,804.00
Workshops including National PPG kick-off Meeting; Stakeholder consultations; Community Consultation for baseline/survey data collection; Formulation; Validation	11,891.00	5,211.00	6,680.00
General Operating Expenses (e.g. small venues and printings)	5,342.00	1,266.00	4,076.00
Total	**200,000.00**	**68,992.00**	**131,008.00**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Chemba	-5.258049082	35.66676668	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Igunga	-4.343733343	33.68796126	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Ikungi	-5.131449884	34.5182814	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kishapu	-3.689173769	33.75863922	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Meatu	-3.174349916	34.09985899	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Monduli	-3.404045774	36.22623192	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Simanjiro	-4.316191221	37.0910428	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Esilalei	-3.482277318	35.93539725	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Imalaseko	-3.69301852	34.14115486	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Isakamaliwa	-4.100391852	34.05485892	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kining'inila	-4.045920434	33.92930187	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Komolo	-3.98624254	36.68940404	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Kwamtoro	-5.202310083	35.49344531	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Lemooti	-3.822038771	36.24963032	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mang'onyi	-5.275043189	34.98133129	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Masanga	-3.954492749	34.06545536	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Misughaa	-5.079517549	35.05722753	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mwabuzo	-3.91072849	34.23475179	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Mwamalasa	-3.91782081	34.14846716	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Oljoro No. 5	-3.711622566	36.65737936	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Paranga	-5.139989225	35.82277968	

Location Description:

Activity Description:

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

The project will be implemented in Tanzania's Köppen-classified dryland zones, covering the following districts (Figure 1): Meatu, Kishapu, Igunga, Ikungi , Chemba, Simanjiro, and Monduli. Site-Specific coordinates are given in Table 1 and Detailed landscape characteristics in Table 2.

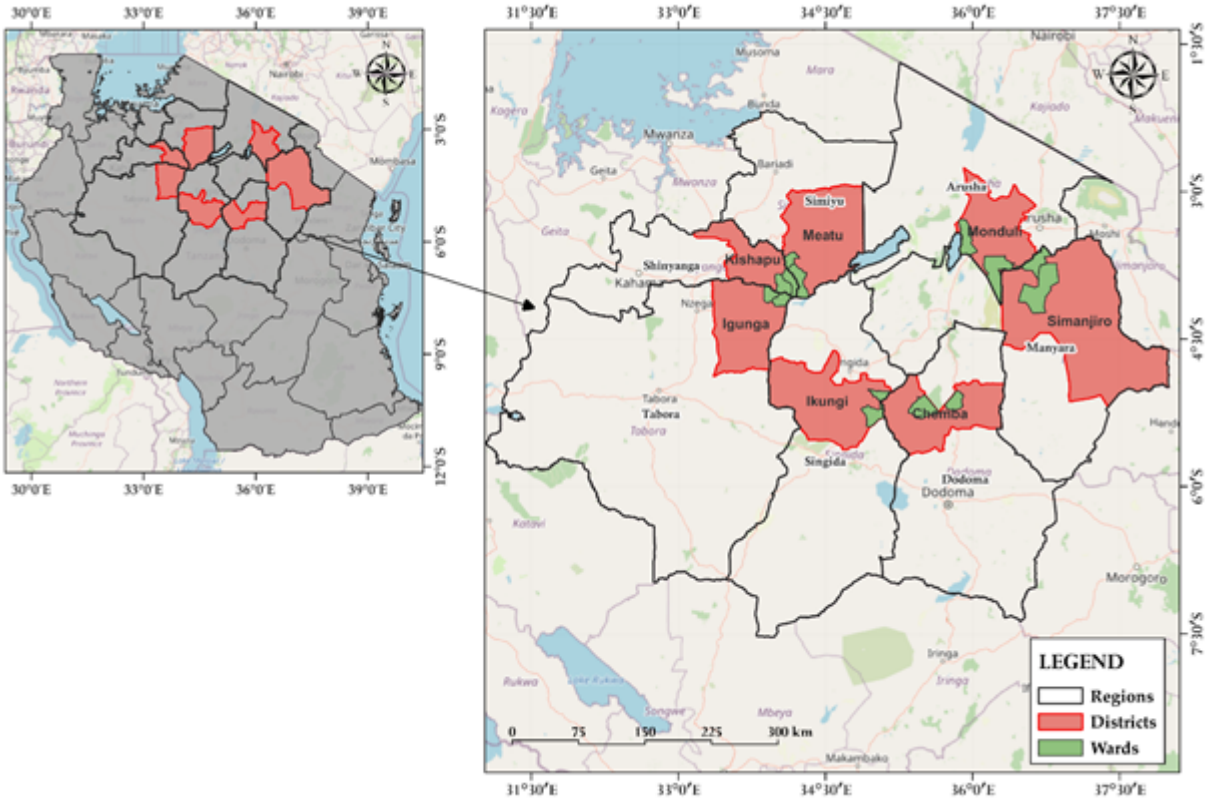

Figure1: Project Map

Table 1: Site-Specific Coordinates

Geo Name ID	Location name *(Required Field)*	Latitude *Required field* *(Decimal Degrees WGS84 format)*	Longitude *Required field* *(Decimal Degrees WGS84 format)*
Districts			
	Chemba	-5.258049082	35.66676668
	Igunga	-4.343733343	33.68796126
	Ikungi	-5.131449884	34.5182814
	Kishapu	-3.689173769	33.75863922
	Meatu	-3.174349916	34.09985899
	Monduli	-3.404045774	36.22623192
	Simanjiro	-4.316191221	37.0910428
Wards			
	Esilalei	-3.482277318	35.93539725
	Imalaseko	-3.69301852	34.14115486
	Isakamaliwa	-4.100391852	34.05485892
	Kining'inila	-4.045920434	33.92930187
	Komolo	-3.98624254	36.68940404
	Kwamtoro	-5.202310083	35.49344531
	Lemooti	-3.822038771	36.24963032
	Mang'onyi	-5.275043189	34.98133129
	Masanga	-3.954492749	34.06545536
	Misughaa	-5.079517549	35.05722753
	Mwabuzo	-3.91072849	34.23475179
	Mwamalasa	-3.91782081	34.14846716
	Oljoro No. 5	-3.711622566	36.65737936
	Paranga	-5.139989225	35.82277968

Table 2: Detailed landscape characteristics

Region	Human Population	Area (Km^2)	District	Human Population	Area (Km^2)	Ward	Human Population	Area (Km^2)
Tabora	3,391,679	76,151	Igunga	546,204	7,064	Kining`inila	12,138	202.5
						Isakamaliwa	10,496	239.8
Shinyanga	2,241,299	18,555	Kishapu	335,483	4,333	Masanga	15,953	314.4
						Mwamalasa	17,082	331.9
Simiyu	2,140,497	23,807.70	Meatu	366,941	8,835	Mwabuzo	13,483	333.4
						Imalaseko	7,379	176.7
Singida	2,008,058	49,340	Ikungi	411,262	8,860	Mang`onyi	22,665	450.4
						Misughaa	9,051	213.4
Dodoma	3,085,625	41,311	Chemba	235,711	7,653	Kwamtoro	17,657	529.5
						Paranga	17,613	304.8
Arusha	2,356,255	37,576	Monduli	227,585	6,993	Lemooti	7,474	858.8

						Esilalei	29,020	552.9
Manyara	1,892,502	44,522	Simanjiro	291,169	19,816	Oljoro No. 5	20,360	447.4
						Komolo	23,665	1,319
Total	**17,115,915**	**291,263**		**2,414,355**	**63,554**		**224,036**	**6,275**

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

ANNEX F - ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO Cost Categories	Unit	No. of units	Unit cost	Component 1 Total	Component 2 Total	Component 3 Total	M&E	PMC	TOTAL	RESPONSIBLE PARTY
5013 Consultants										
Decision Support (DSS) Tool Expert	Month	3	6,000	-	-	**18,000**			**18,000**	**VPO**
GLEAM expert	Month	3	6,000	-	-	**18,000**			**18,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Sub-total international Consultants				-	-	**36,000**	-	-	**36,000**	**VPO**
National Technical Project Coordinator (NPC) - PMU	Month	60	5,000	**55,263**	**63,158**	**31,579**		150,000	**300,000**	**VPO**
Operations/Finance Manager -PMU	Month	60	2,000	-	-	-		120,000	**120,000**	**VPO**
M&E Specialist -PMU	Month	60	2,000	-	-	-	120,000		**120,000**	**VPO**
Communication and Knowledge management Specialist	Month	60	3,000	-	-	**180,000**			**180,000**	**VPO**
(2 positions x 60 months) National-level Technical Sectors Focal Persons (Land and Water Advisor; Livestock, Fisheries and Crops Advisor)	Month	120	2,000	**88,421**	**101,053**	**50,526**			**240,000**	**VPO**

(6positions x 60months each -1xdistrict) District-level Technical Sectors Focal Persons	Month	360	1,500	**198,947**	**227,368**	**113,684**			**540,000**	**VPO**
Environment and Social Safeguard Specialist	Month	20	3,000	-	**-**	**60,000**			**60,000**	**VPO**
Rangeland and natural resources management Specialist (PMU)	Month	60	3,000	**114,545**	**-**	**65,455**			**180,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Livestock Value Chain Development and Marketing Officer	Month	30	3,000	-	**90,000**	-			**90,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Social and Gender specialist	Month	60	3,000	**90,000**	**-**	**90,000**			**180,000**	**VPO**
GIS and Soil Specialist - Short Term	Lumpsum	1	45,000	**16,579**	**18,947**	**9,474**			**45,000**	**VPO**
Policy and strategy review expert-Short Term	Lumpsum	1	45,000	**45,000**	**-**	-			**45,000**	**VPO**
Land tenure and security expert -Short Term	Lumpsum	1	35,000	**35,000**	**-**	-			**35,000**	**VPO**
AFPS expert -Short Term	Lumpsum	1	30,000	-	**20,000**	**10,000**			**30,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Sub-total national Consultants				**643,756**	**520,526**	**610,718**	120,000	270,000	**2,165,000**	
5013 Sub-total consultants				**643,756**	**520,526**	**646,718**	120,000	270,000	**2,201,000**	
5650 Contracts/MoUs and/or Service Agreement										
Integrated Land Use Plan-ILUP (stage1-6) including issuing of CCROs	Each	14	24,000	**300,632**	**23,579**	**11,789**			**336,000**	**VPO**
Review of land use and land tenure systems in dryland areas to identify governance gaps, customary tenure dynamics, and conflict drivers, supporting inclusive and climate-resilient land use planning.	Lumpsum	1	63,000	**63,000**	**-**	-			**63,000**	**VPO**
MoU with TMA to support implementation of enabling regular delivery of localized forecasts and early warning data, technical backstopping, and integration of climate information into digital platforms, advisory systems, and institutional training modules	Lumpsum	3	60,000	**180,000**	**-**	-			**180,000**	**VPO**
Piloting financing Mechanism for Livestock Climate Smart	Lumpsum	1	300,000	-	**300,000**	-			**300,000**	**Service Provider (TADB)**

Development of Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS)	Lumpsum	1	88,000	**88,000**	-	-			**88,000**	**VPO**
Provision of hyperlocal climate advisories delivered via mobile apps, SMS, radio, and community forums	Lumpsum	1	180,000	**180,000**	-	-			**180,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in the project sites	Lumpsum	1	300,000	-	**300,000**	-			**300,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Supporting analysis of climate resilient value-chain for crop and livestock products for establishment of infrastructure/facilities	Lumpsum	1	45,000	-	**45,000**	-			**45,000**	**VPO**
Delivering hyperlocal climate advisories via SMS	Lumpsum	1	150,000	**100,000**	-	**50,000**			**150,000**	**VPO**
Supporting complementary alternative livelihoods including financial governance and literacy in selected project sites	Districts	7	80,000	-	**560,000**	-			**560,000**	**VPO**
Spot-checks (2OPs low risk/ 1 per y each)	Each	10	4,500	-	-	-	45,000		**45,000**	**FAO**
Audit (2 OP/`1 per year each)	Each	10	7,700	-	-	-		77,000	**77,000**	**FAO**
Independent Mid-term Review	Review	1	55,000	-	-	-	55,000		**55,000**	**FAO**
Independent Final Evaluation	Evaluation	1	70,000	-	-	-	70,000		**70,000**	**FAO**
Terminal Report	Lumpsum	1	7,000	-	-	-	7,000		**7,000**	**FAO**
5650 Sub-total Contracts				**911,632**	**1,228,579**	**61,789**	177,000	77,000	**2,456,000**	
5021 Travel										
International travel for international consultants and regional specialized experts to support Component 3 activities, including integration of climate risk data into national knowledge management systems (Output 3.1.1), documentation and dissemination of best practices and lessons learned (Output 3.1.2), and design and piloting of the Decision Support System (Output 3.2.1). This also covers peer-learning exchanges with regional institutions to incorporate lessons from comparable dryland adaptation initiatives abroad.	Lumpsum	3	20,000	-	-	**60,000**			**60,000**	**VPO**
Travel (transport, accommodation, and per diem) for national and regional officers (TMA, PMO–Disaster Management, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, and selected district councils) to participate in training and workshops on climate risk analysis, data interpretation, and integration of early warning into land use and SLM planning (Output 1.2.3: Capacity building on climate risk analysis and early warning systems.Activities 1.2.3.1 & 1.2.3.2).	Lumpsum	1	112,000	**112,000**	-	-			**112,000**	**VPO**
Travel for district, wards technical personel, and leaders (DSA and Fuel)- LGA	Lumpsum	5	20,200	**37,211**	**42,526**	**21,263**			**101,000**	**VPO**
Travel National Consultants	Lumpsum	1	200,000	**73,684**	**84,211**	**42,105**			**200,000**	**VPO**

Travel for 175 district officials to attend training on strengtherning enforcement capacity	Each	175	500	**87,500**	**-**	**-**			**87,500**	**VPO**
Travel for 80 Technical Government officers and Extension Officers	Each	80	500	**40,000**	**-**	**-**			**40,000**	**VPO**
Travel for 28 community facilitors to (2.1.2)	Each	28	650	**-**	**18,200**	**-**			**18,200**	**VPO**
Travel for hands-on training to 300 households in each of the 7 districts (2.2.1-2.2.5)	Each	2,100	10	**-**	**21,000**	**-**			**21,000**	**VPO**
Travel for officer attending DSS use and Integration Training	Each	120	650	**-**	**-**	**78,000**			**78,000**	**VPO**
5021 Sub-total travel				**350,395**	**165,937**	**201,368**	**-**	**-**	**717,700**	
5023 Training										
Project Steering Commitee Meetings (PSC)	Meetings	5	45,000	**-**	**-**	**225,000**			**225,000**	**VPO**
Project Inception workshop	Meetings	1	60,000	**-**	**-**	**60,000**			**60,000**	**VPO**
Project closure workshop	Meetings	1	60,000	**-**	**-**	**60,000**			**60,000**	**VPO**
Project Technical Committee Meetings	Meetings	10	18,000	**66,316**	**75,789**	**37,895**			**180,000**	**VPO**
Trainings and mainstreaming of livestock issues in the eMazingira platform (IEMIS Dashboard)	trainings	5	25,000	**-**	**-**	**125,000**			**125,000**	**VPO**
Delivery of the training programme, including standardized modules, facilitation, trainer fees, venues, training materials, and development of coordination protocols and ToT model to embed early warning and climate risk advisories in national systems (Output 1.2.3: Capacity building on climate risk analysis and early warning systems. Activities 1.2.3.1–1.2.3.3)	Lumpsum	1	140,200	**140,200**	**-**	**-**			**140,200**	**VPO**
Training to strengthen enforcement capacity targeting 175 district officials (1.1.1)	Persons	175	195	**34,125**	**-**	**-**			**34,125**	**VPO**
Targeted Training for 80 Technical Government officers and Extension Officers (1.2.1 &1.2.3)	Persons	80	175	**14,000**	**-**	**-**			**14,000**	**VPO**
Training targeting 28 community facilitors (2.1.2)	Persons	28	165	**-**	**4,620**	**-**			**4,620**	**VPO**

Training on Hyprlocal Climate advisories delivered via SMS	Lumpsum	2,100	50	-	**105,000**	-			**105,000**	**VPO**
DSS use and Integration Training	Lumpsum	120	165	-	-	**19,800**			**19,800**	**VPO**
Awareness training and meetings to improve communities atitudes	Lumpsum	1	50,000	-	-	**50,000**			**50,000**	**VPO**
Guidelines, Action plan, and regulations review and development	Lumpsum	1	60,000	-	-	**60,000**			**60,000**	**VPO**
5023 Sub-total training				**254,641**	**185,409**	**637,695**	-	-	**1,077,745**	
5024 Expendable procurement										
Providing improved breeding bulls and small ruminants which are tolerant to drought and resistant deseases	livestock	98	1,100	-	**107,800**	-			**107,800**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
communication materials (Bronchures, fliers, books, Diaries)	Lumpsum	1	26,067	-	-	**26,067**			**26,067**	**VPO**
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement				-	**107,800**	**26,067**	-	-	**133,867**	
6100 Non-expendable procurement										
Establishement of demonstration plots for pasture seed production in Govt Farms (Simiyu, Monduli and Chemba) for sustainability of pasture supply	acre	200	700	-	**140,000**	-			**140,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Water haversting (e.g Charcoal Dams and rain water harvest technics) in dry areas for cattle and domestic use	Lumpsum	4	155,000	-	**620,000**	-			**620,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Drilling and Construction of Boreholes	Lumpsum	6	55,000	-	**330,000**	-			**330,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Motorcycle for field supporting activities (1 per district)	pics	7	4,000	**10,316**	**11,789**	**5,895**			**28,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
Vehicle for field supporting activities	pics	1	85,000	**31,316**	**35,789**	**17,895**			**85,000**	**VPO**
Working facilities for PMU and LGA (laptops, camera, projector printer)	Lumpsum	1	15,000	-	-	-		15,000	**15,000**	**VPO**
Furnitures (office chair, table etc)	Lumpsum	1	3,600	-	-	-		3,600	**3,600**	**VPO**
Construction of facilties e.g hayban to store animal feeds during dry seasons	facility	3	65,000	-	**195,000**	-			**195,000**	**Min. Livestock and Fisheries**
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement				**41,632**	**1,332,579**	**23,789**	-	18,600	**1,416,600**	
5028 GOE budget										

Office running costs (communication, electricity, internet, stationaries..)	Lumpsum	1	16,266	-	-	-		16,266	**16,266**	**VPO**
6300 Sub-total GOE budget				-	-	-	-	16,266	**16,266**	
TOTAL				**2,202,055**	**3,540,831**	**1,597,427**	297,000	381,866	**8,019,178**	

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ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS

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

1. All six outcomes remain unchanged from the PIF. The revised outputs were developed in direct response to STAP's technical screening comments and further refined through multi-stakeholder consultations. Each change strengthens the causal chain between activities and outcomes, ensuring that deliverables are both measurable and grounded in local realities.

2. In Component 1, policy and tenure outputs were elevated in response to STAP's call for explicit integration of customary rights and gender equity. National regulations now embed FAO VGGT principles and LDN targets, participatory VLUPs secure pastoralist tenure, and a co-designed, gender-responsive land policy guarantees women's rights and leadership in sustainable land management. Early-warning outputs similarly reflect STAP's emphasis on operational systems and were honed with input from local meteorological and extension stakeholders into district-level CIEWS pilots, hyper-local advisories, and targeted training.

3. Component 2 refinements responded to both STAP's emphasis on participatory restoration and stakeholder feedback on community incentives. The 20 000 ha rehabilitation now explicitly includes pasture regeneration under community management, APFS deliver Climate-Smart Agriculture and livestock skills, and newly added grazing and watershed governance zones are underpinned by incentive mechanisms co-designed with local councils. Outcome 2.2 outputs on value chains, blended finance and micro-finance reflect STAP's blended-finance guidance and private-sector engagement recommendations, were sharpened through producer-group workshops into a streamlined roadmap linking VSLA/SILC pilots to formal investment pathways.

4. Finally, Component 3 knowledge and M&E outputs close the feedback loop as STAP recommended. A national Decision-Support System integrates community-generated data on land degradation, climate risk and tenure, while peer-learning forums and policy briefs elevate local best practices. A community-led surveillance framework then feeds real-time monitoring data back into both district planning and national reporting—fulfilling STAP's vision of adaptive, evidence-based governance.

Outcome / Component	PIF Output	ProDoc Output	Change Type	Key Justification
1.1 Improve community resilience and sustainable land management in dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots through strengthened policy and planning frameworks.	1.1.1 Review policies, strategies & regulatory frameworks related to SLM	**1.1.1.** Key national land, livestock, climate, and environmental regulations and planning guidelines revised to integrate sustainable land management (SLM), climate-resilient tenure systems, and community-based land use planning approaches, contributing to Tanzania's NAP, NDC, Land Policy (2023), and LDN targets.	Refinement	Responds to STAP "strengthen policy frameworks" and integrate VGGT
	1.1.2 Enhance gender awareness and provide guidance for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through agricultural policies.	**1.1.2** Participatory review of land use and land tenure systems in dryland areas to identify governance gaps, customary tenure dynamics, and conflict drivers, supporting inclusive and climate-resilient land use planning.	Refinement	Addresses STAP point embed gender equality
	1.1.3 Enhance stakeholders' participation for SLM	**1.1.3:** Village-level tenure security frameworks established for priority pastoral corridors, integrating the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and customary rights into Village Land Use Planning processes to reduce land and resource conflicts and strengthen climate-resilient land governance.	Structural refinement	Fulfils STAP point customary tenure + participatory VLUPs
	1.1.4 Strengthen land-tenure security through participatory approaches	**1.1.4.** Co-designed gender-responsive agricultural policy proposal developed with pastoralist women, to secure their land tenure rights, access to resources, and leadership in SLM decision-making.	Refinement	Meets STAP point women's voices
1.2 Improve early warning and climate information systems through timely acquisition and delivery of weather information to policy makers, technical officers and local communities	1.2.1 Capacitate key institutions on climate-data analysis & management	**1.2.1:** Gender responsive Climate Information and Early Warning Systems (CIEWS) for drought/floods operationalized in three pilot, districts, integrating satellite-based and local climate data into decentralized land use and disaster response systems.	Refinement	Implements STAP point operational EWS
	1.2.2: Strengthen dissemination mechanisms for timely delivery of climate information to local communities.	**1.2.2:** Hyperlocal climate advisories delivered via mobile apps, SMS, radio, and community forums supporting timely adoption of climate-adaptative grazing and cropping strategies.	Refinement	Implements STAP point hyper-local, multi-channel advisories
	—	**1.2.3** Capacity building for key institutions on climate risk analysis, data interpretation and advisory dissemination strategies strengthen	Split / clarification	Clarifies training element requested

		early warning systems and climate-informed land governance		
2.1 Enhance ecosystem services in dryland/semi-arid areas and livestock migratory hotspots.	2.1.1 Rehabilitate degraded landscapes (watersheds, rangelands, etc.)	**2.1.1** Degraded dryland ecosystems restored and placed under adaptive community management through participatory and gender responsive rehabilitation in high-pressure zones	Refinement	Responds to STAP point on participatory ecosystem restoration
	2.1.2 Establish pastureland to enhance forage availability	**2.1.2** Agro Pastoralist Field Schools established across all target landscapes to build community capacity in sustainable livestock management and climate-smart agriculture	Reoriented	Addresses STAP CSA & livestock practices via learning
	2.1.3 Promote ClimateSmart Agriculture (CSA) on drylands	**2.1.3** Community-managed grazing and watershed conservation zones established across all districts, integrated into local land use plans and supported by incentive mechanisms and participatory monitoring systems	Reframed	Implements STAP point integrated governance & incentives
	2.1.4 Promote sustainable livestock production systems	Covered through APFS curricula & grazingzone rules	Merged	Consolidates training + governance
2.2 Enhance community resilience.	2.2.1 Improve crop & livestock value chains	**2.2.1:** Climate-resilient value chains for crops and livestock products modeled in two landscapes to strengthen community adaptation, reduce waste, and diversify incomes.	Refinement	Reflects STAP point value-chain strengthening
	2.2.2 Identify & implement alternative incomegenerating activities	**2.2.2:** Complementary alternative livelihoods identified and piloted in 1–2 communities in degraded zones addressing diverse community needs and ensuring inclusive access to opportunities.	Refinement	Implements STAP point context-specific livelihood
	2.2.3 Develop publicprivate investment models	**2.2.3:** Public-private investment roadmap developed to promote inclusive and sustainable livestock systems, aligned with adaptation goals	Refinement	Responds to STAP point blended finance & PP Invesment
	2.2.4 Strengthen producer orgs & SMEs to facilitate access to value chain improvement, inputs, finance, and markets.	**2.2.4:** Producer organizations and women- and youth-led SMEs trained and linked to access to markets, finance and inputs for SLM and climate-smart livestock systems.	Refinement	Addresses STAP SME capacity & market linkages
	2.2.5 Develop financial instruments for livestock innovation	**2.2.5:** Community level finance mechanisms piloted to support household- and group-level investments in SLM-aligned, climate-resilient livelihoods.	Refinement	Addresses local finance pathways
	2.2.6 Support micro-finance mechanisms at community level	Merged into Output 2.2.5	Merger	Combined for streamlined one finance package
3.1 Improve knowledge management and information base for community resilience.	3.1.1 Integrate acquired knowledge in existing KM systems	3.1.1. Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing Adaptation knowledge management systems reflecting diverse community perspectives and priorities.	Refinement	Reflects STAP point integrated KM & DSS)

	3.1.2: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned on sustainable land management, climate resilience related to sustainable livestock production	3.1.2: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned on sustainable land management and climate resilience related to sustainable livestock production	No change	
3.2 Strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning.	3.2.1 Promote LGA & community participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities.	3.2.1: Technical capacities of government and research institutions strengthened to track adaptation results and develop a fit-for-purpose Decision Support System (DSS)	Refinement	Digital tool with national anchoring
	3.2.2. Establish surveillance and monitoring systems of changes in utilization of natural resources and farming practices	**3.2.2:** Establish surveillance and monitoring systems of changes in utilization of natural resources and farming practices	No change	

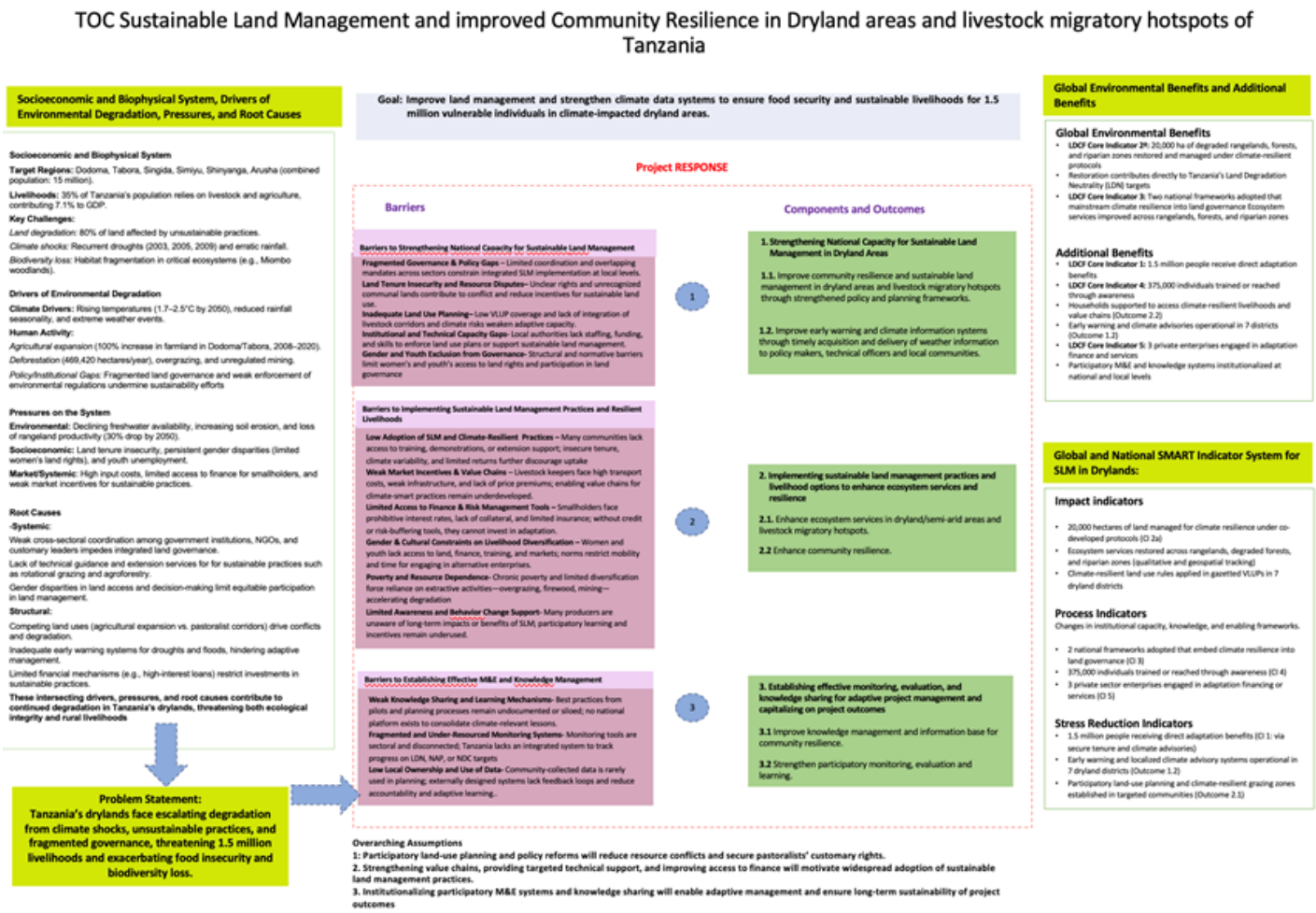

Figure 1. Diagram of the Theory of Change

COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN DRYLAND AREAS

8. This component aims to enhance policy and governance frameworks for SLM, ensuring community resilience, land tenure security, and improved climate change adaptation mechanisms. It addresses structural and institutional barriers to sustainable land governance in Tanzania's dryland areas, which face increasing pressure from climate variability, land degradation, and resource competition along livestock migratory corridors. Component 1 focuses on improving land governance systems, formalizing tenure rights, and enabling adaptive planning through spatially targeted and gender-responsive interventions. It draws from and supports implementation of national priorities outlined in the National Land Policy (2023), the NEMPSI, the LDN TSP (2017), and the NAP (2018). By integrating climate risk into land governance structures and aligning tenure, planning, and institutional capacity, the component directly contributes to Tanzania's adaptation priorities under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

9. **Outcome 1.1** strengthens policy and institutional frameworks for inclusive land use planning and tenure security in dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots. It addresses key challenges including fragmented sectoral governance, weak recognition of customary and communal rights, and limited institutional capacity -particularly at local levels. The outcome supports the revision and operationalization of national land livestock, climate and environmental regulations and planning guidelines to embed SLM targets, climate-resilient tenure models, and community-based governance approaches. These reforms will be informed by the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and aligned with Tanzania's LDN indicators—land cover change, productivity trends, and soil organic carbon. *Outputs* include evidence-based diagnostics of land tenure insecurity and conflict hotspots, revised land and environmental frameworks, village-level land use agreements in 20 priority communities, and a co-developed gender-responsive land policy proposal. By improving land tenure security and integrating adaptation into VLUPs and district planning, the outcome will reduce land-based conflict and unlock long-term investments in restoration and climate adaptation. To strengthen land use planning, tenure and security activities under this outcome include the completion, gazetting and dissemination of draft "Guidelines for Integrated and participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration"; development of a "Manual for Climate resilient village land use planning" to be used by village land use planning committees; and support development and operationalization of the "National Land Use Information System" and "Integrated Environmental Information Management System". On the management of grazing land, the project will support the review of "Grazing-Land and Animal Feed Resources (Pasture Management Practices) Regulations, 2013; formulation of the "Grazing-land and animal feed resources (Inspectors) Regulations; Review of Guidelines for Management of Grazing-Lands; establishment of Pasture Producers Association; and support Local Government Authorities to develop village land use management plans. By the end of the project, two national frameworks—the Guidelines for Integrated VLUPs and the Climate-Resilient Planning Manual—will be formally adopted and operationalized to mainstream climate resilience into land use planning (**LDCF Core Indicator 3.1**). Approximately 36,000 individuals (at least 50% women and 30% youth) will benefit from enforceable climate-resilient land use provisions under gazetted VLUPs in the pilot districts (**LDCF Core Indicator 1.1**). Additionally, 175 technical and paraprofessional staff (25 per district across 7 districts, with at least 40% women per district) will be trained in tenure security, dispute resolution, legal compliance, and participatory monitoring systems (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**).

10. **Outcome 1.2** improves early warning and climate information systems in dryland regions by enhancing the timeliness, accessibility, and institutional use of localized weather and climate risk data. Building on tools such as the Digital Earth Africa (DEA) drought alert system, the outcome will pilot integrated climate risk monitoring in five priority districts, linking early warning data to adaptive land-use decisions and pastoral mobility planning. It will also establish hyperlocal dissemination networks—including SMS, mobile apps, radio, and community forums—reaching pastoralists, farmers, and extension officers with actionable advisories. Institutional training and capacity-building programs will strengthen the ability of

national and subnational agencies, including the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA) and PMO-Disaster Management Department, to analyze and communicate risk, and reduce community vulnerability to drought and extreme weather events, particularly in areas targeted by Outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3. These services directly support Tanzania's climate adaptation goals by enhancing preparedness and anticipatory action at the local level. This outcome will ensure that 1.464 million individuals—50% women and 30% youth—receive actionable climate advisories to inform timely and locally relevant adaptation decisions (**LDCF Core Indicator 1.3**). To support institutional uptake and scaling, 80 officers from MDAs and LGAs (45 at national and regional levels, and 35 ward-level extension officers) will be trained in climate risk analysis and the use of adaptation tools (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**)

11. Vice President's Office (VPO) will lead the institutional strengthening programs (Outcome 1.2, Output 1.1.1). Tanzanian Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) (MLF, Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), PO-RALG, NLUPC) will all be the recipient of capacity-building programs on ecosystem-based adaptation and sustainable land management (Outcome 1: Output 1.1.1). Specifically, MoA will be the executing partner of (Output 1.1.4). The PO-RALG will be the executing partner through the Local government authorities (LGAs);-will provide key guidance on the development of district-level capacity building; and Coordinate and monitor the implementation of the LGAs on land use planning and sustainable land management (Output 1.1.2, Output 1.1.3). The Ministry of Water will be the recipient of training on individual and institutional capacities on ecosystem-based adaptation (Outcome 1: Output 1.2). The NLUPC will be executing partner in the review of policies and frameworks related to land tenure and security (Output 1.1.1); will also be leading and guiding activities related to the participatory land use planning processes (Output 1.1.2, Output 1.1.3). Local communities will participate in the participatory VLUPs and in the development of new, resilient and seasonal-based, land use and management plans (Outcome 1: Output 1.1.2, and Output 1.1.3). Community Based and Non-Governmental Organizations (e.g. UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, Justidigit, and LEAD Foundation) will be the recipient of training on sustainable land management using ecosystem-based adaptation approaches (Outcome 1) and supports in executing the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems. While Academic and Research Institutions (e.g., SUA, & NM-AIST) will support the knowledge management system and dissemination and practical communication materials (Outcome 1.1; 1.2, and Outcome 3.2) and TMA will be the contributor to the implementation of project activities (Outcome 1: Output 1.1; Outcome 1.2; Output 1.2.1 and 1.2.2)

COMPONENT 2: IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND RESILIENCE

12. Component 2 focuses on reversing ecosystem degradation and strengthening the climate resilience of dryland communities through SLM diversified adaptive livelihoods. Building on the enabling conditions established in Component 1, this component operationalizes landscape-level restoration, community-based land governance, and value chain transformation across degraded and climate vulnerable areas. The approach reflects Tanzania's priorities under its LDN TSP, NAP, and ASDP II by targeting ecosystem rehabilitation, adaptive rangeland management, and income diversification. Through its outputs, Component 2 delivers a dual climate benefit: it restores ecological functionality (e.g., soil cover, water retention, forage regeneration) while enhancing household adaptive capacity to climate shocks.

13. Component 2 is closely informed by the 2024 STAP guidance on Alternative Livelihoods (EN_GEF.STAP_.C.66.Inf_.05_Alternative_Livelihoods_0.pdf).

14. That guidance shows that most AL projects falter when they ignore markets, finance, or local context: in a review of 281 cases, under 40 % actually displaced damaging practices. By building every livelihood option around viable value chains, clear financial incentives, and community co-design, Component 2 tackles those weaknesses and rewards climate-smart land management.

15. **Outcome 2.1** promotes ecosystem-based adaptation by rehabilitating degraded lands across three target landscapes, including rangelands, watersheds, and croplands (Output 2.1.1). These sites, prioritized through participatory land degradation assessments, serve as demonstration areas for rotational grazing, soil and water conservation measures, and native pasture regeneration techniques. Training for these restoration zones is delivered through Agro Pastoralist Field Schools (APFS) (Output 2.1.2), which equip local communities—especially women and youth—with practical knowledge on herd planning, forage management, and sustainable grazing. At the landscape scale, governance frameworks (Output 2.1.3) are established to formalize community-managed grazing and watershed conservation zones, supported by local planning instruments and incentive mechanisms (e.g., Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) or communal funds). Together, these outputs enable a coordinated, community-led approach to restoring ecosystem functions, reducing degradation pressures, and building long-term resilience to climate impacts. A total of 20,000 hectares of degraded rangelands, forests, and riparian zones will be rehabilitated and placed under climate-resilient management protocols (**LDCF Core Indicator 2a** as follows: CI 2.1 (agricultural/rangeland): 13,500 ha; CI 2.4 (forests): 5,000 ha; CI 2.6 (freshwater/riparian): 1,500 ha.). In parallel, (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**) 28 household-level facilitators (50% women) from local institutions, water authorities, and VLUP committees will be trained to lead community behavior change and oversee local restoration initiatives.

16. **Outcome 2.2** enhances household and community resilience through diversified, climate-resilient livelihoods and market access. It pilots drought-tolerant crop and livestock value chains in two districts (Output 2.2.1), targeting production and post-harvest improvements alongside inclusive business model design. Complementary livelihoods (Output 2.2.2)—such as grass seed multiplication, eco-tourism, and milk processing—are supported in degraded areas, offering culturally relevant, low-risk income alternatives. A public-private investment roadmap (Output 2.2.3) aligns private capital with sustainable livestock and land systems, while Output 2.2.4 strengthens the capacity of producer organizations and SMEs to adopt sustainable inputs, negotiate contracts, and engage in climate-smart markets. To support access to finance, Output 2.2.5 pilots community-level financial mechanisms (e.g., Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)). These interventions reinforce the ecological gains of Outcome 2.1 and ensure that communities have both the incentives and institutional tools to adopt and sustain climate-resilient practices. These interventions reinforce the ecological gains of Outcome 2.1 and ensure that communities have both the incentives and institutional tools to adopt and sustain climate-resilient practices. A total of 1,750 community members (250 per district across 7 districts, including 50% women and 30% youth) will be trained in alternative livelihoods, value chain development, financial literacy, and local governance (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**). Additionally, three private sector enterprises will be actively engaged in delivering and financing climate-resilient services and business models that promote adaptation in dryland systems (**LDCF Core Indicator 5.** Sub Indicators TBD (likely from 5.1, 5.3 and/or 5.4, depending on the partnership model finally adopted)

17. The VPO will facilitate implementation of restoration of degraded ecosystems (Outcome 2.1, Output 2.1.1, Output 2.2.4) through executing partners, e.g., Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other relevant government agencies. The MLF will lead the implementation of activities designed to promote the sustainable management of livestock and rangelands (Outcome 2.1: Output 2.1.2, Output 2.1.3, Output 2.2.1, 2.2.3, while the MoA will Lead in the implementation of Climate-smart agriculture activities (Outcome 2: Output 2.1.2, Output 2.2.2, Output 2.2.4). The Ministry of Water will lead activities designed to demonstrate sustainable water resources management, conservation, and utilization, in the context of climate change adaptation (Output 2.1.3). Local communities will participate in the establishment of enclosures and no-take zones to support the natural regeneration of degraded areas (Outcome 2: Output 2.1.1, Output 2.2.1) and take part in the rehabilitation of watershed, riverbank as well as reforestation (Outcome 2.1: Output 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3); Implement climate-smart practices (Outcome 2.1: Output 1.1.4, 2.2.1, and 2.2.3); Adopt alternative income-generating activities (value chain development) (Outcome 2:); Recipient of awareness raising programs and training on participatory monitoring of ecosystem services. Community-Based and Non-Governmental Organizations (e.g. UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, Justdigit, and LEAD Foundation) will

participate in the implementation of Outcome 2.1 and the Private Sector (e.g. financial institutions and Industry) will promote resilience of current livelihoods and introduce alternatives, income-generating, climate-resilient livelihood activities, such as livestock value-chain development or beekeeping, for vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth (Outcome 2.2).

COMPONENT 3: ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING FOR ADAPTIVE PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND CAPITALIZING ON PROJECT OUTCOMES

18. Component 3 strengthens Tanzania's institutional and community capacities to generate, use, and share climate-relevant knowledge for adaptive land governance and decision-making in dryland systems. It addresses critical barriers identified in the Climate Adaptation Country Compact and STAP PIF`s reviews, including fragmented data systems, limited adaptation monitoring, and weak integration of field-level learning into national policy. The component's theory of change assumes that sustained adaptation outcomes in dryland areas depend not only on practice adoption but also on the availability and usability of localized data, the presence of responsive institutions, and the existence of effective knowledge-sharing mechanisms that reinforce adaptive behavior and policy alignment.

19. **Outcome 3.1** addresses foundational knowledge gaps that constrain planning and behavioral shifts. Through Output 3.1.1, it strengthens the evidence base for adaptive governance by integrating data on land degradation, climate risk, and socio-ecological vulnerability into national adaptation systems (NAP, NDC) and updating land-use plans. Output 3.1.2 documents field-tested practices—such as rotational grazing, tenure-secure planning, and drought-responsive SLM—and transforms them into peer learning and policy engagement products. These outputs promote horizontal exchange between districts and upward integration into national policy processes. Together, they ensure that successful innovations from Components 1 and 2 are recognized, communicated, and embedded into institutional planning and social norms. Under this outcome, 372,400 individuals (50% women and 30% youth) will be reached through awareness-raising campaigns using radio, SMS, and educational outreach platforms (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**). Additionally, (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**) 540 pastoralists and agropastoralists will participate in structured peer-to-peer learning exchanges through localized knowledge-sharing platforms designed to disseminate best practices and strengthen community resilience.

20. **Outcome 3.2** moves from evidence generation to decision support. Output 3.2.1 establishes a streamlined Decision Support System (DSS) tailored to Tanzania's adaptation and LDN monitoring needs. The DSS consolidates indicators from project interventions (e.g., land cover, productivity, soil organic carbon, climate alerts) and equips technical officers at national and district levels with the skills and protocols to use the system for adaptive land-use planning and UNCCD/UNFCCC reporting. Complementing this, Output 3.2.2 operationalizes community-led surveillance frameworks that monitor natural resource use, seasonal changes, and compliance with land-use agreements from Output 1.1.3. These locally generated insights are visualized through simplified dashboards and linked back to the DSS, ensuring a two-way flow between grassroots data and national systems. The Decision Support System will be fully operationalized at the national level, while participatory monitoring frameworks will be tested in three dryland landscapes to track adaptation and LDN outcomes. A total of 120 technical officers (40% women, 20% youth) will be trained in the application and integration of the DSS to enhance climate-informed planning and decision-making processes at both central and subnational levels (**LDCF Core Indicator 4.1**).

21. The VPO will facilitate and lead knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation (Outcome 3.1, Output 3.1.1-3.2.2). Local communities will take part in participatory monitoring of ecosystem services, project indicators and livelihoods (Output 3.1). Community-Based and Non-Governmental Organizations (e.g. UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, and LEAD Foundation) will facilitate implementation of Outcome 2 and 3 as consultants or sub-contracted. Educational and technical Organizations (e.g., SUA, TMA, NM-AIST, and VPO) which are experts in resources management (environment, agriculture, and livestock), and climate

change adaptation policies will be the recipient of technical capacity on DSS (Outcome 3.1). The Private Sector (e.g. financial institutions and Industry) will also support knowledge management system and dissemination and practical communication materials (Outcome 3).

Detailed output description.

Output 1.1.1 Key national land, livestock, climate, and environmental regulations and planning guidelines revised to integrate SLM, climate-resilient land tenure, and community-based land use planning approaches, contributing to the implementation of Tanzania's NAP (2025), NDCs, National Land Policy (2023), and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets.

22. Tanzania's national frameworks for land, livestock, climate, and environmental governance remain fragmented, with limited coherence across ministries and weak integration of customary tenure, climate risk, and sustainable land management priorities. These institutional gaps undermine implementation of the NAP, NDC, and LDN commitments, particularly in dryland regions where statutory systems often fail to reflect pastoralist mobility and agroecological realities. This output will address these barriers by delivering harmonized national policies and planning tools that embed tenure-responsive and climate-resilient SLM strategies. To do so, the project will **(1.1.1.1) conduct a comparative policy analysis using the FAO Voluntary VGGT and LDN benchmarks** to identify inconsistencies across regulatory frameworks, contrasting high-capacity (e.g., Kondoa) and low-governance (e.g., Simanjiro) districts; **(1.1.1.2) convene national and regional consultations with ministries, customary leaders, pastoralist networks, and women's groups to validate findings and co-develop priorities**; **(1.1.1.3) integrate tenure diagnostics and spatial conflict assessments from Output 1.1.2** to ensure reforms are context-specific and climate-informed; **(1.1.1.4) formulate revised policy recommendations that align SLM targets, inclusive tenure frameworks, and adaptive land use planning**; and **(1.1.1.5) produce a phased policy adoption roadmap** with institutional strengthening strategies tailored to district capacity levels and aligned with LDN monitoring and NAP coordination mechanisms.

23. As part of this reform process, the project will support the finalization, gazetting, and nationwide dissemination of the *Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning, Management and Administration*, and the development of a companion *Manual for Climate-Resilient Village Land Use Planning* to be used by Village Land Use Planning Committees. The project will also support the development and operationalization of the *National Land Use Information System* to improve spatial planning and institutional coordination. On grazing land management, the project will review the *Grazing-Land and Animal Feed Resources (Pasture Management Practices) Regulations, 2013*, formulate new *Grazing-Land and Animal Feed Resources (Inspectors) Regulations*, update existing *Guidelines for the Management of Grazing Lands*, and facilitate the establishment of a *Pasture Producers Association*. Local Government Authorities will also be supported to develop and implement village-level land use management plans that embed climate resilience.

24. By completion, this output will deliver a harmonized and evidence-based national policy framework that reflects dryland-specific needs, enables climate-responsive planning, and strengthens the enabling environment for land degradation neutrality and community-based adaptation.

Output 1.1.2 Participatory review of land use and land tenure systems in dryland areas to identify governance gaps, customary tenure dynamics, and conflict drivers, supporting inclusive and climate-resilient land use planning.

25. Insecure tenure, overlapping claims, and weak recognition of customary rights are key contributors to land degradation and conflict in Tanzania's drylands, where formal frameworks often overlook pastoral mobility, communal management, and localized governance systems. These deficiencies not only undermine tenure security and land-use coherence but also weaken the adaptive capacity of communities facing recurrent droughts and natural resource competition. This output will generate the diagnostic foundation for tenure-

secure and climate-resilient governance by combining spatial analysis, participatory mapping, and socio-legal review. The project will **(1.1.2.1) map tenure insecurity and land conflict hotspots along key migratory corridors** in districts such as Shinyanga, Tabora, Singida, and Manyara, identifying areas with degraded commons and contested grazing access; **(1.1.2.2) conduct stakeholder validation workshops** with district councils, customary leaders, and women's and youth representatives to co-prioritize governance solutions; **(1.1.2.3) develop localized policy recommendations to integrate customary tenure into Village Land Use Plans** (VLUPs), informed by contrasting experiences in high- and low-capacity districts; **(1.1.2.4) produce an implementation brief (Manual for village land use planning)** to support participatory and tenure-secure land use planning aligned with the revised national policy frameworks under Output 1.1.1 and land use agreements under Output 1.1.3; and **(1.1.2.5) pilot community dialogue forums and conflict resolution workshops** in at least one high-tension area to build consensus around grazing access and resource sharing. By completion, this output will deliver a spatially grounded, socially inclusive diagnostic that strengthens institutional capacity to design and implement climate-informed and conflict-sensitive land governance—contributing directly to adaptation outcomes and LDN implementation.

Output 1.1.3 Village-level tenure security frameworks established for priority pastoral corridors, integrating the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and customary rights into Village Land Use Planning (VLUP) processes to reduce land and resource conflicts and strengthen climate-resilient land governance.

26. Weak tenure security, fragmented land-use planning, and the emerging/new pastoralist mobility patterns fuel escalating conflicts over land and water resources—especially in climate-vulnerable regions like Shinyanga, Tabora, Simiyu, Manyara and Arusha. These frameworks will focus on priority agro-pastoralist and pastoralist communities—including Maasai, Sukuma, and other mobile herding groups—identified through participatory diagnostics under Output 1.1.2. Special attention will be given to women, youth, and marginalized subgroups with limited land tenure recognition. This output will translate the national policy reforms (Output 1.1.1) and diagnostics (Output 1.1.2) into operational land-use agreements at the village level that are inclusive, legally recognized, and climate-informed. The project will **(1.1.3.1) facilitate farmer-herder dialogue sessions and participatory mapping exercises in priority corridors** to delineate grazing zones, water points, cropping areas, and contested mobility routes; **(1.1.3.2) co-develop inclusive land-use plans and management agreements reflecting customary access systems**, integrating climate risk data from the DEA drought alerts (Output 1.2.1) to inform adaptive rules such as rotational grazing and drought-based water access protocols; **(1.1.3.3) submit agreements for formal adoption through district councils** and strengthen enforcement capacity through gender-responsive training programs targeting 175 district officials on dispute resolution, compliance monitoring, and legal mechanisms for tenure protection; **(1.1.3.4) develop an investment plan leveraging public-private partnerships**, including potential insurance schemes, to sustain implementation; and **(1.1.3.5) institutionalize the integration of real-time climate alerts into local planning cycles and land-use enforcement protocols.** By completion, the project will deliver at least 20 gazetted VLUPs and tenure-secure land use agreements benefiting a minimum of 2,500 households across seven districts, reducing land-use conflicts, safeguarding mobility rights, and enabling adaptive rangeland management under worsening climate conditions—thereby supporting both the NDC and LDN targets.

Output 1.1.4 Co-designed gender-responsive agricultural policy proposal with pastoralist women, to secure their land tenure rights, access to resources, and leadership in SLM decision-making.

27. Despite formal provisions for women's inclusion in village governance, pastoralist women in Tanzania's drylands remain largely excluded from decision-making, face insecure tenure, and have limited access to productive resources and climate adaptation processes. These gendered barriers weaken both equity and the effectiveness of sustainable land management interventions. This output responds to STAP's call for systemic inclusion—not just awareness—by embedding gender-responsive mechanisms into formal land planning and policy frameworks. It focuses on transforming how women's rights are recognized and exercised

in land governance, contributing to both LDN targets and national adaptation objectives. The project will **(1.1.4.1) conduct consultations with pastoralist women, cooperatives, and customary leaders in underserved provinces to identify structural drivers of tenure insecurity and exclusion**; **(1.1.4.2) undertake a gender policy gap analysis** to evaluate alignment between Tanzania's land, climate, and agricultural policies and gender equality objectives, with a focus on mobile versus settled systems; **(1.1.4.3) integrate gender-responsive provisions**—such as minimum quotas for women in VLUP committees and safeguards for women's access rights—into the land-use agreements developed under Output 1.1.3; **(1.1.4.4) co-design and implement a capacity-building program to enhance gender-sensitive land governance** among district and national officials; and **(1.1.4.5) co-develop a policy brief on gender-equitable land governance** with pastoralist women's networks, advocacy organizations, and government institutions to inform national reforms. By completion, the project will deliver a locally grounded, nationally endorsed gender-responsive land governance framework that strengthens women's land rights, enhances their participation in SLM decisions, and ensures that restoration and adaptation benefits are equitably shared—contributing directly to LDN and NAP targets.

Output 1.2.1 Gender-responsive Climate Information and Early Warning System (CIEWS) for droughts and floods operationalized in three pilot districts, integrating satellite-based and local climate data into decentralized land use and disaster response systems.

28. In Tanzania's drylands, increasing climate variability—especially droughts and flash floods—poses acute risks to agro-pastoralist livelihoods. Yet early warning systems remain underdeveloped, fragmented, and inaccessible to many users—particularly women and youth, who face structural barriers to participation in risk planning. Building on lessons from "Digital Earth Africa`s" satellite monitoring of lake Sulunga -which demonstrated how open Earth- observation analytics can inform Tanzania water resource decisions, this output will address that gap by establishing a functional, inclusive CIEWS that links real-time satellite data with district-level preparedness and community action. The project will **(1.2.1.1) select three pilot districts** (e.g., Simanjiro, Kishapu, and Chemba) based on vulnerability profiles and mobility patterns, informed by DEA degradation maps and stakeholder consultations. It will **(1.2.1.2) embed DEA drought alerts into national and local planning frameworks**, including integration with the land-use agreements under Output 1.1.3. To improve local accuracy and decision-making, it will **(1.2.1.3) install weather stations to generate localized forecasts** and **(1.2.1.4) co-develop early warning protocols with district disaster response teams to trigger anticipatory actions**—such as feed preservation, livestock relocation, or emergency water access. Finally, the project will **(1.2.1.5) develop a digital and mobile-friendly alert platform to ensure timely, gender-equitable access to early warnings by policymakers**, technical officers, and agro-pastoralist communities. By embedding climate information into decentralized governance systems and linking it to resource planning, this output will improve institutional responsiveness, reduce livestock and land losses, and enhance community resilience to future climate shocks.

Output 1.2.2 Hyperlocal climate advisories delivered via mobile apps, SMS, radio, and community forums, supporting timely adoption of climate-adaptive grazing and cropping strategies.

29. In Tanzania's dryland zones, producers and extension officers lack timely, actionable weather guidance tailored to local conditions—undermining their ability to respond to drought, rainfall shifts, and forage availability. This gap is particularly acute for mobile pastoralists and remote farming communities, who face the dual barriers of climatic uncertainty and communication limitations. This output will address the need for real-time, location-specific climate information that is accessible, understandable, and usable at the community level. To this end, the project will **(1.2.2.1) establish a multi-channel advisory dissemination network using mobile apps**, SMS alerts, radio programming, and in-person community forums, with advisories tailored to user profiles (e.g., nomadic pastoralists receive corridor updates; settled farmers receive drought-tolerant planting dates). It will then **(1.2.2.2) collaborate with and train at least 80 extension officers** to translate these advisories into practical land and livestock management guidance and ensure uptake by producers. Finally, the project will **(1.2.2.3) develop a monitoring system** to assess user reach, behavior

change, and feedback, enabling iterative improvement of advisory content and delivery methods. By completion, at least 1,46 million individuals across the target districts will have access to climate-smart advisories, contributing to more adaptive grazing and cropping decisions, reduced exposure to climate risks, and strengthened local capacities for early action.

Output 1.2.3 Capacity building for key institutions on climate risk analysis, data interpretation, and advisory dissemination strategies to strengthen early warning systems and climate-informed land governance.

30. Institutional capacity to generate, interpret, and act on climate risk information remains uneven across national and subnational agencies in Tanzania, limiting the scalability and sustainability of early warning systems. Ministries responsible for environment, agriculture, livestock, and disaster risk reduction often lack coordinated training, shared tools, or frameworks for integrating climate data into planning and service delivery. The output addresses that gap by strengthening the technical and governance capacities of institutions at all relevant levels. The project will **(1.2.3.1) implement a targeted training program for at least 10 national and regional institutions**—including the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), PMO-Disaster Management Department, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Agriculture, and selected district councils—to build capacity for interpreting satellite and local climate data and translating it into risk-informed planning. It will then **(1.2.3.2) organize district-level workshops with local governments and disaster response units to support integration of climate risk into land use planning,** tenure frameworks, and sustainable land management (SLM) strategies. Lastly, the project will **(1.2.3.3) develop cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms and institutional protocols** to ensure that early warning services and advisories are embedded in national climate adaptation policies and rolled out through a train-the-trainer (ToT) model. By completion, at least 10 institutions will have access to standardized training modules and an operational framework for climate risk interpretation and communication, helping to mainstream climate adaptation into the governance of dryland ecosystems.

Output 2.1.1 Degraded dryland ecosystems restored and placed under adaptive community management through participatory gender responsive rehabilitation in high-pressure zones.

31. Extensive degradation of rangelands and watersheds in Tanzania's drylands—particularly along migratory livestock corridors—has resulted in diminished vegetation cover, soil erosion, and reduced water availability, undermining both ecosystem services and pastoralist resilience. This degradation stems from a combination of overgrazing, climate stress, and weakened customary governance systems. To reverse these trends, and drawing on lessons from the FAO–IUCN Participatory Rangeland and Grassland Assessment (PRAGA) pilots—which showed that community-led monitoring with locally chosen indicators strengthens rangeland bylaws and accelerates vegetation recovery, the project will restore 20,000 hectares of priority degraded ecosystems across the three landscapes using participatory land degradation assessments and ecologically relevant rehabilitation methods co-designed with communities. Restoration plans will include rotational grazing, reseeding of native species, exclusion zones, dry-season fodder reserves, and the establishment of temporary water points to support mobility and avoid settlement expansion. These strategies will be informed by local ecological knowledge and practices, ensuring their application is culturally appropriate and contributes to the sustainable management of resources. The project will prioritize participatory approaches to identify and integrate effective methods for natural regeneration and pasture preservation (Barrow, et al; 2003). Activities include: **(2.1.1.1) identification and mapping of 20,000 ha of degraded areas using participatory assessments**; **(2.1.1.2) implementation of site-specific restoration activities; (2.1.1.3) establishment of adaptive rangeland zones** with community governance and seasonal access protocols; **(2.1.1.4) training for at least 500 households in regenerative grazing and restoration techniques**; and **(2.1.1.5) formal integration of restored sites into land use agreements and VLUPs** to ensure sustainability. By completion, the output will deliver a spatial restoration plan, rehabilitation of 20,000 hectares (LDCF Core Indicator 2a), operational community-managed rangeland zones, updated VLUPs reflecting restored sites and seasonal use rules, and trained local stakeholders able to manage these systems adaptively under increasing climate pressure. While Outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 focus on district-wide training

and landscape-scale governance respectively, Output 2.1.1 delivers physical, localized improvements that can demonstrate impact and serve as anchors for broader behavioral and institutional change. The restored areas will be formally integrated into land-use agreements (Output 2.1.3), with clear seasonal use protocols and monitoring frameworks to ensure sustainability.

Output 2.1.2 Agro Pastoralist Field Schools established across all target landscapes to build community capacity in sustainable livestock management and climate-smart agriculture

32. Sustainable practices in rangeland and livestock management—such as rotational grazing, drought fodder storage, and herd adaptation—remain underutilized in Tanzania's drylands due to top-down training models, cultural misalignment, and a lack of mobility-adapted content. This output addresses these challenges by establishing APFS across all districts within the three target landscapes to promote experiential learning tailored to mobile systems. The approach is based on FAO's Farmer Field School (adapting Kenya's successful FAO model -30–50% adoption rates- to Tanzania's mobile pastoralism, ensuring knowledge transfer aligns with seasonal cycles, and ensuring policy alignment with National Livestock Policy (2022), Climate-Smart Agriculture Guidelines, and GEF/STAP prioritizes participatory, mobility-friendly capacity building. The project will **(2.1.2.1) develop mobility-sensitive training materials** focused on sustainable herd and land management practices aligned with Outputs 2.1.1 and 2.1.3; **(2.1.2.2) establish at least two on farm demonstration sites per district** in priority grazing corridors to anchor hands-on learning showcasing improved forage management (i.e. production, storage and use), herd health, and water conservation techniques; **(2.1.2.3) train 28 community facilitators** (with at least 14 women and youth) (LDCF Core Indicator 4); **(2.1.2.4) deliver structured APFS** sessions across all project districts with community groups engaged in local grazing systems and climate risks; and **(2.1.2.5) design** and implement (this in component 3) **a behavioral monitoring and learning system to track practice adoption** and inform adaptive training delivery. By completion, this output will result in a functioning APFS system in each district, with trained local facilitators, demonstration sites actively used for knowledge exchange, and a learning framework contributing to broader project M&E and replication across Tanzania's drylands.

Output 2.1.3 Community-managed grazing and watershed conservation zones established across all districts, integrated into local land use plans and supported by incentive mechanisms and participatory monitoring systems

33. Across the targeted landscapes there is lack of coordinated land-use zoning, unclear rules for seasonal grazing, and weak enforcement mechanisms have contributed to rangeland degradation, overlapping claims, and water-related conflicts. Even where local by-laws exist, they are often poorly aligned with customary practices or disconnected from broader governance systems. Additionally, communities lack positive incentives and institutional support to uphold conservation agreements over time. This output addresses these challenges by establishing a landscape-scale governance and spatial planning framework that integrates conservation zones, mobility corridors, and community-defined access rules into local land use plans[1][2]. The project will **(2.1.3.1) facilitate participatory land-use planning processes across all districts** to designate and map grazing areas, watershed protection zones, and seasonal mobility routes, ensuring integration into updated VLUPs or equivalent instruments; **(2.1.3.2) co-develop and formalize community agreements on rotational grazing and watershed protection** that reconcile customary practices with statutory norms; **(2.1.3.3) pilot at least five incentive mechanisms**—such as ecosystem service payments, communal grazing funds, or fodder-access-based benefits—to promote compliance and sustainable land use; **(2.1.3.4) provide governance training to seven local land committees and district councils** on enforcement, dispute resolution, and adaptive planning; and **(2.1.3.5) design a participatory monitoring framework** to track improvements in ecological condition and community-level climate resilience. By project completion, at least three landscape zoning plans and five integrated grazing and watershed management agreements will be

operational, ensuring that restored and intact ecosystems are sustainably governed, in alignment with the Village Land Act (1999), Tanzania's National SLM Strategy, and GEF/STAP guidance on community-led restoration.

Output 2.2.1: Climate-resilient value chains for crops and livestock products modeled in two landscapes to strengthen community adaptation, reduce waste, and diversify incomes.

34. In the project landscapes, communities face limited access to functional markets and financially viable value chains for their crops and livestock products. Poor infrastructure, lack of aggregation systems, and low bargaining power hinder their ability to benefit from production. Additionally, climate risks and land degradation reduce productivity, while the absence of value-added options (e.g., processing, branding) limits income diversification. These barriers weaken adaptive capacity and prevent communities from transitioning toward resilient, market-integrated livelihoods. This output responds directly to the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel's (STAP) 2024 evidence review of Alternative Livelihood (AL) interventions, which found that fewer than 40% of past initiatives achieved lasting uptake or replaced unsustainable practices. STAP identifies three main drivers of failure: (i) poor integration with real market systems, (ii) lack of financial sustainability, and (iii) top-down designs that overlook ecological and cultural realities. Output 2.2.1 therefore emphasizes value chain design—not mere livelihood substitution—ensuring interventions are grounded in real market opportunities and tailored to local dryland systems. The project will **(2.2.1.1) conduct value chain diagnostics** across the project landscapes to identify inefficiencies in production, processing, and marketing; **(2.2.1.2) establish model farms and community-managed demonstration sites** to pilot regenerative practices, water-saving technologies, and climate-informed post-harvest handling; **(2.2.1.3) co-design and validate three inclusive business models** with cooperatives and producer groups; **(2.2.1.4) develop roadmaps for two aggregation hubs** to support scaling of successful practices; and **(2.2.1.5) train households and producer groups** in climate-smart production, value addition, and market engagement strategies. By completion, inclusive models for improved crop and livestock value chains will be demonstrated in two landscapes, technical and financial bottlenecks identified and addressed through pilots, and trained producers better equipped to integrate climate resilience into production and marketing systems.

Output 2.2.2: Complementary alternative livelihoods identified and piloted in two landscapes addressing diverse community needs and ensuring inclusive access to opportunities.

35. In degraded areas, where options for sustainable income are limited and traditional practices are under stress, adaptation strategies must prioritize low-risk, culturally appropriate livelihoods that do not require large capital inputs or disrupt existing agro-pastoral systems. Responding to these constraints this output will **(2.2.2.1) conduct community-led feasibility assessments** to identify viable, ecologically grounded livelihood options tailored to local knowledge systems and resource constraints; **(2.2.2.2) pilot 3–5 complementary livelihoods**—such as grass seed multiplication, community-managed eco-tourism, milk processing, and beadwork—in 1–2 degraded zones using participatory co-design; **(2.2.2.3) facilitate local market linkages** by securing buyer partnerships for AL products and services; (**2.2.2.4) deliver hands-on training** to households in business planning, technical skills, and financial management; and **(2.2.2.5) monitor performance and document lessons** on viability, adoption, and ecosystem impact. Unlike Output 2.2.1, which focuses on structured value chains, this output prioritizes low-capital, rapid uptake opportunities that can be adopted with minimal disruption. It also creates pathways for future scaling by generating evidence on feasibility, profitability, and environmental benefit. Where relevant, the initiatives will link to Outputs 2.2.3 (for investment), 2.2.4 (for producer group support), and 2.2.5 (for local finance mechanisms). By completion, locally relevant Alternative/complementary Livelihoods models will be demonstrated, communities in targeted degraded areas will be better equipped to pursue complementary income streams, and practical evidence will be available to inform scale-up strategies and linkages to finance (Output 2.2.5) and investment pathways (Output 2.2.3).

Output 2.2.3: Public-private investment roadmap developed to promote inclusive and sustainable livestock systems, aligned with adaptation goals and ready for implementation.

36. Recent experience in Tanzania and its neighbors shows that well-designed public-private and blended-finance platforms can catalyze large-scale, climate-smart investment in pastoral areas. Domestically, the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) has demonstrated how public-private partnerships can mobilize investments for climate-smart agriculture. The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) proved that community-driven cash-for-work schemes can restore degraded rangelands while lifting households out of basic-needs poverty. Regionally, Kenya's Index-Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) cut pastoralist drought losses by roughly 25–30 per cent through satellite-triggered payouts, and Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) blended public and donor funds to channel cash/food transfers and public works that reduced chronic food insecurity and built landscape resilience. Collectively, these models highlight the value of co-design with mobile herders, satellite analytics for risk pricing, and flexible finance instruments that follow livestock mobility patterns

37. Despite their climate-resilient potential, Tanzania's pastoral systems remain severely underfinanced due to high perceived risks, mobility constraints, and lack of tailored investment models. This output addresses that structural barrier by developing a blended finance and Public-Private (PP) investment roadmap that unlocks private sector engagement in sustainable livestock and land-use systems. Unlike other outputs, it does not implement models directly but enables the long-term scaling of adaptation-aligned interventions piloted under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.2. The project will **(2.2.3.1) conduct an investment landscape assessment** to map opportunities and barriers for private-sector engagement in pastoral areas, including services such as drought resilient fodder banks; **(2.2.3.2) establish pastoralist networks to co-design** business models responsive to mobility patterns, such as contract grazing and livestock aggregation hubs along migratory corridors; **(2.2.3.3) co-develop a nomadic-inclusive PP investment roadmap,** aligned with the National Livestock Policy and PPP Act, and informed by examples like Kenya's Index Based Livestock Insurance (IBLI) and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; **(2.2.3.4) pilot 2–3 financing mechanisms**, such as livestock insurance or ecosystem service payments to incentivize rotational grazing; and **(2.2.3.5) train stakeholders, including pastoralists and private actors, on blended finance approaches and investment compliance.** By completion, this output will deliver a validated nomadic inclusive roadmap, signed PP investment agreements, and pilot models that enable long-term scaling of adaptation-aligned livestock investments across Outputs 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and 2.2.5.

Output 2.2.4: Producer organizations and women and youth-led SMEs trained and linked to access to markets, finance and inputs for SLM and climate-smart livestock systems.

38. This output builds the readiness of producers and rural enterprises to adopt SLM inputs and engage with climate-resilient value chains developed under Outputs 2.2.1 and 2.2.3. It addresses critical bottlenecks in input procurement, financial literacy, and market participation by smallholder groups, especially those in dryland areas with limited access to services. To address these, the project will **(2.2.4.1) conduct a producer/ Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) needs assessment to identify supply chain barriers and input gaps**—such as access to drought-tolerant seed varieties or regenerative grazing tools—through participatory diagnostics with cooperatives and informal groups, aligned with 2.1.1 fodder strategies and 2.2.1 crop-livestock systems; **(2.2.4.2) develop modular training** modules covering SLM input use, rotational grazing, intercropping, manure composting, mobile market tools (e.g., SMS-based price alerts), and community validated branding strategies (e.g., "Dodoma Regenerative Grazing Meat" endorsed by local leaders to avoid certification costs); **(2.2.4.3) train producer organizations and SMEs—including 40% led by women or youth—in input access,** financial literacy (e.g., VSLA management), and digital market navigation; **(2.2.4.4) facilitate the formation of bulk purchasing agreements** by cooperatives to reduce the cost of SLM inputs and improve coordination along the supply chain; and **(2.2.4.5) support the negotiation of forward contracts for SLM-compliant products with institutional buyers** such as schools or tourism operators, integrating branding efforts into buyer engagement. By completion, the project will have enabled at

least 60 producer organizations to access SLM inputs at lower cost, engage with secure buyers for climate-resilient products, and strengthen their capacity to participate in climate-adaptive value chains—delivering measurable improvements in producer income, resilience, and land restoration uptake across the target dryland district.

Output 2.2.5: Community level finance mechanisms piloted to support household- and group-level investments in SLM-aligned, climate-resilient livelihoods.

39. In rural dryland areas, households and small-scale producers face chronic barriers to accessing affordable, appropriate finance. Traditional financial institutions often overlook remote or mobile communities, and formal credit products are inaccessible or risky for households pursuing alternative or climate-resilient livelihoods. This financial exclusion hinders the adoption of SLM practices and limits the resilience of vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth. To address this barrier, the project will pilot informal finance mechanisms—such as Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILCs) or Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)—, enabling participants to invest in low-risk SLM-compatible activities like beekeeping, composting, and drought-resilient planting. To address micro-level financial empowerment, key activities include: **(2.2.5.1) mobilize SILC/VSLA groups**, prioritizing women, youth, and SLM-engaged households; **(2.2.5.2) deliver training on savings management, internal lending, climate risk preparedness, and investment planning for productive use of funds** (e.g., planting cycles, dry-season resource access); **(2.2.5.3) facilitate pilot lending cycles and track uptake**, repayment performance, and impacts on livelihood resilience and resource use; and **(2.2.5.4) document lessons learned and provide tailored recommendations** for linking community finance to formal systems such as MFIs or investment mechanisms under Output 2.2.3. Additionally, the output will **explore (2.2.5.5) a transition pathway connecting successful SILCs/VSLAs with tailored financial instruments developed under 2.2.3**, allowing producer groups to access scalable capital over time. By completion, Output 2.2.5 will result in the establishment of 4–6 functional SILC/VSLA groups across 1–2 target villages, delivery of training to all members on financial literacy and SLM investment planning, and the implementation of initial lending cycles. At least one lessons-learned brief will be produced summarizing uptake, repayment rates, and challenges. Preliminary recommendations will be developed for linking these groups to formal financing pathways or national mechanisms explored under Output 2.2.3.

Output 3.1.1. Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing Adaptation knowledge management systems reflecting diverse community perspectives and priorities.

40. Knowledge and data gaps — identified in the preparation of the Climate Adaptation Country Compact, particularly related to climate risk, land degradation, and socio-ecological vulnerability — limit the ability of national and subnational institutions to plan, implement, and monitor effective adaptation actions. This output responds to the need for integrated, climate-relevant information systems by capturing key indicators (e.g., land degradation, tenure security, gender-differentiated vulnerability), aligning them with Tanzania's adaptation frameworks (NAP, NDC), and linking local land-use planning to national systems. By embedding climate risk overlays (e.g., DEA drought alerts) into planning processes, and ensuring that data is disaggregated, gender-responsive, and usable by policymakers, the output supports risk-informed decision-making. This enables institutions to anticipate and respond to climate shocks and enhances the adaptive capacity of vulnerable dryland communities. To achieve this, the project will **(3.1.1.1) conduct participatory baseline surveys to identify data gaps** (e.g., socio-economic vulnerabilities, ecosystem services) in target districts; **(3.1.1.2) develop gender-responsive indicators to track land tenure security, SLM adoption, and livelihood impacts; (3.1.1.3) link DEA drought alerts (Component 1) with local land-use plans to update climate risk maps**; and **(3.1.1.4) establish feedback loops with national ministries to align findings with policy revisions under Output 1.1.1**. By completion, at least three data integration and analysis exercises will be completed, contributing to updated land-use planning instruments in target districts and enhancing national monitoring systems for climate adaptation.

Output 3.1.2: Document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned on sustainable land management and climate resilience related to sustainable livestock production

41. Effective climate adaptation in Tanzania's drylands depends on continuous learning and the ability to replicate proven practices that integrate SLM, climate-smart livestock systems, and community-led governance. This output addresses the gap between practice and policy by consolidating local innovations—such as conflict mediation models, tenure-secure grazing systems—and translating them into knowledge products accessible to communities, district planners, and national institutions. It prioritizes horizontal peer learning between districts and elevates community voices in shaping adaptation narratives. To achieve this, the project will **(3.1.2.1) facilitate community-led documentation of SLM practices and governance solutions** (e.g., participatory grazing agreements, agroforestry, and local conflict resolution mechanisms like *TUTUNZANE (*Mhagama, H; 2024); **(3.1.2.2) organize peer-learning workshops between districts with contrasting governance capacities** (e.g., Kondoa and Simiyu) to exchange adaptation experiences and reinforce uptake of successful practices; **(3.1.2.3) produce policy briefs aimed at lawmakers and sectoral planners to promote the integration of tenure security and community-based adaptation into climate policies**; and **(3.1.2.4) disseminate radio and SMS campaigns linked to Output 1.2.2**, delivering hyperlocal climate advisories and stories of practice adoption to reinforce community engagement. By completion, at least four knowledge products or campaigns will be co-produced and delivered to 372,400 individuals (50% female and youth) reached through awareness-raising campaigns, including radio, SMS, and educational outreach (LDCF Core Indicator 4)—strengthening the feedback loop between local adaptation innovation, peer knowledge exchange, and evidence-based policy integration. At least 540 pastoralists and agropastoralists will be engaged in peer-to-peer learning exchanges through structured community knowledge-sharing platforms (LDCF Core Indicator 4).

Output 3.2.1: Technical capacities of government and research institutions strengthened to track adaptation results and develop a fit-for-purpose Decision Support System (DSS)

42. This output supports the development of a Decision Support System (DSS) tailored to the needs of Tanzanian institutions working on climate adaptation and LDN. By consolidating monitoring data generated through project interventions—including from Outputs 1.2.1 (DEA drought alerts), 2.1.1 (land restoration), and 1.1.2 (tenure diagnostics)—the DSS will enable integrated tracking of adaptation outcomes and LDN indicators such as land cover change, land productivity trends, and soil organic carbon stocks. It will also provide a foundation for aligning national reporting to the UNCCD (via the LDN TSP) and UNFCCC (NAP/NDC processes), using real-time and localized data from dryland pilot landscapes. To ensure usability and institutional anchoring, the project **will (3.2.1.1) co-design and pilot a streamlined DSS prototype** that aggregates spatial and performance indicators relevant to both LDN and climate adaptation; **(3.2.1.2) train 120 officers from national agencies (e.g., VPO, TMA, NEMC, Ministry of Lands)** and pilot districts in data interpretation, planning, and reporting functions; and **(3.2.1.3) establish simplified protocols for feeding DSS outputs into land use planning, VLUP processes, and national reporting systems**. By completion, the DSS will be hosted by a national institution, tested across three landscapes, and used to generate actionable insights for land-use planning and official progress tracking under the UNCCD and UNFCCC frameworks; and 120 technical officers (40% women, 20% youth) trained in the application and integration of the Decision Support System (DSS) to enhance climate-informed planning and decision-making (LDCF Core Indicator 4).

Output 3.2.2: Establish surveillance and monitoring systems of changes in utilization of natural resources and farming practices

43. Strengthening climate adaptation requires not only national monitoring capacity but also local systems to detect and respond to shifts in land and resource use. This output focuses on community-driven surveillance tools to monitor evolving land management patterns, farming practices, and compliance with land-use agreements. It will **(3.2.2.1) co-develop participatory mapping frameworks that enable**

communities and Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to document and monitor seasonal and long-term changes in resource use, especially in areas under land-use agreements from Output 1.1.3; **(3.2.2.2) integrate DEA climate data from Output 1.2.1 with local reflections to track changes in response to drought and degradation signals**; and (**3.2.2.3) create simplified, gender-sensitive dashboards that allow LGAs to visualize compliance and use trends across grazing, cropping, and protected areas**. The localized data generated through this output will feed into the national DSS (Output 3.2.1), ensuring that real-time, community-level trends in land use and resource practices strengthen the accuracy and responsiveness of climate adaptation and LDN monitoring frameworks. By completion, this output will deliver three district-level surveillance frameworks and visualization tools that enable adaptive governance, track LDN progress, and empower local decision-making.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E)

44. Under this component, the project applies Results-Based Management (RBM) principles to enable effective monitoring and adaptive implementation of project objectives. A gender-sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be designed and operationalized to ensure timely tracking of progress and outcomes. All data will be sex-disaggregated, and specific attention will be given to tracking gender-sensitive results and products.

45. M&E activities will be delivered through **Outcome M&E 1: Project M&E System Supports Results-Based Management**, with the following outputs:

Output M&E 1.1. Data for project indicators collected (at least) on an annual basis

46. Project indicators will be monitored at least annually. Where applicable, sex-disaggregated data will be collected to assess progress against project objectives and outcomes.

Output M&E 1.2. Timely and Gender-Responsive Reporting (Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIR), Project Mid-Term and Final Evaluations submitted to GEFSEC in a timely manner)

47. Gender-responsive Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) will be submitted annually to GEFSEC. A Mid-Term Review (MTR) will be conducted at the project's midpoint, and a Terminal Evaluation (TE) will be completed within six months of project closure. All evaluations will be used to inform adaptive project management.

Output M&E 1.3. Implementation and Tracking of the Gender Action Plan

48. The Gender Action Plan will be implemented and monitored throughout the project cycle to ensure meaningful integration of gender considerations into all project activities.

Stakeholder engagement

49. The **Vice President Office (VPO)** will provide policy direction and regulatory frameworks, facilitate integration of sustainable land management (SLM) and climate resilience strategies into national development plans and support cross-sectoral coordination at national and sub-national levels. It will also lead cross-sectoral coordination at national and sub-national levels, consistent with the Environmental Management Act (Cap. 191), the National Environmental Policy (2021), and the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022–2032).

50. The **Ministry of Livestock** will support the development and sustainable management of grazing lands and pasture farms, mobilize incentives to promote adoption of climate-smart livestock practices, and facilitate veterinary service delivery aligned with the Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (2022–2027). The Ministry will also engage in participatory planning and enforcement of rangeland management strategies in collaboration with local governments

51. The **National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)** will ensure that land use plans are aligned with national policy and legal framework, including the National Land Use Framework Plan. It will provide technical standards, tools, and procedures to guide integrated village-level and ecosystem-based land use planning across target districts.

52. **Local Governments** (District and Village Councils in Kishapu, Igunga, Meatu Ikungi, Chemba, Simanjiro, and Monduli) will be responsible for preparing and implementing land use plans; facilitating community-level implementation of restoration and grazing schemes; enforcing bylaws; monitoring local project progress; and allocating land for pastures farms and restored areas.

53. **Local Communities** -particularly pastoralists and agro-pastoralists) will co-develop and implement land use plans (VLUPs), grazing management strategies, and restoration actions. They will also contribute local knowledge, serve as stewards of local resources and participate in decision-making. These efforts will strengthen livelihoods, resilience to climate shocks, and land tenure security.

54. **Civil society and non-governmental organizations** (e.g., UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, or Lead foundations) will support community engagement and awareness; implement field-level activities; build capacity for participatory planning and restoration, and serve as critical intermediaries between communities and government actors. **Academic and research institutions** such as the Sokoine University of Agriculture, Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology, and Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute will contribute to data collection, applied research, monitoring, and development of climate-resilient practices tailored to local ecosystems.

Stakeholder	Type	Role/Contribution	Component(s)	Co-benefits
Vice President's Office (VPO)	Public	Provides policy direction; integrates SLM and climate resilience into national development; supports cross-sector coordination	All	Improved governance and policy coherence
Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	Public	Facilitates establishment of grazing lands/pasture farms and related incentives	1, 2	Improved livestock systems and resource access
National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC)	Public	Ensures alignment of land use plans with national frameworks; provides technical standards for VLUPs	1	Harmonized land planning and legal compliance

Stakeholder	Type	Role/Contribution	Component(s)	Co-benefits
Local Governments (District and Village Councils: Kishapu, Igunga, Meatu, Ikungi, Chemba, Simanjiro, Monduli)	Public	Implement land use plans, enforce bylaws, engage communities, monitor progress	1, 2	Effective local delivery and community engagement
Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Communities	Community	Co-develop and implement land use plans, grazing management, and restoration; contribute local knowledge	1, 2, 3, 4	Improved livelihoods, resilience, and tenure security
UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, Lead Foundation	NGO/CSO	Community sensitization, field-level implementation, capacity building, bridging government-community gaps	1, 2, 4	Strengthened community capacity and participation
Sokoine University of Agriculture, Nelson Mandela Institution of Sciencs and Technology, & Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute	Academic	Provide technical support, conduct applied research, support monitoring and innovation	All	Informed practices and strengthened evidence base
TADB & SMEs	Public/Private	Invest in climate-smart value chains and infrastructure; support knowledge transfer and markets	2, 3	Market development and sustainable supply chains

The **project dedicates about USD 1.32 million to stakeholder-engagement activities** woven through all three components. A fraction of the Chief Technical Advisor's time (USD 12 500) anchors high-level dialogue with Government, while a Communication & Knowledge-Management Officer (USD 52 500) drives transparent information flow. The Gender Specialist's allocation (USD 90 000) supports inclusive consultations under the SEP and GAP, as detailed in the Monitoring section, ensures gender-responsive indicators and data analysis. Targeted technical input from an AFPS expert (USD 30 000, Components 2 & 3) helps embed community priorities in pasture and water-management plans. Field-level engagement is powered by USD 525 000 for community-led alternative-livelihood initiatives (financial governance, literacy coaching) and a suite of travel-and-meeting lines: USD 220 000 for multi-component trainings; USD 18 200 for facilitator mobility; and USD 21 000 for household visits in seven districts. Governance touch-points are budgeted through annual Project Steering Committee meetings (USD 225 000), the inception workshop (USD 60 000) and the closure workshop (USD 60 000). Complementary capacity-building—including training of 28 community facilitators (USD 4 600) and attitude-change sessions for local communities (USD 45 500)—rounds out the package, creating continuous feedback loops that keep the project firmly grounded in stakeholder priorities.

Private sector involvement

55. The private sector will be mobilized as a key driver of change by aligning financial incentives, technical support and market signals. The private sector will be mobilized as a key driver of change by aligning financial incentives, technical support and market signals. Specifically, local banks and microfinance institutions such as **Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB)**, **CRDB**, and **NMB** will be encouraged to develop credit products such as low-interest loans and or grant matching model for climate-smart livestock-farming system, rangeland restoration or drought-resilient fodder production often blended with grant funding from the government and or NGOs that are doing the same to de-risk investments and build borrower capacity (e.g., in Monduli). These, in turn, will broker public–private partnerships, provide training in best practices (e.g. water-efficient and livestock feeding systems) and co-finance pilot projects that demonstrate profitability alongside ecosystem benefits. Small and Medium Entreprises (SMEs) in the project landscapes and along the value chain will adopt resource-efficient production and processing methods (e.g. solar-powered milk cooling), opening new markets for sustainably produced goods and services potentially tapping into credit schemes or premium markets. The project leverage private media houses to craft and broadcast targeted awareness campaigns and success-story features to shift consumer preferences and attract further private investment and awareness. These actions reconfigure market structures and economic

incentives so that restoring degraded dryland ecosystems becomes not only environmentally essential but also financially attractive. These, in turn, will broker public–private partnerships, provide training in best practices (e.g. water-efficient and livestock feeding systems) and co-finance pilot projects that demonstrate profitability alongside ecosystem benefits.

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Stakeholder	Type	Role/Contribution	Component	Co-benefits
UCRT, MVIWAARUSHA, Lead Foundation	NGO/CSO	Community sensitization, field-level implementation, capacity building, bridging government-community gaps	1, 2 and 3	Strengthened community capacity and participation
SMEs (Agri-businesses)	Pasture Seed suppliers, input dealers, aggregators, and processor)	Invest in climate-smart value chains and infrastructure (e.g., solar-powered milk cooling); support knowledge transfer and markets	2, 3	New market development and sustainable supply chains
TADB, CRDB and NMB	Financial institutions: Banks, microfinance institutions, and insurance companies	Design climate-smart loan products and weather-index insurance.	3	Market development and sustainable supply chains
Pastoral Women Council (PWC) & Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Governmental Organization's Forum (PINGO's Forum)	Pastoralist Community organizations focusing on women and indigenous people's rights	Community empowerment and sensitization	1, 2, and 3	Strengthened community capacity and women participation in decision making
Independent ITV/Tanzania broadcasting television (Tanzania broadcasting television (TBC))/Star TV/Online TVs	Private media and ICT firms:	For awareness campaigns and digital extension services.	3	Strengthened community capacity and participation

Innovation & Transformative Change, Knowledge management, Policy coherence and Capacity development

Innovation and transformative change

57. This project is a transformative adaptation investment that addresses the vulnerability of Tanzania's dryland systems to climate change. It tackles core drivers of climate risk—land degradation, insecure tenure, and weak adaptive capacity—by strengthening governance, restoring degraded ecosystems, and enabling communities to adopt climate-resilient practices. Structured around three pathways—climate-responsive governance, ecosystem-based adaptation, and adaptive knowledge systems—the project is fully aligned with Tanzania's NDC, NAP, and LDN targets.

58. The project delivers integrated, climate-informed innovations. These include tenure-secure VLUPs in drought-exposed corridors, decentralized Early Warning Systems, and Agro-Pastoralist Field Schools that support adaptive grazing, risk reduction, and sustainable water use. These interventions are embedded in national and subnational planning systems, ensuring institutional ownership and long-term sustainability.

59. The scaling strategy follows STAP guidance: scaling out through replication across dryland landscapes; scaling up via policy integration and financing frameworks; and scaling deep by shifting norms, empowering communities, and institutionalizing learning. This approach enables lasting adaptation outcomes, including reduced exposure to drought, improved ecosystem services, and more resilient local economies.

60. Transformation is achieved through a climate lens. The project focuses on building resilience to drought, rainfall variability, and heat stress by restoring critical landscapes, securing adaptive land access, and supporting climate-smart livelihoods. It targets key leverage points—land tenure, planning, and climate information—while combining them with inclusive, community-driven innovations that strengthen adaptive capacity.

61. The project's adaptation outcomes—weather-informed land planning, secure access to rangelands, localized early warnings, and risk-buffered income strategies—are not addressed by existing programs and require LDCF support. By filling this gap, the project delivers climate-resilient development where it is most urgently needed and provides scalable models for other dryland regions facing similar climate pressures.

Knowledge management

62. The project will draw on existing national and regional experience in sustainable land and livestock management, including tools and lessons from programs such as the Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) Project—implemented since 2017 by the International Land Coalition with EU funding—has piloted inclusive governance structures in eight villages, secured over 161 000 ha of communal rangelands under local management, cleared invasive species, and established Livestock Keepers Associations representing women and youth (International Land Coalition; n.d.; CGIAR 2015). Sustainable Rangeland Management Project (SRMP) between 2010 and 2015, which supported nine villages in developing VLUPs, introducing rotational grazing practices, and strengthening local institutions to oversee grazing resources (International Livestock Research Institute; n.d). Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience (UNEP, 2025) project results, for instance factsheets, various reports, handbooks and training manuals can be benchmarked to inform design of future projects and address policy issues to improve decision making towards climate change adaptation, enhanced rural resilience and livelihoods diversification in the country This knowledge will inform the design of land use plans, restoration approaches, and community engagement methods.

63. New knowledge will be generated through practical implementation—particularly in piloting adaptive grazing systems, participatory land use planning, and localized early warning services. These experiences will produce context-specific lessons on what works in Tanzania's dryland livestock systems under climate stress. Knowledge will be captured through regular monitoring, participatory assessments, and documentation of good practices. Relevant data and tools—such as maps, training modules, and success stories—will be stored using existing national platforms and shared with district authorities, extension agents, and national institutions. To support broader learning and replication, the project will organize targeted learning exchanges among project sites and produce concise knowledge products for use in future programs. These will be shared with national partners and, where relevant, contribute to adaptation learning under UNFCCC and UNCCD platforms.

1. The project's knowledge management (KM) strategy ensures its alignment with the GEF guidelines and enhancement of other initiatives, fostering synergy and avoiding redundancy. The project will adopt a

range of knowledge generation and communication strategies that are gender responsive, ensuring that the knowledge produced is tailored to the needs of specific stakeholder groups and delivered through well-designed communication platforms that support informed decision-making for sustainable land management. The following strategies will be adopted.

Strengthening Knowledge Systems for Adaptive Land Governance

2. Component 3 of the project focuses on enhancing Tanzania's institutional and community capacities to generate, utilize, and disseminate climate-relevant knowledge essential for adaptive land governance in dryland ecosystems. Recognizing challenges such as fragmented data systems and limited integration of field-level learning into national policies, the project aims to establish a robust knowledge management framework. This includes developing a Decision Support System (DSS) tailored to Tanzania's adaptation and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) monitoring needs, consolidating indicators like land cover, productivity, soil organic carbon, and climate alerts. By equipping technical officers at national and district levels with the necessary skills and protocols, the DSS will facilitate adaptive land-use planning and reporting aligned with UNCCD and UNFCCC requirements.

The project will Leveraging Existing Knowledge Platforms and Communities of Practice

3. In Tanzania, multiple platforms facilitate knowledge sharing across agricultural value chains. These include digital tools, farmer exhibitions, national commemoration days, joint sector reviews, policy dialogue conferences, and professional forums for service providers. The project will build upon and collaborate with existing knowledge platforms and communities of practice in Tanzania to ensure effective knowledge sharing and policy integration. Notably, the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Programme (DSL-IP) has established Communities of Practice (CoPs) focusing on Land Degradation Neutrality assessments and sustainable land management practices, providing spaces for stakeholders to exchange evidence-based information and methodologies. By integrating lessons learned from previous initiatives, such as the EBARR, DSL-IP etc., the project aims to prevent overlapping with existing efforts, share best practices, and develop knowledge products that encapsulate these practices. Additionally, the Adaptation Innovation Cluster in Tanzania fosters collaboration among diverse participants, including businesses, universities, and government agencies, to drive innovation and create impactful climate adaptation solutions. By engaging with these platforms, the project aims to facilitate horizontal exchanges between districts and vertical integration into national policy processes, ensuring that successful innovations from field-level interventions are recognized and embedded into institutional planning and social norms.

Promoting Community-Led Knowledge Generation and Dissemination

4. At the local level, the project's knowledge management and communication strategy will prioritize participatory, inclusive, and context-specific approaches that empower communities to generate, apply, and share adaptive knowledge. Key strategies will include the establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) across target landscapes to facilitate experiential learning on sustainable livestock management, climate-smart agriculture, and indigenous practices such as local enclosure systems for pasture management. The project

will actively promote community-led documentation and peer-learning activities that capture and elevate the knowledge, innovations, and adaptation experiences of women, youth, and marginalized groups in SLM and climate-smart livestock practices, ensuring these are handled with respect for their origin and context.

5. The project will also support community-led surveillance frameworks to monitor natural resource use and seasonal changes, feeding this data into simplified dashboards accessible to local actors. Additionally, community radio programs, village climate information boards, and mobile-based advisory services will be used to ensure timely and accessible dissemination of weather alerts and land use guidance. Women's groups, youth platforms, and pastoralist forums will serve as targeted channels for sharing tailored knowledge and encouraging active participation in land and resource governance. These strategies will be complemented by peer-to-peer learning exchanges, documentation of good practices, and participatory impact assessments, reinforcing adaptive capacity, social learning, and horizontal knowledge flow within and between communities.

6. The project allocates approximately USD 630,000 to strategic knowledge management and communications interventions across Components 1 and 3 to support adaptive decision-making and scaling of climate-resilient practices. This includes engaging a dedicated Knowledge Management Specialist (USD 210,000, Component 3) to coordinate knowledge capture, synthesis, and dissemination across sectors and levels. To enhance community access to climate information, the project will deliver hyperlocal climate advisories via SMS and through mobile apps, radio broadcasts, and community forums (USD 300,000, Component 1 and 3), ensuring that timely, location-specific guidance reaches vulnerable pastoralist populations. Additionally, USD 100,000 under Component 3 will be used to train government staff and integrate livestock data into the eMazingira (IEMIS) platform, contributing to national monitoring systems for adaptation and land degradation neutrality. Collectively, these investments will strengthen institutional learning, promote inclusive knowledge-sharing, and support long-term adaptive capacity in Tanzania's dryland systems.Policy Coherence

64. The project is strongly aligned with Tanzania's policy and institutional framework for climate adaptation, sustainable land management, and dryland ecosystem resilience. It operationalizes key national strategies while supporting coherence across sectors and governance levels.

65. While Tanzania possesses a robust policy framework for climate adaptation and land management, certain *de facto* challenges and gaps within the implementation landscape can indirectly counteract the intended project outcomes if not proactively addressed. These include:

- **Institutional Fragmentation and Overlapping Mandates:** The distribution of land, livestock, water, and forestry governance across separate ministries often leads to limited cross-sectoral coordination and weak operationalization of integrated plans at the district level. This fragmentation, despite supportive high-level policies, can hinder holistic landscape-level planning and implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM).

- **Inconsistent Recognition and Enforcement of Customary Tenure:** Despite legal provisions for gender equality and recognition of customary rights, practical implementation challenges, such as insufficient formal recognition of communal lands and a low rate of Village Land Use Plan (VLUP) adoption, can undermine tenure security. This insecurity discourages long-term investment in restoration and adaptive practices, particularly for mobile pastoralists and women.

- **Persistent Gender Inequalities:** Despite policies promoting women's land rights and participation, deep-rooted cultural norms and practical barriers often limit women's access to land, productive resources, financial services, and decision-making roles in land governance. These systemic inequities reduce the effectiveness and inclusivity of adaptation interventions.

66. **Limited Local Capacity and Resources:** District and village authorities frequently lack the adequate staffing, budget, and technical resources required to effectively enforce VLUPs, support SLM practices, or deliver climate services at scale. This operational gap can impede the translation of national policies into on-the-ground action.

67. The project is specifically designed to address these systemic barriers and implementation gaps, thereby strengthening the enabling environment and ensuring that national priorities are effectively translated into local action and sustainable outcomes. By fostering integrated planning, enhancing tenure security, promoting gender-responsive approaches, and building local capacities, the project will proactively mitigate any potential counteracting effects arising from these identified challenges.

Alignment with Land, Climate, and Environmental Policies

68. The project directly supports implementation of the **National Land Policy (2023 Edition)** by strengthening village-level governance, formalizing land tenure, ad protecting mobility corridors critical for pastoralist livelihoods. It promotes the issuance of CCROs, inclusive VLUPs, and conflict resolution mechanisms that are responsive to dynamic climate and land-use pressures. These measures align with provisions on customary tenure (1.2.2), the authority of Village Assemblies (3.1.2), improved land dispute resolution mechanisms (3.8.5), and equal access to land regardless of gender (3.10).

69. The project advances the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2021–2026) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2018) which prioritize climate-resilient land-use planning and adaptation in climate-vulnerable sectors. Through activities such as rangeland restoration, water harvesting, and the promotion of drought-tolerant livestock systems, the project enhances ecosystem and community resilience in semi-arid and arid zones, in line with NCCRS interventions for agriculture, livestock, and land management.

70. It also contributes to the goals of the **National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (NEMPSI, 2022–2032)** by implementing targeted land restoration in priority regions—including Dodoma, Singida, Tabora, and Manyara—supporting 50% VLUP coverage in villages lacking plans, and advancing private investment in SLM and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA).

Support to Sectoral and Technical Frameworks

71. The project reinforces the Tanzania **Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP, 2022–2027)** and the **Tanzania Livestock Master Plan** by supporting tenure security, veterinary service access, and sustainable rangeland governance. Rotational grazing schemes and APFS promote improved herd management, while investment roadmaps enable climate-resilient livestock value chains.

72. It also supports implementation of the **Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory VLUP (Third Edition)** by integrating climate risk data, early warning systems, and land degradation indicators into participatory planning and administration. These technical systems enable responsive, evidence-based planning aligned with land use and adaptation priorities.

73. Complementary alignment exists with sector-specific strategies such as the National Forest Policy (2019) and National Water Policy (2025 Draft), through watershed protection, water resource conservation, and forest landscape restoration. Activities further respond to the Agriculture Sector Development Programme II (ASDP II) by improving productivity and resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities through climate-smart land and livestock interventions.

Contribution to National and Global Targets

74. The project directly supports Tanzania's **NDCs (2021)**, particularly in relation to land rehabilitation, sustainable livestock, and climate-resilient livelihoods in dryland regions. It also advances targets under the **LDN TSP (2017)** by restoring rangelands and stabilizing ecosystem functions on degraded lands.

At the international level, the project contributes to Tanzania's commitments under the Paris Agreement, UNCCD, and CBD, as well as relevant SDGs, especially SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Its alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction is reflected in the integration of early warning systems and risk-informed land use planning.

Institutional and Governance Coherence

75. The project enhances institutional coherence by linking land, livestock, climate, and environmental governance at local and national levels. It supports local governments to embed rangeland zoning and climate vulnerability assessments into VLUPs, strengthens Village Land Councils, and formalizes participatory land use rules for mobile livestock systems. National agencies are supported to harmonize planning instruments and scale up models that deliver both adaptation and land restoration outcomes.

Conflict resolution mechanisms embedded in the project foster farmer-herder dialogues, reduce tenure disputes, and promote shared access to natural resources under climate stress. This is consistent with both the Land Policy and the **National Gender Policy (2023)**, which emphasize inclusion, conflict mediation, and gender-responsive land rights.

76. Digital tools are integrated across the project's land administration and monitoring systems, including satellite-based early warning systems, mobile data platforms, and geospatial mapping aligned with national standards. These systems improve transparency, enable dynamic planning, and support the Government's transition toward digital land governance and climate-resilient service delivery.

77. The project supports vertical policy coherence by translating national policies into practical local action. It ensures that adaptation and land management efforts in drylands are neither fragmented nor undermined by competing mandates, creating a durable enabling environment for long-term resilience

Capacity Development

78. The success of the project is closely tied to enhancing human, institutional, and technical capacities at both national and local levels. Capacity development is integral to the Theory of Change and is embedded across all components to ensure sustainability and scalability of adaptation outcomes. At the **local level**, the project will strengthen the capacity of village councils, customary authorities, and user groups to plan and implement sustainable land and livestock management. Through participatory training programs, it will equip community members—particularly women and youth—with knowledge and tools for adaptive grazing, land restoration, and early response to climate risks. Agro Pastoralist Field Schools and community-based monitoring systems are key delivery platforms for this capacity-building effort. At the **district and regional levels**, technical staff will be trained in spatial planning, rangeland governance, and climate risk integration, with a focus on institutions involved in land use planning, livestock services, and environmental management. This includes capacity support for the development and enforcement of Village Land Use Plans, tenure documentation, and conflict resolution protocols. At the **national level**, the project will support institutional capacity for coordinated implementation of the NAP, LDN, and climate-smart livestock strategies. This includes building the capacity of key ministries (Lands, Livestock and Fisheries, Agriculture, and Environment) to harmonize planning frameworks, use climate and land data systems, and implement policy reforms. Technical officers will also be trained to manage and apply decision support tools developed under the project.

79. Capacity development will be financed through a combination of **GEF resources and co-financing**. GEF financing will support foundational training, participatory planning processes, and technical assistance. Co-financing—especially from national programs and development partners—will contribute to infrastructure, extension systems, and institutional development required for sustained capacity deployment. By investing in systems and skills at all levels, the project ensures that climate adaptation benefits are locally owned, nationally anchored, and resilient over time

Core Indicators

Core Indicator	Total	Male	Female	% For Women
CORE INDICATOR 1. Total number of direct beneficiaries	1,500,000	750,000	750,000	50,00%
1.1 Number of direct beneficiaries from more resilient physical and natural assets (sex disaggregated)	36,000	18,000	18,000	50%
1.3 Number of direct beneficiaries from the new or improved climate information services including early warning systems (sex disaggregated)	1,464,000	732,000	732,000	50%
CORE INDICATOR 2. (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha)	20,000			
2.1 Hectares of agricultural land (ha)	13,500			
2.4 Hectares of forests	5,000			
2.6 Hectares of freshwater area	1,500			
CORE INDICATOR 3. Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	2,0			
3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience (regional, national, sub-national)	2,0			
CORE INDICATOR 4.1. Number of people trained or with awareness raised	375,000	187,500	187,500	50,00
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	3			

2. 1. Core Indicator 1: Direct Beneficiaries (1.5 million individuals)

3. The project targets 1.5 million direct beneficiaries under CI 1, primarily through Outcomes 1.1 and 1.2. These individuals will receive direct, measurable adaptation benefits, such as climate-resilient land use planning, tenure protections, and climate information services.

4. Under Outcome 1.1, approximately **(SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 1.1) 36,000 (50% females, 30% youth aged 15-24 years)** residents of villages with gazetted Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) in the seven pilot districts will benefit from enforceable land use provisions. These include rotational grazing areas, drought-reserve paddocks, mobility corridors, and joint-spousal land tenure rights. According to legal guidance from the Ministry of Lands, once the revised Grazing Land and Feed Resources Regulations and National Land Policy Implementation Guidelines are gazetted, these benefits become applicable to all VLUPs without requiring further amendments.

5. Beneficiaries will be identified using spatial overlays from the Integrated Land Management Information System (ILMIS), cross-referenced with gazette notifications and the 2022 census, allowing for sex- and age-disaggregated counts.

6. Under Outcome 1.2, **(SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 1.3)** an additional 1.464 million individuals (50% females, 30% youth aged 15-24 years) will benefit from hyperlocal climate advisories, disseminated via SMS, mobile platforms, community radio, and local systems (Output 1.2.2). These advisories provide location-specific guidance on weather conditions, seasonal grazing, and risk management. They are expected to reach 60% of the estimated 2.4 million people across the seven project districts.

7. All CI 1 beneficiaries will be tracked using a system that ensures disaggregation by sex and age (targeting 50% women, 30% youth aged 15–24 years). Everyone will be counted only once, even if reached by multiple outputs. As new VLUPs are gazetted, their populations will be added in annual updates, with safeguards to avoid double-counting. This approach ensures full alignment with LDCF tracking standards and enables transparent and verifiable reporting.

8. 2. Core Indicator 2a: Land Under Climate-Resilient Management (20,000 hectares)

9. The project will restore and manage 20,000 hectares of land under CI 2a through three sub-interventions under Outcome 2.1:

10. **(SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 2.1 Hectares of agricultural land) 13,500 hectares** of degraded rangelands will be rehabilitated in seven districts: Chemba, Simanjiro, Monduli, Singida, Igunga, Kishapu, and Simiyu. Sites will be selected via participatory land degradation assessments and prioritized based on ecological risk and community needs. Activities include reseeding, erosion control, pasture regeneration, and infrastructure for rotational grazing.

- **(SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 2.4 Hectares of forests) 5,000 hectares** of degraded forests and catchments in Kishapu, Igunga, and Simanjiro will be restored through ecological rehabilitation. Interventions will focus on vegetation recovery, slope stabilization, and water source protection, implemented jointly with local communities and integrated into formal land use planning.

- **(SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 2.6 Hectares of freshwater area) 1,500 hectares** of riparian zones in Kishapu and Igunga will be rehabilitated to prevent erosion, reduce sedimentation, and improve watershed health. Measures include revegetation with native species, fencing, and community stewardship agreements.

11. All areas will be incorporated into co-developed land use agreements and managed under climate-resilient protocols. Restoration efforts will be geospatially mapped using participatory GIS, tracked through monitoring systems, and verified via field reports. Data will be disaggregated by ecosystem and reported through the project's online tracking platform: https://projectgeffao.projects.earthengine.app/view/dss-tanzania

12. This integrated approach supports Tanzania's national Land Degradation Neutrality and climate adaptation targets.

13. 3. Core Indicator 3: National Frameworks Mainstreaming Climate Resilience (2 frameworks)

14. (SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 3.1 Number of policies/plans developed and strengthened that will mainstream climate resilience (regional, national, sub-national). Two national frameworks will be revised and adopted under Outcome 1.1:

- The **Guidelines for Integrated and Participatory Village Land Use Planning**, which will be officially gazetted and disseminated nationwide, embedding adaptation principles at the community level (Output 1.1.1).
- A **Manual for Climate-Resilient Land Use Planning**, to be endorsed by relevant ministries and used by VLUP committees across all seven districts (Output 1.1.2).

15. These instruments support institutionalization of climate resilience in land governance by integrating drought preparedness, mobility corridors, and tenure security. Their adoption will be verified through gazette publication, ministerial letters, rollout documentation, and usage records.

16. 4. Core Indicator 4: Structured Training and Awareness (375,000 individuals)

17. A total of (SCCF-LDCF Core Indicator 4.1 Number of people trained or made aware of climate change impacts and appropriate adaptation responses) 375,000 individuals (50% women, 30% youth aged 15-24 years) will be reached through training and awareness activities.

- **Structured training** will target 2,693 individuals (50% women), focusing on key stakeholders at national, district, and community levels:
    - *Outcome 1.1*: 175 district-level staff (25 per district, at least 40% women each) trained in tenure systems and legal compliance.
    - *Outcome 1.2*: 80 officers from MDAs and LGAs trained in climate risk analysis and adaptation planning.
    - *Outcome 2.1*: 28 facilitators (50% women) from local institutions and water boards trained in behavior change and ecosystem restoration.
    - *Outcome 2.2*: 1,750 community members (250 per district) trained in financial literacy, governance, and alternative livelihoods.
    - *Outcome 3.1*: 540 pastoralists (50% women, 30% youth) trained through peer learning platforms.

- *Outcome 3.2*: 120 technical officers (40% women, 20% youth) trained in the use of the Decision Support System.

- **Awareness raising** will reach 372,307 individuals (targeting 50% women), primarily through Component 3. Activities include radio campaigns, school outreach, simplified toolkits, and dissemination through coordination platforms (NAP, NDC, ASDP II, LDN working groups).

18. Structured training (CI 4) forms a subset of CI 1 (direct beneficiaries), focusing on capacity-building. The broader reach of CI 1 reflects the scale of climate advisories disseminated under Outcome 1.2.

19. 5. Core Indicator 5: Private Sector Engagement (3 enterprises)

20. Three private sector enterprises will be actively involved in adaptation and resilience actions. Sub Indicators TBD (likely from 5.1, 5.3 and/or 5.4, depending on the partnership model finally adopted) To be set by the first CER (Year 1) The project will confirm which sub-indicator(s) are most appropriate once co-finance agreements with TADB and two additional SMEs/co-ops are signed.

- The **Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB)** is a confirmed partner and co-financier. It will support Outcome 2.2 through investment in climate-resilient value chains, financial access for drought-resilient practices, and inclusive finance for pastoralist systems.

- Two additional enterprises will be identified during implementation through Outputs 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. These may include SMEs, cooperatives, or service providers in livestock, inputs, or aggregation.

21. Engagement must be operational or financial—such as co-financing contributions, service delivery, or formal partnerships. One-off participation in training will not count toward CI 5. This ensures that only meaningful, sustained private sector contributions are recorded.

[1] In contrast to Output 2.1.1, which targets the physical restoration of 20,000 hectares, Output 2.1.3 governs the entire landscape, ensuring that all land—whether restored, vulnerable, or still intact—is managed under agreed access rules and conservation protocols. It provides the institutional and spatial structure that supports both site-specific interventions (2.1.1) and behavioral change efforts (2.1.2).