

# GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Project Summary .....	4
Indicative Project Overview .....	5
<b>PROJECT COMPONENTS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>PROJECT OUTLINE .....</b>	<b>9</b>
A. PROJECT RATIONALE .....	9
B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....	16
<b>Project description</b> .....	16
<b>Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project</b> .....	27
<b>Core Indicators</b> .....	29
Key Risks .....	30
C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES .....	34
D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS .....	35
<b>Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment:</b> .....	35
<b>Stakeholder Engagement</b> .....	35
<b>Private Sector</b> .....	37
<b>Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks</b> .....	37
E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS .....	38
<b>Knowledge management</b> .....	38
<b>ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>GEF Financing Table</b> .....	38
<b>Project Preparation Grant (PPG)</b> .....	38
<b>Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation</b> .....	39
<b>Indicative Focal Area Elements</b> .....	39
<b>Indicative Co-financing</b> .....	39
<b>ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>GEF Agency(ies) Certification</b> .....	42
<b>Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):</b> .....	42
<b>ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS .....</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET .....</b>	<b>43</b>

## General Project Information

### Project Title

Sustainable Land Management and improved Community Resilience in Dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots of Tanzania

### Region

Tanzania

### GEF Project ID

11489

### Country(ies)

Tanzania

### Type of Project

FSP

### GEF Agency(ies):

FAO

### GEF Agency ID

### Executing Partner

Vice President's Office (VPO)

Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF)

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

### Executing Partner Type

Government

Government

Government

Government

### GEF Focal Area (s)

Climate Change

### Submission Date

12/12/2023

### Project Sector (CCM Only)

Climate Change Adaptation Sector

### Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate resilience, Least Developed Countries, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Sustainable Agriculture, Improved Soil and Water Management Techniques, Sustainable Pasture Management

### 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

PPG total amount: (e+f)

219,000.00

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

9,000,000.00

Project Tags

CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No

## Project Summary

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

The project is designed to address the challenges posed by climate change to Tanzania’s livestock sector, which sustains the livelihoods of half the population.

It especially targets the drylands, notable for their high livestock density and susceptibility to land degradation, deforestation, and overgrazing. This region faces challenges from irregular rainfall and frequent droughts, leading to scarce water resources and reduced grazing fields. Such conditions severely impact local communities, particularly farmers and livestock keepers, who have limited ability to adapt to the changing climate. The project foresees an increase in climate-related hazards, including extreme temperatures, becoming more common in the future, presenting further risks to those economically vulnerable. These challenges not only threaten socioeconomic stability and community resilience but also prompt significant migration among livestock keepers, exacerbating the pressure on natural resources in new areas.

The overarching aim of the project is to mitigate the adverse effects of climate variability by improving resource stewardship and diversifying economic activities. To achieve that the project includes a mapping exercise to delineate the current state of agricultural advisories and aims to enhance climate-resilient practices and climate services within the livestock value chain. Additionally, it explores the introduction of ecological-based financial instruments, such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), to offer economic incentives or compensation for land users who adopt activities that promote climate-resilient ecosystem services.

This approach seeks to alleviate the pressure on natural habitats and strengthen community resilience, addressing both immediate and long-term needs.

Outlined below are three strategic components of the project:

**Component 1: Strengthening Sustainable Land Management Capacity:** This foundational component aims to improve policy and planning frameworks to enhance resilience in dryland and migratory zones. Efforts will include a review of existing policies, an increase in gender awareness, engagement of stakeholders, and a focus on securing land tenure.

## Component 2: Implementing Sustainable Land Management Practices:

Building on the first component, this section aims to restore degraded landscapes through targeted rehabilitation efforts. It promotes sustainable grazing, the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices, and the use of innovative livestock technologies to enhance forage availability and environmental resilience.

## Component 3: Enhancing Knowledge and Participatory Monitoring:

The third component focuses on the integration of knowledge management systems and the dissemination of best practices. It aims to increase community participation in monitoring and evaluation, ensuring the sustainability and success of implemented practices.

In summary, this project sets forth a pragmatic approach to mitigate climate change impacts on Tanzania's livestock sector underscoring the critical need for concerted action.

## Indicative Project 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 (\$)
1,000,000.00	3,500,000.00

Outcome:

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

Output:

Output: 1.1.1. Review policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks related to sustainable land management.

Output 1.1.2. Enhance gender awareness and provide guidance for promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through agricultural policies.

Output 1.1.3: Enhance stakeholders' participation for sustainable land management (SLM).

Output 1.1.4. Strengthen land tenure security through participatory approaches.

### Component 1: Strengthening national capacity for sustainable land management in dryland areas

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00

Outcome:

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

Output:

Output 1.2.1: Capacitate key institutions on climate data analysis and management.

Output 1.2.2: Strengthen dissemination mechanisms for timely delivery of climate information to local communities.

### Component 2: Implementing sustainable land management practices and livelihood options to enhance ecosystem services and resilience

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,500,000.00	8,000,000.00

Outcome:

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

Output:

Output 2.1.1. Rehabilitate degraded landscapes (watersheds, rangelands, forestlands, croplands).

Output 2.1.2. Establish pastureland to enhance forage availability.

Output 2.1.3. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) on dryland areas.

Output 2.1.4. Promote sustainable livestock production systems.

## Component 2: Implementing sustainable land management practices and livelihood options to enhance ecosystem services and resilience

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
2,000,000.00	9,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.2. Enhance community resilience.

Output:

Output 2.2.1. Improve crop and livestock value chains.

Output 2.2.2. Identify and implement alternative income generating activities.

Output 2.2.3. Develop public-private investments models promoting sustainable livestock systems.

Output 2.2.4. Strengthen producer organizations and SMEs to facilitate access to value chain improvement, inputs, finance, and markets.

Output 2.2.5. Develop financial instruments tailored to support sustainable livestock system investment and innovation.

Output 2.2.6. Support micro-finance mechanisms at community-level (e.g., Savings and Internal Lending; VSLA)

## Component 3

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF

GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
908,193.00	2,650,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Improve knowledge management and information base for community resilience

Output:

Output 3.1.1 Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing knowledge management systems.

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

## M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
229,119.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.2 Strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Output:

Output 3.2.1. Promoted LGAs and community's participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities.

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

## Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing (\$)	Co-financing (\$)
Component 1: Strengthening national capacity for sustainable land management in dryland areas	1,000,000.00	3,500,000.00
Component 1: Strengthening national capacity for sustainable land management in dryland areas	1,000,000.00	1,500,000.00



Component 2: Implementing sustainable land management practices and livelihood options to enhance ecosystem services and resilience	2,500,000.00	8,000,000.00
Component 2: Implementing sustainable land management practices and livelihood options to enhance ecosystem services and resilience	2,000,000.00	9,000,000.00
Component 3	908,193.00	2,650,000.00
M&E	229,119.00	1,000,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>7,637,312.00</b>	<b>25,650,000.00</b>
Project Management Cost	381,866.00	1,350,000.00
<b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>	<b>8,019,178.00</b>	<b>27,000,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

The methodological approach to setting target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators in the proposed project is grounded in a strategic analysis of the demographic and ecological characteristics of the intervention areas—specifically, Dodoma, Tabora, Singida, Simiyu, and Shinyanga. These regions, with a combined population of approximately 15 million, have been identified as critical zones where the project’s impact could be maximized. The target of benefiting 1.5 million direct beneficiaries, accounting for 10% of the total population across these regions, is based on a calculated estimation of the project’s reach and potential influence. For the environmental restoration component, the target of restoring a total of 20,000 hectares of forests and land is underpinned by a dual strategy that includes setting aside land for natural regeneration and areas designated for active reforestation. Integrated Land Use Planning, facilitated by the project, provides the framework to achieve this target by ensuring a balanced approach to land management that supports ecological restoration while meeting the needs of local communities. The project also aims to enhance legal and regulatory frameworks, specifically through the review of the Environment Management Act (EMA) Cap 191 and the Guidelines for Sustainable Management and Utilization of Rangelands in Tanzania. This will be achieved through inclusive stakeholder engagement, ensuring that revisions reflect the needs and priorities of all sectors affected by these policies. Training and awareness-raising activities are designed to engage approximately 25% of the population in the project areas, with 175,000 individuals receiving direct training and an additional 200,000 reached through awareness campaigns. This approach is based on the premise that educated and informed communities are pivotal to the success of environmental initiatives.

## PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

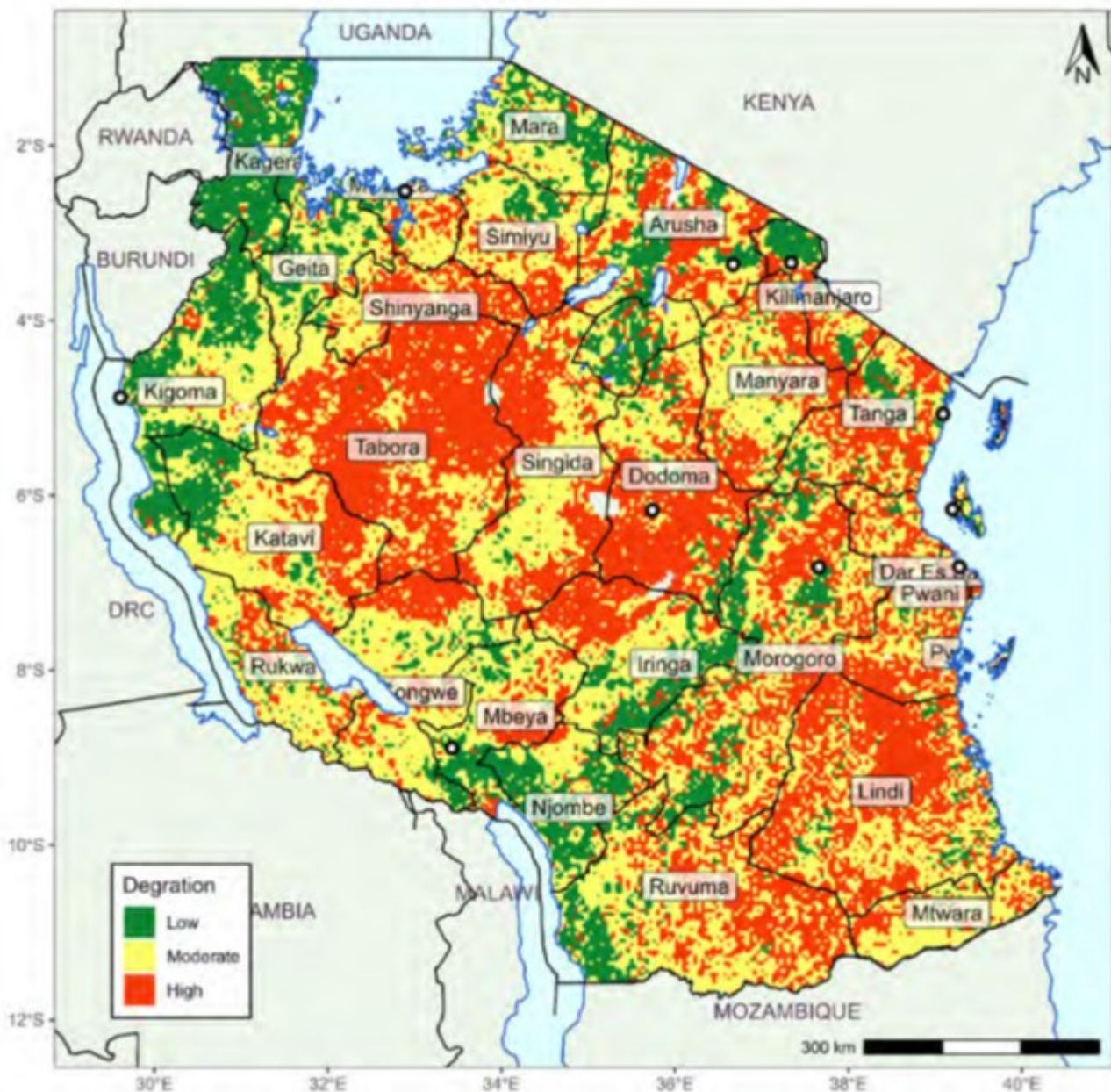
Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change,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

---

Tanzania's rapidly expanding livestock sector, which grew by 5% in 2022 and contributes 6.7% to the national GDP, plays a pivotal role in the country's economy. According to the National Sample Census of Agriculture 2019/20, it supports approximately 35% of the national population, equating to 2.5 million households. Despite its notable contribution to household food security, income, and employment, the sector faces challenges in achieving its full potential, primarily due to resilience and efficiency issues (URT, 2021).

A significant concern is the high concentration of livestock and the alarming rate of land degradation in the country's dryland areas, which constitute 61% of mainland Tanzania. These regions are characterized by their modest altitudes, varying terrain, and particularly their arid conditions, with annual rainfall levels ranging from 200 to 800 millimeters. Such environmental factors lead to moisture-deficient and infertile soils, posing substantial challenges to agricultural practices.

The water scarcity in these regions exacerbates the hardship faced by both natural ecosystems and agricultural activities, impacting livestock and crop productivity. This situation is further aggravated by land degradation, which has alarmingly increased from 42% in 1980 to 80% by 2018, primarily in these dryland areas (URT, 2022). This degradation severely affects the environment and agricultural yield.



**Figure 1. Land degradation severity in the country**

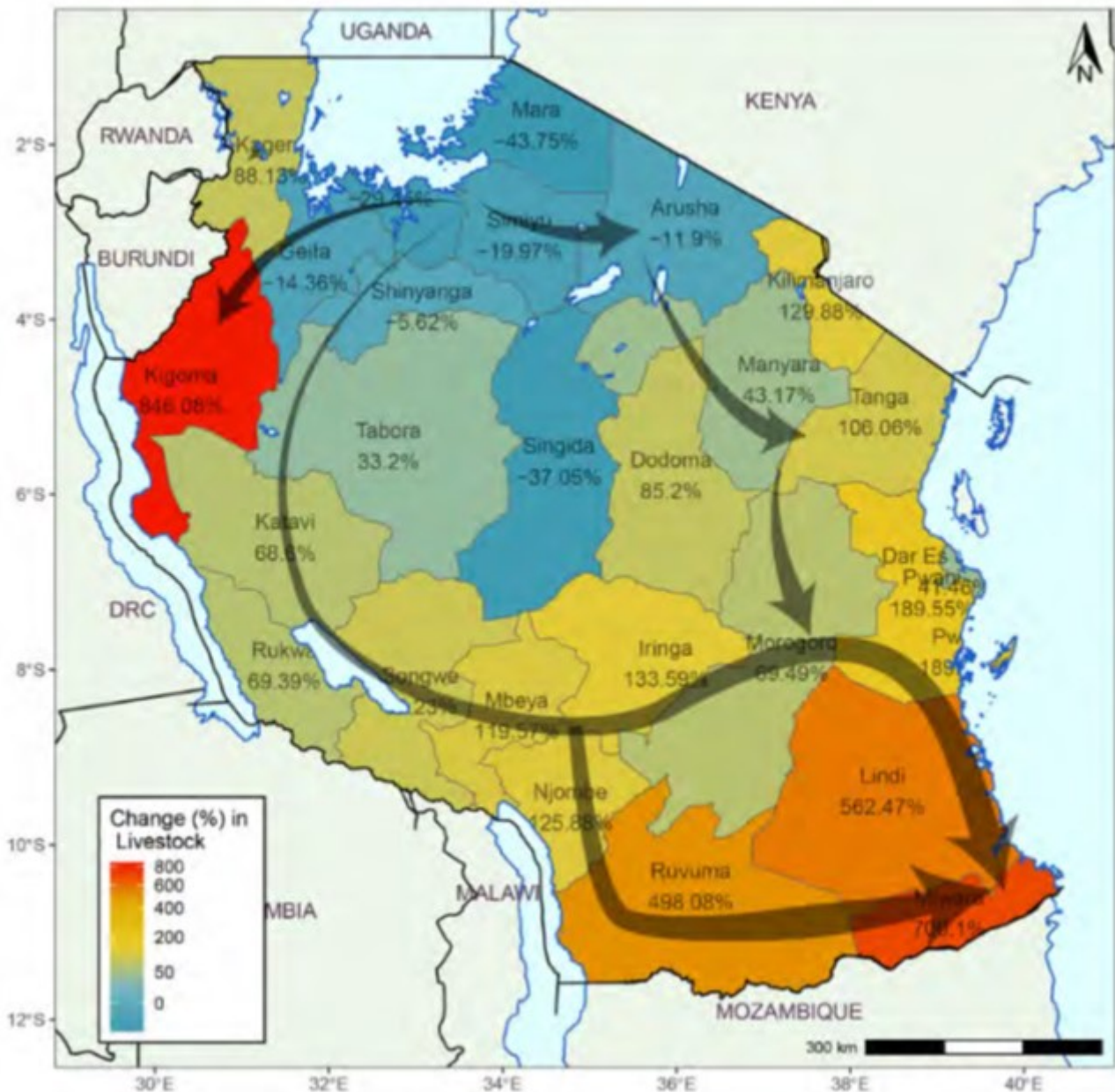
Source: URT (2022)

The movement of livestock, combined with inadequate sustainable grazing management, further intensifies land, forest, and watershed degradation. This results in a domino effect of social, cultural, and economic issues for local communities, such as reduced agricultural productivity, an escalating risk of food scarcity, desertification, and land disputes, especially between settled farmers and nomadic herders. Additionally, the deterioration in soil quality and nutrient loss directly impairs crop yields, affecting both the quality and quantity of food available for the country’s growing population (Davies et al., 2016; Selemani, 2014; Masanja, 2013).

Moreover, livestock migration exacerbates the degradation of land and watersheds, leading to further losses in agricultural productivity and heightened food insecurity, while intensifying desertification and escalating

conflicts over land usage. This migration also poses increased health risks due to the spread of infectious diseases, as highlighted in recent research by Ekewem et al. (2023).

Data from the livestock census between 2002 and 2020 indicates a significant migration of livestock from northern semi-arid areas to the south due to extreme droughts and inadequate infrastructure. This migration has led to a very high increase in livestock in regions such as Kigoma, Mtwara, Lindi, Ruvuma, Pwani, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, and Tanga. In contrast, the northern regions experienced a decrease in cattle populations, including Mara, Mwanza, Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Arusha, and Singida (URT, 2022). This demographic shift, along with poor grazing management practices, contributes significantly to environmental degradation (URT, 2022; Figures 1 and 2).



## Figure 2. Changes in livestock population

Source: URT (2022)

Annex G details the observed and projected climatic changes in Tanzania, including rising temperatures, variable precipitation patterns, and increasing extreme weather events. These climatic changes present significant challenges to the agricultural and pastoral sectors, exacerbating issues caused by unsustainable livestock management and environmental degradation.

Addressing the challenges faced by Tanzania's rapidly expanding livestock sector involves overcoming a complex set of barriers:

- **Limited Institutional and Technical Capacity:** Despite having policies and legislations for natural resource management, their effective implementation is hindered by various factors. These include inadequate technical skills, insufficient financial resources, and governance issues. Additionally, there's a need for improved capacity at local government levels and among local actors for sustainable land management and climate change adaptation. There's a gap in transferring knowledge and capacity from the central government to local levels, which is crucial for building resilience through participatory mechanisms (URT, 2014).
- **Land Tenure Insecurity and Conflicts:** Land tenure conflicts are prevalent, especially among pastoral and agro-pastoral communities. Causes include encroachment on corridors and rangelands, inadequate local governance, and increased competition for resources. This situation necessitates interventions like the mapping of rangelands, clarification of ownership, and enhancement of tenure security to address strategic issues like degradation and resource scarcity (URT, 2014).
- **Inadequate Coordination of Best Landscape Restoration Practices:** Different sectors are implementing various successful strategies for soil health, water conservation, and sustainable forestry. However, these practices suffer from insufficient support and coordination, alongside a lack of comprehensive monitoring and information sharing. This gap hinders the full utilization of these practices for wider benefit.
- **Low Livestock Productivity:** Factors contributing to underperformance include poor feed management, water scarcity, and prevalent livestock diseases. These issues are compounded by the dominance of low-productivity indigenous breeds in the national cattle herd, although these breeds show greater disease resilience and adaptability to lower-quality feed (Kim et al., 2020; Habib et al., 2011; Mwai et al., 2015).
- **Climate Change and Extreme Weather Events:** Dryland areas are particularly vulnerable to climate variability and extreme weather events like droughts and heavy precipitation leading to soil erosion. These changes adversely affect crop and livestock production and are projected to escalate in the future.
- **Low Public and Private Sector Investments:** The financing for livestock activities falls short of the needs of the growing population. High interest rates, long return periods on investments, high risks, a lack of

insurance options, and security for loans make it difficult for livestock ventures to secure funding (URT, 2017b).

- **Limited Access to Finance for Livestock Producers:** Especially smallholder producers and small-scale enterprises face challenges in accessing finance, impacting their ability to adopt best practices in pasture farming, soil and water conservation, water management, and value addition facilities. This limitation forces farmers to migrate in search of greener pastures and water for their livestock (URT, 2017a).
- **Gender and Youth Mainstreaming:** In agricultural production systems, women play a crucial role but have limited control over decision-making. Gender-based constraints include insecurity of tenure, access to resources, low literacy levels, limited resources for purchasing inputs, and social restrictions on interacting with extension agents and accessing information. Additionally, women in trade and business face difficulties in obtaining permits, financing, and services (Rubin et al., 2009).

These barriers highlight the multifaceted challenges facing Tanzania's livestock sector, requiring a coordinated and inclusive approach to ensure sustainable development and resilience in the face of environmental and socio-economic changes. Transforming barriers into solutions, the project is designed with a comprehensive strategy to address the interconnected challenges of heightened climate change vulnerability, escalating resource conflicts, and environmental degradation in Tanzania's livestock sector. It aims to strengthen the resilience of this sector in dryland areas, focusing on pastoral and agro-pastoral communities by overcoming the current barriers through targeted interventions.

Key strategies of the project include:

1. **Mapping and Legislative Support:** The project will aid in mapping trade-offs and aligning sectoral targets. It will identify gaps and overlaps in legislation and support efforts to ensure financial resources and human capacity for the implementation of Sustainable Land Management (SLM). This will help restore degraded landscapes and promote a climate-resilient livestock sector. Additionally, the project will boost stakeholder engagement and collaboration for better resolution of strategic issues and environmental benefits.
2. **Stakeholder Coordination and Capacity Building:** The project will involve stakeholders in enhancing institutional capacity on SLM. It will promote evidence-based decision-making for sustainable livestock production in dryland areas. Addressing land tenure insecurity and conflicts, the project will focus on raising awareness and building capacity regarding legal and policy tools, and scaling up best practices in communal rangeland participatory planning and management.
3. **Scaling Up Best Practices:** The project will facilitate the adoption of successful practices already in use in the country. It will focus on monitoring and disseminating these practices to avoid duplication of efforts. In line with the Tanzania Livestock Transformation Plan 2022 – 2027, it will promote climate-smart solutions to

enhance productivity and meet the growing demand for livestock products. This includes developing technical skills of extension services, improving sector resilience to climate change, and promoting income diversification strategies, including value addition to livestock products.

4. **Income Generation and Climate Mitigation:** The project will explore opportunities to increase income-generating activities that have minimal impact on natural resources and contribute to climate change mitigation. It will provide diversification of livelihood options while conserving the environment and prepare communities to access financial assistance through strengthened associations and cooperatives.

5. **Gender and Youth Integration:** Recognizing the untapped potential in agriculture, the project will implement all activities with gender and youth-inclusive approaches, prioritizing their inclusion as beneficiaries and facilitating their access to extension services, training, and finance.

Drawing lessons from previous projects like EbARR, LDFS, Integrated Landscape Management in the Dry Miombo Woodlands, SLMP, the Livestock and Fisheries Entrepreneur Programme, and FAO's climate and livestock programs, the project will incorporate effective methods such as Livestock Farmer Field Schools, participatory models for dispute resolution, comprehensive strategies for water sourcing and land restoration, and empowering women and youth.

The project aims to not only develop adaptive strategies for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in the face of climate change but also preserve their cultural traditions and heritage. It is guided by a Theory of Change to empower communities, enhance ecosystem services, and build resilience through sustainable land management practices, capacity building, and innovative livelihood strategies.

Drawing on insights from previous initiatives such as Kagera TAMP under GEF-4, Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania (EbARR)-UNEP/LDCF project, Reversing Land Degradation Trends and Increasing Food Security in Degraded Ecosystems of Semi-arid Areas of Central Tanzania IFAD/LDCF Project, Integrated Landscape Management in the Dry Miombo Woodlands (GCP/URT/001/GFF), the Livestock and Fisheries Entrepreneur Programme, and FAO's climate and livestock programs in Tanzania, this project plans to adopt proven approaches. These include Livestock Farmer Field Schools, participatory models for dispute resolution, comprehensive water sourcing and land restoration strategies, and efforts to empower women and youth. The proposed project will use lessons learnt from initiatives such as the Kagera Transboundary Agro-ecosystem Management Project (Kagera TAMP) under GEF-4 which was implemented by FAO and have delivered lessons to build upon and a firm baseline for the LDCF Project. The project shows that adoption of improved Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices will generate climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits. The proposed LDCF investment will up-scale experience and lessons learned including pilot work done to assess resources status and trends; establish

model farmer fields schools; design and implement example community-driven (watershed or landscape) management plans; and build SLM capacity. The proposed project will learn and upscale good practices on Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) from GEF-7 Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Dryland Sustainable Landscape Impact Programmed (DSL IP) child project for Tanzania, which seeks to restore and promote the sustainable use of the Miombo ecoregion - the most extensive and increasingly threatened dry forest formation in Tanzania mainland. Furthermore, the proposed project will complement the Food System Land Use and Restoration (FOLUR) IP child project in Tanzania under WWF/GEF.

The mentioned projects above did not focus on climate adaptation component; therefore, the proposed project will complement and share good practices on climate adaptation practices targeting to enhance resilience of the livestock keepers and farmers in drylands areas and beyond. The proposed project will add value by addressing climate adaptation in the livestock sector which is yet to be well addressed and integrated with land use plan in Tanzania.

To ensure efficiency and prevent redundancy, the project will coordinate with relevant agencies and projects, as outlined in the section ‘Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project’.

## B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### **Project description**

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

### **Project Description**

The project is guided by a change framework, designed to assist the Tanzanian government in promoting actions that equally prioritize environmental health and human well-being (Figure 3). The primary goal is to restore degraded landscapes, adapt to ecological changes, and develop sustainable agricultural and livestock practices. Additionally, the framework supports diverse livelihood opportunities.

The framework recognizes the growing challenges faced by drylands due to climate change, manifested in altered rainfall patterns, prolonged droughts, and escalating land degradation. These changes have a domino effect, diminishing soil fertility, curtailing agricultural yields, and adversely impacting livestock health and mortality. These transformations pose significant threats to livelihoods, food security, and the health of ecosystems, amplifying vulnerability. Compounding these issues is the unsustainable use of natural resources and farming practices that further degrade land and ecosystems. Such practices often compel pastoral communities to migrate in search of better conditions, leading to resource competition, land-use disputes, and occasionally severe conflicts.



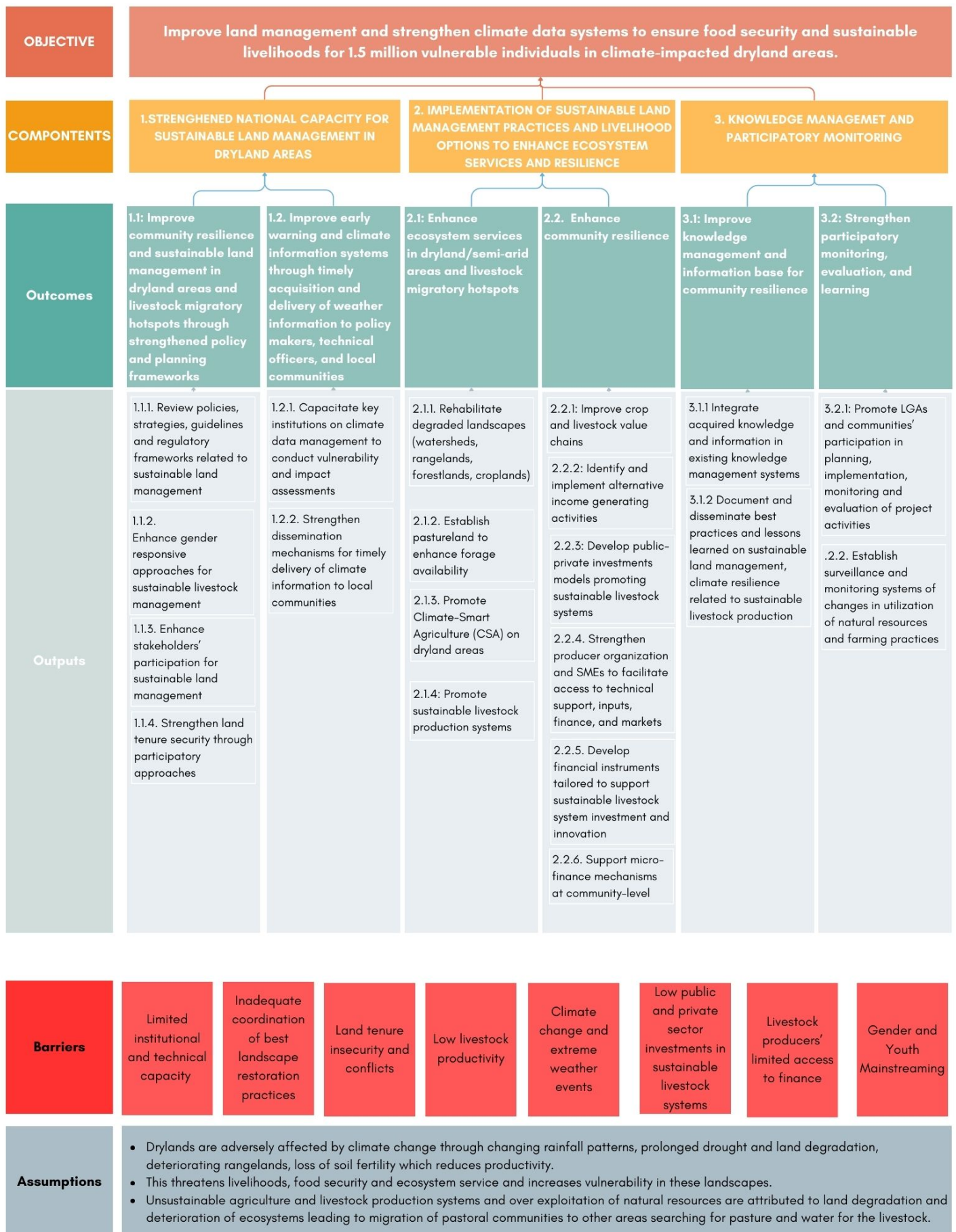
To counter these challenges, the project concentrates on ecosystem restoration and enhancing community livelihoods, thereby bolstering resilience. A critical aspect of this initiative is managing the internal movement of livestock herds to prevent additional ecological damage in their new habitats.

The strategy encompasses the promotion of sustainable land management practices to rehabilitate degraded landscapes, employing ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, supporting sustainable agricultural and livestock systems, supporting preparation and implementation of Integrated Land Use Plans (ILUP), and alternative livelihoods. Concrete actions include rangeland restoration, land rehabilitation, soil and water conservation measures, and the adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices and adoption of sustainable climate-smart livestock practices.

Moreover, the project endorses alternative income sources, such as eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and business opportunities linked to the agricultural and livestock product value chains. These alternatives are envisioned to alleviate pressure on limited natural resources, thereby aiding in the restoration of ecosystem services and fortifying community resilience. In addition, the private sector will play a crucial role in initiating innovation, technology, and efficient production through the creation of value-added products and provision of loans/credits to small producers in the project area

The project's outcomes will be pursued through three distinct yet interconnected components, as detailed in section A. These components form a cohesive strategy aimed at addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by environmental and climate change, ensuring a sustainable and resilient future for Tanzania's dryland regions and their communities.

**Figure 3. Theory of Change**



---

## **COMPONENT 1: STRENGTHENED NATIONAL CAPACITY FOR SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN DRYLAND AREAS**

This component intends to enhance institutions and community capacities in sustainable land management approaches, climate change adaptation options in drylands areas and to establish joint plans and strategies to restore ecosystem services and enhance livelihoods with the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders.

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

The outcome will be attained through the following Outputs:

#### ***Output 1.1.1. Review policies, strategies, guidelines and regulatory frameworks related to sustainable land management.***

The project will support review and formulation of national policy frameworks, strategies, guidelines, and other related policy instruments with a view of fostering sustainable land management and community resilience in the target landscapes. Also, it will address regulations that are needed to promote a better harmonization of sustainable land management among all the key actors involved. Possible area of support by the program includes the Review of the Environmental Management Act (EMA) Cap 191 and of the Guideline for Sustainable Management and Utilization of Rangelands in Tanzania

#### ***Output 1.1.2. Enhance gender responsive approaches for sustainable livestock management.***

The project will encourage gender awareness and targeting workshops to strengthen the links between the resilience of the livestock sector and pastoral/agro-pastoral youth and women. The project will support the Government to generate practical evidence-based guidance for promoting gender equality and youth and women's empowerment through agricultural policies such as implementing the adoption of the GAPo tool (FAO, 2016).

#### ***Output 1.1.3. Enhance stakeholders' participation for sustainable land management (SLM).***

The project will encourage the emergence of a Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) involving public and private institutions, communities and indigenous peoples involved with the livestock sector. Particular attention will be given by the project to promote inclusive involvement of women and youth among the stakeholders. This MSPs will patronize knowledge and information sharing on available opportunities and challenges for Sustainable Land Management (SLM). The platforms could also contribute to removing bottlenecks in the sector, given the increased chances to link producers with input suppliers, markets, processors, traders, services providers, private and public actors. Private sector will specifically include

financial institutions, telecom companies, SMEs, inputs suppliers and service providers involves on provision of innovation technologies will be engaged under this output.

***Output 1.1.4. Strengthen land tenure security through participatory approaches.***

The project will prioritize building the capabilities of Local Government Authorities and enhancing public awareness about methods to progressively secure land tenure. Integrating gender considerations, it aims to ensure equitable participation and benefit for all community members.

Following the Guidelines for Sustainable Management and Utilization of Rangelands in Tanzania, the approach includes:

1. Training for local authorities in targeted areas on participatory land use planning, emphasizing the inclusion of women and marginalized groups to ensure fair access to tenure rights.
2. Developing campaigns to raise public awareness about participatory tools for land use, with a focus on encouraging gender-balanced participation in these processes.
3. Supporting the integrated Land Use Plan to strengthen land tenure security and sustainable resource use, promoting shared access to essential resources like water catchments, forests, and livestock corridors. This holistic approach considers the unique needs of diverse community members, ensuring equitable resource distribution to reduce conflict between Pastoralist and farmers and attract investment.

To further support economic development and reduce migrations, the project will engage the private sector, including micro-finance institutions and banks. These partnerships will facilitate access to loans and credits for small-scale producers and livestock keepers, including women and vulnerable groups, who possess title deeds. This financial support aims to encourage investment in land development, fostering stable and sustainable community growth.

**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.**

The outcome will be attained through the following Outputs:

***Output 1.2.1. Capacitate key institutions on climate data management to conduct vulnerability and impact assessments.***

The managed data will be used to conduct climate change vulnerability and impact assessments of the livestock sector at the local level and provide evidence for strategies, planning and implementation of projects. This project will ensure sector ministries are equipped with the necessary expertise and access to relevant information on climate change. The project will further capacitate the Ministries to promote robust evidence-based decision making, with a particular focus on the assessment of the environmental co-benefits of the project. For instance, an environmental co-benefit that could be addressed by the present project, through SLM, is the increase in soil carbon sequestration.

***Output 1.2.2. Strengthen dissemination mechanisms for timely delivery of climate information to local communities.***

Tanzanian farmers face significant challenges in accessing timely and relevant agricultural information, which hampers their ability to increase productivity and access crucial market and nutritional information. The Ugani Kiganjani application [<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/CB4732EN>] is designed to bridge this information gap by providing farmers with essential agricultural information related to weather forecasts, crop calendars, nutrition, and livestock directly through their mobile devices.

However, the network coverage in rural areas often limits farmers' access to this information. To enhance the reach of Ugani Kiganjani, the project will collaborate with telecom companies and Financial Institutions such as CRDB Bank. This partnership will explore and implement technical solutions to improve network access, broadening the application's usability for a larger farming community.

Another issue with the Ugani Kiganjani app is the relevance of the content it delivers. To ensure the information meets the specific needs of farmers, the project will work with the Met Office and extension offices to conduct a needs assessment focused on livestock production and trade. This initiative will guide the app's content development, ensuring it aligns with the actual requirements of farmers. By engaging directly with farmers to validate the updated app's content, the project aims to ensure the information provided is both pertinent and valuable, enhancing the overall utility of the Ugani Kiganjani application for Tanzania's agricultural community.

## **COMPONENT 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS TO ENHANCE ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND RESILIENCE**

This component involves actual implementation of ecosystem restoration in the degraded landscapes through application of sustainable land management approaches. This will help reduce deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation; improve ground cover and improve productive capacity.

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

The outcome will be attained through the following Outputs:

### ***Output 2.1.1. Rehabilitate degraded landscapes (watersheds, rangelands, forestlands, croplands).***

This output will involve rehabilitation of degraded watersheds, rangelands, crop lands and forestland through reforestation, natural regeneration, and establishment of ex-closures and no take zones through participatory land use planning and management, facilitated by the trained local authorities (Output 1.1.4.). Specific activities will include rangeland inventory, scaling up and systematizing the rangelands mapping and participatory planning approach to secure access and sustainable management of communal rangelands.

### ***Output 2.1.2. Establish pasture land to enhance forage availability.***

This output focuses on the development of new pasture lands, including both privately-owned pastures and communal grazing areas, integrated within village land use plans. A key aspect of this project will be to encourage livestock keepers, with a particular emphasis on ensuring that women and men equally participate, to dedicate portions of their private land to pasture development. Recognizing the gender dynamics in land ownership and usage, the initiative aims to address the scarcity of forage by establishing new pastures, given that current communal grazing lands do not suffice for the existing livestock population. Activities will encompass gender-sensitive sensitization efforts targeting livestock keepers in the designated areas, the distribution of pasture seeds, and the provision of extension services tailored to support both women and men in pasture establishment processes. This approach underscores the commitment to promoting gender equality in agricultural productivity and sustainable land management.

### ***Output 2.1.3. Promote Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) on dryland areas.***

The project will promote Climate Smart Agriculture as one of intervention in reforming farming techniques in the project area. Specific actions will be taken to:

1. Improve sustainable land management and pasture production through the establishment of gender and youth-inclusive Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS).
2. Improve water management and availability through facilitating the infrastructures to promote water harvesting and storage (e.g., dam sheets).
3. Improve extension services for technical support and knowledge transfer on adaptation measures.

### ***Output 2.1.4: Promote sustainable livestock production systems.***

The project will encourage the strengthening of the livestock sector to increase productivity, in order to contribute to increase pastoral community livelihood and national economy. Specific actions will be aimed at

1. Providing better availability of veterinary and extension service to support farmers in common disease preventions and breeding management.

2. Provide trainings on carrying capacity, animal feeding, forage production and conservation through gender and youth inclusive PFS.
3. Improving productivity on existing pastureland, increasing genetic diversity, supporting integrated crop-livestock systems, and restoring degraded and extensive pastures for greater sustainability, resilience and reduced environmental impacts.
4. Facilitating learning community exchanges on sustainable livestock production and value chains at landscape/regional/national level.
5. Improved market access for live animals and products
6. Establishment of livestock producers' associations and cooperatives and facilitation of credit and insurance services.

## **Outcome 2.2. Enhance community resilience.**

The outcome will be attained through the following:

### ***Output 2.2.1: Improve crop and livestock value chains.***

This project will facilitate the development of small-scale value addition facilities tailored for both crop and livestock products, with a strong focus on gender inclusivity. By creating these facilities and connecting farmers—particularly women and youth—to markets, the initiative aims to boost farmers' incomes and foster agri-business growth. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that women and other marginalized groups have equal opportunities to benefit from these developments, promoting equitable participation and access in the agricultural value chain.

### ***Output 2.2.2: Identify and implement alternative income generating activities.***

This project aims to advance alternative income-generating activities that provide socio-economic and environmental benefits to communities, with a deliberate emphasis on bridging gender gaps. Initiatives such as eco-tourism, cultural tourism, and engagement in value-chain business opportunities will be pursued, ensuring accessibility and benefits are equitably distributed between women and men. Special effort will be directed towards empowering women, who often face greater challenges due to land degradation and limited access to income opportunities. The objective is to alleviate land resource pressures while fostering gender equality and economic empowerment across the community. This involves recognizing and harnessing the unique contributions and needs of both women and men in driving sustainable development efforts.

### ***Output 2.2.3: Develop public-private investments models promoting sustainable livestock systems.***

Under this output, the project will involve the use of public and private partnerships in the project implementation. Through this project livestock farmers will be connected to various key actors along the livestock value chain including processors and off takers. This model will also ensure project sustainability.

***Output 2.2.4. Strengthen producer organization and SMEs to facilitate access to technical support, inputs, finance, and markets.***

This output is dedicated to empowering producer organizations and SMEs within agro-pastoral communities through a gender-equitable lens. The process begins with the identification and registration of these entities, ensuring that efforts specifically aim to balance gender representation. Once registered, these organizations and businesses will be linked with experts and provided with gender-inclusive training and resources tailored to their economic activities. The goal is to enhance livelihoods, improve market access for their products, and establish connections between SMEs and financial institutions for easier loan accessibility. Special emphasis will be placed on ensuring that both women and men have equal opportunities to benefit from technical support, inputs, finance, and market linkages, addressing any existing gender disparities in these areas to promote inclusive economic growth.

***Output 2.2.5. Develop financial instruments tailored to support sustainable livestock system investment and innovation.***

This output aims to develop financial instruments in partnership with financial institutions, specifically designed to enhance the accessibility of funds for livestock farmers, both women and men, to the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank (TADB) and other commercial banks. Recognizing the gender disparities in financial access and literacy, this initiative will include targeted capacity-building activities for livestock farmers, with a special emphasis on empowering women who often face greater barriers in accessing financial resources. These efforts will improve farmers' financial knowledge and skills, ensuring equitable participation and benefits from financial institutions. The goal is to support sustainable livestock system investments and innovations through gender-inclusive financial solutions.

***Output 2.2.6. Support micro-finance mechanisms at community-level (e.g., Savings and Internal lending; VSLA).***

This output focuses on identifying and strengthening existing microfinance institutions, ensuring they are well-equipped to support the community, especially women and men equally in livestock and farming associations. A significant emphasis will be placed on fostering an understanding and creation of new micro-finance mechanisms within their communities, with a gender-sensitive approach. Recognizing the pivotal role of women in agricultural and economic activities, this initiative aims to sensitize communities on the benefits and establishment of micro-finance systems like Savings and Internal Lending Communities (SILC) and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), promoting equitable access and participation for all genders. The goal is to empower community members, particularly women who often have less access to formal financial services,



by facilitating their inclusion in micro-finance activities that support their livelihoods and financial independence.

### **COMPONENT 3: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMET AND PARTICIPATORY MONITORING**

This component focuses on processing, organizing, creating, using, and sharing collective knowledge on sustainable land management and livestock production. It will also foster participatory monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. This will not only enhance efficient project implementation but also improve the effective use of knowledge and information by the pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities.

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

This outcome aims to enhance the knowledge management and information base to bolster community resilience. During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, a comprehensive Knowledge Management and Learning strategy will be developed, encompassing various essential elements:

- Leveraging insights from recommendations and identified gaps in relevant projects will ensure that the proposed project builds upon proven methodologies. This approach aims to optimize the utilization of existing knowledge and insights, ultimately enhancing resource efficiency.
- Documenting and sharing its findings, methodologies, and lessons learned extensively, the project intends to target a broad audience that spans local communities to global platforms.
- There will also be a focused effort to determine how knowledge management and learning can significantly contribute to the project's overall impact and sustainability. Identifying strategic opportunities for integrating learning into the project execution is crucial for achieving long-term benefits.
- Finally, the project will implement strategic communication and outreach plans to ensure that its findings, outcomes, and lessons are widely disseminated. Through awareness-raising activities, the goal is to engage a broader community, expanding the project's reach and impact.

Integral to these efforts is the incorporation of gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems. By utilizing technologies and methodologies that enable the collection of gender-disaggregated data, the project aims to accurately assess its impact across different community segments. This data-driven approach allows for precise adjustments to address gender-specific challenges and disparities, highlighting the project's commitment to inclusivity and equity. By ensuring that benefits and learnings are accessible to all members of the community, the project not only enhances resilience but also promotes sustainable development through thoughtful integration of gender considerations.

---

***Output 3.1.1 Integrate acquired knowledge and information in existing knowledge management systems.***

This output is centered on a meticulous process of gathering, evaluating, and synthesizing data from existing government databases alongside other pertinent sources. The aim is to enhance user accessibility to this consolidated information, which will be instrumental in identifying and promoting best practices in sustainable land management, climate adaptation, and livestock production.

Furthermore, this project, while stand alone, will be strategically connected to the Food Systems Integrated Programme, facilitating exchange of insights and learnings aimed at strengthening food security and sustainable agricultural practices.

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

In this output, the project will facilitate documentation of best practices and lessons learnt on SLM, sustainable livestock production and climate change adaptation. This useful information and knowledge will be shared through digital and physical platforms to policy makers, practitioners and farmers.

**Outcome 3.2: Strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning.**

The outcome will be attained through the following Outputs:

***Output 3.2.1: Promote LGAs and communities' participation in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project activities.***

In this output, the project will enhance the involvement of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and community in the entire project cycle. This will be conducted through collaborative planning and design of the project, inclusive decision-making to ensure project aligns with community priorities and needs, participatory workshops and meetings on project implementation, and the formation of local project management committees to ensure steady project implementation. Put in place sustainable monitoring systems and technologies with a strong emphasis on integrating gender-specific considerations to ensure that interventions are effectively tailored to meet the diverse needs of all community members. The integration of gender considerations will unfold through several key activities:

- Collaborative Planning and Design with Gender Parity: Initiatives will be undertaken to ensure that both women and men from the LGAs and communities are equally involved in the project's planning and design phases. Efforts will be focused on identifying and incorporating the unique needs and priorities of all genders, thereby fostering an environment of equitable participation in decision-making processes.

- Inclusive Decision-Making Processes: The project will adopt a decision-making framework that guarantees representation and input from all genders. This includes creating opportunities for voices traditionally

underrepresented in community leadership, such as women and non-binary individuals, to contribute meaningfully to the project's direction and outcomes.

- Gender-Sensitive Participatory Workshops and Meetings: Workshops and meetings will be structured to be welcoming and accessible to participants of all genders, with a deliberate effort to encourage and value diverse perspectives. Facilitators will receive training on gender sensitivity to ensure that these forums are conducive to inclusive participation.

- Gender-Diverse Project Management Committees: The establishment of local project management committees will mandate gender diversity to ensure balanced representation. This measure aims to integrate gender perspectives comprehensively into the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project activities.

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

This will involve tracking sustainable farming methods to evaluate their uptake and impact and analyzing data to inform strategies for resource management and sustainable practices. A feedback loop for stakeholders to adapt to changes based on reliable information will be created involving local communities for ground-truthing data and leveraging their local knowledge.

**Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.**

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

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

The project will be primarily implemented by the Office of the Vice President (VPO), working closely with several national partners such as the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PORALG), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Land, Housing, and Human Settlement Development, and Ministry of Water.

The VPO will take the lead in implementing the project due to its integrated, cross-sectoral nature, particularly focusing on climate change adaptation. Importantly, the VPO is responsible for coordinating implementation and overseeing the Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022-2032), which forms the basis of the project. The VPO will hold overall technical responsibility for the project and manage day-to-day activities, with support from other implementing partners. Additionally, the VPO will be accountable to FAO for timely implementation and delivery of project results, overseeing implementation activities, reporting, and ensuring effective use of GEF resources in line with FAO and GEF policies. The VPO will also host the Project Management Unit (PMU).

Supporting institutions and the private sector will contribute technical expertise during both the project's design and implementation phases, in line with their specific roles and expertise.

#### Project Organization Structure:

- The Project will establish a Project Steering Committee (PSC), which will be responsible for overseeing project implementation. The Permanent Secretary for the VPO will be the chair of the Committee. The PSC will be comprised of Permanent Secretaries (PSs) from PO-RALG, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Finance and Planning. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs) on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the PSC will be developed during the PPG phase. The PSC will meet at least once per year.

- A Project Management Unit (PMU) will be co-funded by the GEF and established within VPO HQ. The main functions of the PMU, following the guidance of the Project Steering Committee, are to ensure overall efficient management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets (AWP/Bs). The PMU will be composed of a National Project Coordinator (NPC) who will be fully dedicated to the project. In addition, the PMU will include a Project Accountant/Administrator; an M&E Expert and a Driver. The PMU staff will be recruited on a competitive basis or seconded from the government entities for the lifespan of the project. The PMU will coordinate closely with the other GEF and No-GEF Projects to ensure exploitation of synergies and avoid a duplication of efforts.

- The project will establish a Project Technical Committee (PTC) to advise the PMU on technical aspects of project implementation, the quality of project progress reports, AWPBs, technically oversee activities in their sector, and ensure exchange of technical knowledge between their agency and the project activities. The PTC will be composed of Focal Persons for the project from respective agencies (PORALG, MoW, MLF, MoA, TMA, NLUPC, DCs, Non State Actors). The PTC will meet as necessary to guide specific project activities.

In terms of cooperation with ongoing initiatives, this project seeks to harness synergies and collaborative opportunities, particularly in areas of common interest and cost-sharing potential. During PPG, discussions will initially focus on common activities and possibilities for cost-sharing. In particular, engagement with GCF-funded projects in Tanzania, such as the anticipated IFAD/GCF and CRDB/GCF projects, will complement GCF-LDCF initiatives, setting a precedent for future GCF investments in the country.

Furthermore, this project will share lessons with GEF projects including the Ecosystem-Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania, Tanzania Restoration Initiative, Integrated Adaptation Program to Enhance

Resilience of Communities and Ecosystems in the Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania Mainland and Dryland of Zanzibar (GCP/URT/160/LDF), and Integrated Landscape Management in the Dry Miombo Woodlands of Tanzania (GCP/URT/001/GFF)

Additionally, there's a strategic plan to involve key players from the private sector, including telecom companies such as Vodacom, Tigo or Airtel, financial institutions (TADB and CRDB Bank), and providers of inputs and services. The goal is to bring innovations and technologies into the fold that could significantly enhance the project's outcomes. Their involvement from the design phase ensures that the services and contributions of these sectors are effectively integrated into the project implementation strategy.

### Core Indicators

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

### META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF <b>true</b>	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer <b>false</b>	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation <b>true</b>
Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program? <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS). <b>false</b>		
This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state. <b>true</b>		
This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector. <b>false</b>		
This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs). <b>false</b>		
This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below		
Green Climate Fund <b>false</b>	Adaptation Fund <b>false</b>	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) <b>false</b>
This Project has an urban focus. <b>false</b>		
This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation <b>true</b>		
This project will support South-South knowledge exchange <b>false</b>		
This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *		
Agriculture		30.00%
Nature-based management		30.00%

Climate information services	40.00%
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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

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

## CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
<b>CORE INDICATOR 1</b> Total number of direct beneficiaries	1,500,000	750,000.00	750,000.00	50.00%
<b>CORE INDICATOR 2</b> (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	20,000.00 0.00			
<b>CORE INDICATOR 3</b> Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	2.00			
<b>CORE INDICATOR 4</b> Number of people trained or with awareness raised	375,000	187,500.00	187,500.00	50.00%
<b>CORE INDICATOR 5</b> Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	3.00			

## Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
<b>CONTEXT</b>		
Climate	High	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure that agrometeorological information is available for farmers, the current dissemination networks need to be understood and enhanced. Mapping exercise outlining current state of services, information production, communication channels and access to weather-informed agricultural advisories by agricultural users is recommended. <input type="checkbox"/>

Specifically for the livestock sector, it is suggested to explore communication channels (e.g., radio) to timely deliver weather-informed agricultural advisories to herders. Identify the most suitable climate resilient advisories, including potential heat-stress zones, potential diseases occurrence zones, transhumance corridors (including water points and most suitable grazing zones) to avoid conflict with farmers, and flooding prone areas, among others. It is also important to identify the frequency of advisory delivery (daily, decadal, sub-seasonal, monthly, when relevant). □ The mapping of transhumance routes followed by herds is key for preventing transboundary animal diseases, land use planning and conflict management, particularly when weather related hazards exacerbate the previous. In addition, livestock mobility network analysis is required during the months when scarce rainfall impedes the regeneration of pastures and animals are constantly being moved searching for better grassland areas. □ Introduce biodiversity components into climate change and environmental assessments and ensure that climate information is a key aspect for planning activities related to biodiversity. Support the use of climate data and future projections of climate impacts to biodiversity and climate change drivers of invasive plant species and treatment measures to design and implement management plans for native and invasive alien plant species tailored to climate change information. □ The project can implement Agro-Pastoral Field Schools (APFS) to transfer technologies and build producer capacity to implement innovative practices. □ Train and build the capacities of national and regional institutions on the use climate data to better understand climate change impacts, provide evidence for strategies, planning and projects and conduct climate change vulnerability and impact assessments at the local level. At local level, training can be done through FAO Farmer Field Schools (FFS), CGIAR Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA), WMO Roving Seminars and Climate Field Schools. □ Climate services can be integrated for strengthening the resilience of the food value chain to climate risk through the development of tailored climate risk assessments and participatory stakeholder consultations. □ Build climate resilient value chains: extended value chain (access to insurance for climate risk reduction, data sharing between extension services on best agricultural practices, less carbon-intensive farming inputs with lower GHG emissions, etc.), societal elements (research investment from public and private sector, more energy efficient and resource cooking methods, etc.) and natural elements (practices aiming at increasing soil and organic matter, carbon sequestration and discouraging of slash and burn practices). □ Integrate climate and market information into value addition activities to enhance decision making capacities and market access among local communities, women, and youth. Sustainable and climate resilient practices as well as climate-proof infrastructure for food storage and processing would reduce food losses, increase economic

		<p>opportunities, and enhance value and climate resilience of actors involved. □ Transition from a conventional to an integrated pest and disease management (IPDM) approach. □ Weather-informed agricultural advisories such as optimal sowing dates, onset/offset rainy season, dry spell occurrence, false departure of the rainy season, cumulative rainfall, evapotranspiration, cumulative growing degree days, crop calendars, temperature and precipitation forecasts, seasonal forecasts, pest and disease forecasts, as well as other agrometeorological advisories related to soil and water management strategies. □ Promote climate insurance mechanisms for building climate resilience amongst farmers. Forestry □ Support local communities by integrating different approaches that build climate resilience and promote capacity development among the most vulnerable. For instance, the Forest Farm Facility provides direct financial support and technical assistance for strengthening forest management by collaborating with farm producer organizations. □ Build the capacities of national and regional institutions on the use of climate data to better understand climate change impacts on forest landscapes, biodiversity, and agriculture. □ Introduce biodiversity components into climate change and environmental assessments and ensure that climate information is a key aspect of planning activities related to biodiversity.</p>
Environmental and Social	Moderate	<p>□ Carry out Environmental and Social risks assessment. □ Implementation of environmental and social safeguards management plans. □ Operationalize grievance and feedback mechanism. □ Actively involve local communities in project planning and implementation. Communities should have the final say in the selection of alternative livelihoods so that risk is not overly placed on their households. □ Foster a bottom-up, grassroots approach throughout the project’s development and implementation phases. □ The project will carry out information dissemination activities at the local level ensuring that communities are aware of the benefits of sustainable land management.</p>
Political and Governance	Low	<p>□ Proactively engage with government officials to ensure ongoing support for the project. Regular communication and alignment with government agendas can reinforce their commitment. □ Ensure that the project's goals are closely aligned with the national development policy. By integrating these objectives into every decision-making process, the project positions itself as a contributor to broader policy goals, which can help maintain government buy-in. □ Anticipate changes in the political landscape and prepare contingency plans to address possible shifts in priorities or policy that might affect project support.</p>
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	<p>□ Identify capacity gaps for improvement as required. □ Promote the development of institutional capacity throughout the project design. □ Ensure that the project aligns with national policies and strategies and that project results contribute to inform other policy and strategy revisions. □ Engage LGAs and field officers in project implementation</p>



		to ensure timely delivery of project outputs. <input type="checkbox"/> Procurements will be carried out in accordance with the Public Procurement Act [Cap. 411 R.E. 2019]. <input type="checkbox"/> Project finances and expenditure will be audited by the National Audit Office of Tanzania.
Technological	Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Engage qualified technical team in project designing. <input type="checkbox"/> Provision and budget for engaging international consultants to complement capacity needs.
Financial and Business Model	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> For the project to maintain its outcomes in the long term, it should be planned and executed in alignment with the existing financial and developmental frameworks of the government. This integration ensures that the project is a part of the local government's ongoing plans, making it more likely to receive continuous funding and support, thus enhancing the sustainability of the project's outcomes.

#### EXECUTION

Capacity	Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Identify capacity gaps for improvement as required. <input type="checkbox"/> Promote the development of institutional capacity throughout the project design. <input type="checkbox"/> Engage LGAs and field officers in project implementation to ensure timely delivery of project outputs.
Fiduciary	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> Procurements will be carried out in accordance with the Public Procurement Act [Cap. 411 R.E. 2019]. <input type="checkbox"/> Project finances and expenditures will be audited by the National Audit Office of Tanzania.
Stakeholder	Low	<input type="checkbox"/> To promote active and meaningful involvement of various stakeholders, enhance cooperation and collaboration among them, and ensure the sustained commitment of key partners throughout the project's duration, the project will employ the following strategies: <input type="checkbox"/> Formulating a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan: the project will formulate a strategy to ensure robust engagement with stakeholders, encourage collaboration and cooperation among them, and maintain active and sustained involvement of key partners throughout the project's lifecycle, the project will employ several strategies. Specific attention will be given to promote an inclusive engagement, particularly for women, youth and indigenous people. <input type="checkbox"/> Addressing Concerns with Multi-Stakeholder consultations: the project will actively listen to and address stakeholder concerns and interests by incorporating their feedback and catering to their specific needs, with specific stakeholder consultations Establishment of a Project Steering Committee and Technical Committees: A Project Steering Committee will be set up in the preparatory phase of the project, and National Project Committees, Focal Points, and technical committees will be appointed as needed during the implementation phase. These committees will ensure efficient coordination among key partners, foster continuous participation, and facilitate decision-making processes. <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of Knowledge Exchange and Communication: an effective strategy will be put into action to strengthen stakeholder engagement and coordination, also

		thought the establishment of inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms. This strategy will include mechanisms for sharing project information, disseminating knowledge and best practices, and enabling communication among stakeholders. It will guarantee that stakeholders have access to pertinent and timely information and opportunities to provide input and feedback.
Other	Moderate	<input type="checkbox"/> Conflict between pastoralists and farmers largely arise from issues related to land tenure, and the scarcity of pasture and water during dry spells. To tackle this challenge, the proposed project will assist in developing a Land Use Plan through an Integrated Land Use Planning approach. This involves the establishment of cattle troughs and the cultivation of pasture farms to boost forage availability, alongside the restoration of degraded lands and forests, and implementing Rangeland Management practices. <input type="checkbox"/> Additionally, the project's support in crafting land use plans will play a crucial role in securing land ownership by issuing title deeds, thereby strengthening land tenure security. This effort is aimed at ensuring communal access to essential resources like water catchments, forests, and livestock corridors, which is expected to mitigate the conflict between pastoralists and farmers.
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	-

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

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

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

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is aligned with LDCF programming strategies and will directly contribute to reducing vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change, including variability at local, national, regional, and global level. The project will also contribute to increasing adaptive capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change, including variability, at local, national, regional, and global level.

The project will also contribute to Tanzania's commitments under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) of realizing the goals of reversing land degradation through the implementation of the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets. The project also contributes to four GEF Focal Areas as outlined below:

**Governance and Policies Areas:** The project will focus on promoting governance and policies and the multi-stakeholder dialogues which are the primary focus of towards strengthening national capacity for sustainable land management in dryland and livestock migratory hotspots (Component 1).

**Land Degradation Focal Area:** The project will further contribute to addressing the drivers of degradation by promoting Sustainable Land Management (SLM) approaches through restoration actions (Component 2).

**Climate Change Focal Area:** The project will further contribute to reducing the impact of climate-related disasters, particularly addressing the impacts of droughts and floods on the agriculture and livestock sectors, as well as to reduce carbon emissions in the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector.

In addition, the proposed project will contribute to several of the targets set out under the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, including the development of village land-use plans (Target 1); restoration and conservation efforts (Target 2 and 3); climate-responsive sustainable land management (Target 8); livelihood improvement initiatives (Target 9); agro-forestry and climate-resilient agriculture initiatives (Target 10); promotion of nature-based solutions and restoring ecosystem services (Target 11); awareness campaigns (Target 16); promotion of a knowledge sharing database and M&E system (Target 20 and 21); and promoting gender-responsive actions and inclusive engagement (Target 22 and 23).

At a national level, the project activities also align with national climate change mitigation and adaptation priorities as outlined in several national strategic documents. This includes ambitions under the National Environmental Policy (2021), National Livestock Policy (2006), Agricultural Sector Development Programme (2017), Tanzania Livestock Masterplan (TLM, 2017-2022), the Livestock Sector Transformation Plan (LSTP, 2022-2027), National Climate Change Response Strategy 2021-2026 and National Determined Contributions (NDCs) to significantly reduce the impact of climate-related disasters and improve rangeland resources and the livestock sector.

Moreover, the project also aligns with the goals of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), particularly contributing to Strategic Goal B in addressing the direct pressure on biodiversity through sustainable land management and sustainable use of natural resources; and Strategic Goal D in enhancing ecosystem services.

The proposed project is also aligned with the National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Interventions (2022 – 2032), which guides strategic and coordinated environmental interventions at all levels. In this regard, implementation of this project will address the environmental challenges including land degradation associated with uncontrolled livestock migrations.

Finally, the project will contribute to several other national priorities and key strategic plans, including Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and the Third Five Year Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26).

#### D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

##### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:**

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

Yes

##### **Stakeholder Engagement**

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

Yes

**Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:**

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

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

Engagement	Groups in Attendance	Key Notes
National Dialogue Engagement in Tanzania, Dodoma, February 2023	Tanzania Vice Presidents Office Ministry of Water Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries National Irrigation Commission Sokoine University of Agriculture Tanzania Meteorological Authority Ardhi University Pastoralists' Associations Tanzania Livestock Research Institute Tanzania Forest Research Institute Local Government Resource Advisors CSO Network	Initial stakeholders' consultation to discuss and agree on the action points of the project and responsible ministries were identified
Project Concept Note Development, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, October 2023	Tanzania Vice Presidents Office Climate Change Initiative The Kesho Trust (CSO's Network representative) Resource Advisors CSO Network	Initial development of the project's concept note. The outcome of this engagement laid the foundation for the development of a Concept Note which was eventually integrated into the current proposed project.
Technical Working Session, Arusha,	Vice Presidents Office Ministry of Agriculture	PIF Development

Engagement	Groups in Attendance	Key Notes
October 2023	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries  Tanzania Agriculture Research Institute  Tanzania Livestock Research Institute  FAO  The Kesho Trust (CSO's Network representative)	

- To promote active and meaningful involvement of various stakeholders, enhance cooperation and collaboration among them, and ensure the sustained commitment of key partners throughout the project's duration, the project will employ the following strategies.
- Formulating a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan: the project will formulate a strategy to ensure robust engagement with stakeholders, encourage collaboration and cooperation among them, and maintain active and sustained involvement of key partners throughout the project's lifecycle, the project will employ several strategies. Specific attention will be given to promote an inclusive engagement, particularly for women, youth and indigenous people.
- Addressing Concerns with Multi-Stakeholder consultations: the project will actively listen to and address stakeholder concerns and interests by incorporating their feedback and catering to their specific needs, with specific stakeholder consultations.
- Establishment of a Project Steering Committee and Technical Committees: A Project Steering Committee will be set up in the preparatory phase of the project, and National Project Committees, Focal Points, and technical committees will be appointed as needed during the implementation phase. These committees will ensure efficient coordination among key partners, foster continuous participation, and facilitate decision-making processes.

Implementation of Knowledge Exchange and Communication: an effective strategy will be put into action to strengthen stakeholder engagement and coordination, also through the establishment of inclusive multi-stakeholder platforms. This strategy will include mechanisms for sharing project information, disseminating knowledge and best practices, and enabling communication among stakeholders. It will guarantee that stakeholders have access to pertinent and timely information and opportunities to provide input and feedback.

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

### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

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

Yes

### Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

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

Yes

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

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

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount (\$)

200000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

19000

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

		Regional/ Global						
FAO	LDCF	Tanzania	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	200,000.00	19,000.00	219,000.00
<b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b>						<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>19,000.00</b>	<b>219,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

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

### Indicative 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
<b>Total Project Cost</b>		<b>8,019,178.00</b>	<b>27,000,000.00</b>

### Indicative Co-financing

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	6000000
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Authorities (LGAs)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	11000000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
Recipient Country Government	Vice President's Office (VPO)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	5000000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>				<b>27,000,000.00</b>

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

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.

The identified co-finance will:

- 1) complement on improvement of community resilience and sustainable land management in dryland areas and livestock migratory hotspots through strengthened policy and planning frameworks;
- 2) support improvement of early warning and climate information systems through timely acquisition and delivery of weather information to policy makers;; technical officers; and local communities;
- 3) enhance ecosystem services in dryland/semi-arid areas and livestock migratory hotspot;
- 4) enhance community resilience;
- 5) support improvement of knowledge management and information base for community resilience;
- 6) strengthen participatory monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

Relevant on-going programmes and investments:

Project title	Implementing Agency/Entity	Time frame	Project Description	Rationale for co-financing
Support the Review of Tanzania National Livestock Policy of 2006	FAO	2021-2022	FAO 2021-2022	FAO investment USD 211,000 to support the review of the National Livestock Policy of 2006 and development of Livestock Master Plan. The proposed project will support implementation of the revised Policy and Master plan.
Construction of deep bore holes – water for livestock	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	2020 - 2022	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries 2020 - 2022	The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries has invested USD 307,440 to support construction of five (6) deep boreholes (water for livestock) at: Matanzi (Mkuranga); Usolanga- Iringa District Council; Lwami – Mwanga District Council; Muhukulu Lilahi – Songea District Council; Msaginia – Nsimbo District Council; Makatapura – Iringa District Council - completed projects. The proposed project will use the good lessons from the project and scale up in the project area.
Global Health Security Program (GHSP)	FAO	2022-2027	Global Health Security Program (GHSP)	The project worth of USD 4 Million focus on helping country to build sustainable animal health system and one health capacities to mitigate risks and threats caused by emerging and re-emerging zoonosis, endemic zoonosis, and Microbial resistance. The two projects will contribute into sustainable productions and sustainable animal health systems of the livestock (cattle and Goat) in the project area. The proposed project will benefit from capacity building to small-scale producers and relevant institutions to mitigate risks and threats caused by emerging and re-emerging zoonosis, endemic zoonosis, and Microbial resistance in the project area.
Establishment of Farmers field schools (FFS) for pasture and pasture seed production	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries	2023 - 2024	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries 2023 - 2024	USD 148,045.35 has been allocated to support establishment of 100 farmers field schools (FFS) for pasture and pasture seeds production. The two projects will complement on improvement of community resilience through provision of seed for pasture. The proposed project will scale up establishment of FFS for pasture and pasture seed production in the project area.
Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP)	Ministry of Land, housing, and human settlement development	2022-207	Ministry of Land, housing, and human settlement development	The objective of the project is to formalize land ownership for citizens in urban and rural areas, thereby enhancing the security of land tenure in Tanzania. The proposed project will benefit from the increased Tenure Security from LTIP.

Under the sub-component 1.1. Rural mass certification. this program will benefit with rural mass certification and issuance of Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy (CCROs) in the project areas such as Dodoma, Tabora, Arusha, Shinyanga. The two



projects will pay special attention to women and marginalized groups to ensure they fully participate and benefit from the Project. This would include special sensitization activities for women and men focused on women's land rights; special measures to be implemented when pastoralists are present; and ensuring women's and other's participation in village land committees. The field manuals for mass rural certification developed under LTSP will be used with certain enhancements to better protect the rights of women and other marginalized groups, and vulnerable groups.

Building a Better Tomorrow – Youth Initiative for Agribusiness (BBT-YIA) Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries 2022-20230 The estimated budget is USD.

148,416,167 of which 24%

of the budget is expected to come from

the Government (Ministry of Agriculture and President Office Regional Administration and Local Government).

Development partners,

NGOs and the private sector are expected to contribute 76% of the Budget. Through the BBT-YIA, the proposed project will benefit from the Incubation centres which will be financed and supported by the BBT-YIA. Selected beneficiaries from this project will be taken to Incubation centres in for trainings. They will also be linked with markets and buyers who have been identified by the BBT-YIA.

Water Sector Development Program Phase Three (WSDP III) Ministry of Water 2022/23 – 2025/26 The USD 6.46 billion programme is designed as a tool to implementing National Water Policy with a

Programme Development Objective (PDO) of strengthening sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improved access to water supply and sanitation services.

The proposed project will benefit from the prioritized water investments in the targeted areas such as improvement of rural water supply and conservation of water catchments. The proposed project will leverage on the low-cost technologies and experts in construction of cattle trough and other technologies. The two projects will enhance ecosystem services in dryland/semi-arid areas and livestock migratory hotspot.

During the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase, the project will collaborate with the Recipient Country Government, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the Private Sector to explore additional opportunities for co-financing. These opportunities include:

The Pathways to Dairy Net Zero: Promoting Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Livestock in East Africa Project. The IFAD/GCF Project. The objective of the project is to reduce emissions of methane and other GHGs while increasing the milk yields of the sector to provide high quality dairy products and improving food security and livelihoods across Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda through cross cutting climate change adaptation and emissions reduction activities combined with both public and private sector initiatives. The proposed project will replicate good lessons such as land Tenure from the program. Smallholder producers will benefit from the initiatives. They will be linked with buyers and large-scale producers of milk. Alignment between the two proposed projects will be ensured during the PPG phase.

Tanzania Investment Bank (TADB) under the Tanzania Inclusive Producer Processor Partnership in Dairy Project. The goal of the project is to catalyze inclusive transformation of the Tanzania dairy sector by promoting public private investments to increase the incomes of small-scale dairy farmers. The proposed project is expected to benefit the enterprise Acceleration. Small scale dairy farmers from the target areas will be linked to TADB to increase access to financial products such as loans/credits and financial training.

Tanzania Dairy Board (TDB) on development of Dairy Value Chain initiative in Tanzania. The government of Tanzania through TDB has prioritized the following areas: 1) increase productivity; 2) Value addition and commercialization; 3) improved support services; and 4) improve business environment. The proposed project will benefit from improved breeds; improved availability of

feed, water, and land; constructed collection centers; and Research and Development. The amount of Co-finance will be determined during PPG phase.

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	FAO	12/11/2023	Sandra Corsi	+3929456066	sandra.corsi@fao.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Kemilembe Mutasa	Director of Environment	Vice President's Office	11/1/2023

## ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Interventions will focus on key dryland areas in the country selected due to their severe land degradation and the impact of climate change. These include: Dodoma (S 6° 10' 20" E 35° 44' 22"), Tabora (S 5° 0' 58" E 32° 49' 35"), Singida (S 5° 45' 0" E 34° 40' 0"), Simiyu (S 3° 0' 0" E 34° 15' 0"), Shinyanga (S 3° 39' 50" E 33° 25' 16"), Manyara (S 4° 30' 0" E 36° 50' 0"), and Arusha (S 3° 22' 0" E 36° 41' 0").

The selected regions represent part of the dryland areas characterized by severe forest and land degradation and affected by impact of climate change.

By focusing on these areas, the project interventions aim to address the most pressing challenges in regions that are integral to the country's livestock industry and the well-being of its agrarian communities.

## ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

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

Title

AnnexG\_ClimateRiskScreening

ESSscreening\_2023

## ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
---------------------------	---------------------------	--------------	------------------

No Contribution 0

Principal Objective 2

No Contribution 0

Significant Objective 1

#### ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

See Part I - Project Information.