



Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin

Edit and Submit PIF

Basic project information

GEF ID

11407

Countries

Tanzania

Project Name

Integrated Landscape Management for Sustainable Ecosystem Services and Community Livelihoods in Wami-Ruvu River Basin

Agencies

UNEP

Date received by PM

10/18/2023

Review completed by PM

11/2/2023

Program Manager

Jurgis Sapijanskas

Focal Area

Multi Focal Area

Project Type

FSP

GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) REVIEW SHEET

1. General Project Information / Eligibility

- a) Does the project meet the criteria for eligibility for GEF funding?
- b) Is the General Project Information table correctly populated?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/2024 - Cleared, thank you.

JS 6/18/2024

a3 - Thank you. However, please align the title of output 2.1.3 in the description of the alternative scenario with that shown in the log-frame, i.e. adding the reference to drought mitigation.

The rest is cleared, thank you.

JS 5/17/24 - Thank you for the resubmission of this PIF and the thorough work done to address comments.

A- Please include the responses to the previous comments in the review sheet. We note they were provided as a separate word document, but please reinclude them in this review sheet at the next occasion.

B- Please revise the formatting of the portal entry, which includes text of varying sizes and some of which that appears bolded in the PDF version.


a3 - While the response is noted, please program at least part of the funds under LD-3 and strengthen the linkage to drought in the title and description of output 2.1.3 to ensure its eligibility.

1-a1-a2- Cleared.

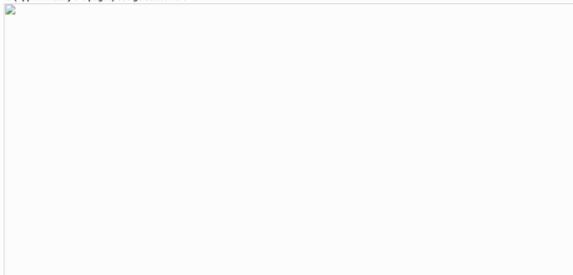
a0 - This comment is overall addressed. A few specific requests related to this comment are included in the relevant parts of this review sheet.

JS 1/9/2024 - Thank you for the resubmission of this PIF.

1- While they are included as separate files, none of the pictures appear in the portal entry. Please correct what may be a format or pasting issue:

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



Project Context

a- While we note the improvements in the resubmission, the PIF is still not entirely aligned with GEF FA Strategies:

a0- Most of the project rationale and some barriers, outcomes, and outputs remain dedicated to water management per se, when, to be eligible for GEF funding, the PIF (i) should demonstrate that the existing water management framework is the best available entry point in the targeted context to deliver durable LD, BD & CCM benefits in an integrated manner, and (ii) should be framed as using the water management framework as a means to the end of delivering GEBs in relevant GEF Focal Areas, not as an objective per se of the GEF funding. Please see detailed comments in the rest of the review and revise accordingly.

a1- CCM: Please include climate mitigation as part the project objective and include relevant mitigation impacts in the "Impacts" box of the theory of change diagram.

a2 - The project continues to propose to program the main share of its STAR resources under the BD Focal Area. Yet, the justification of alignment with Objective 1 of the BD FA strategy is still not satisfactory and the BD-related GEBs to be generated are still unclear. Given the interventions planned in the project, which are primarily aligned with the LD-3 (Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands) and

LD-2 (Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration) entry points, we request shifting the programming of funds to be mainly from LD or to modify substantially the design to align with a BD-funded project.

We note the justification provided below for the large share of BD funding despite a LD-focused project, but please note that, with full flexibility, the sources of funds could be entirely from e.g., the BD STAR, with programming of funds entirely on e.g., LD FA entry-points. We thus suggest using the opportunities provided by the full flexibility of the STAR allocation to design interventions that are most suited to the project context. In line with the overall GEF-8 strategy, we nonetheless encourage building an integrated project that delivers benefits along multiple focal areas.

In addition to shifting the programming of funds towards a mainly LD project, to ensure alignment with the BD FA, please:

- revise the project objective to include biodiversity as a full part of the objective, instead of a mere co-benefit derived from addressing the impacts of land degradation.

- Clarify the BD-related GEBs and ensure they are commensurate with the BD programming of funds:

We note that a target has been added under core indicator 1.1 (creation of PA) but no PA creation is planned under any outputs. If PA creation is indeed planned as part of the project, please note that, as per the GEF-8 BD FA Strategy, new protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) established with GEF support should be globally significant including as defined by the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) standard. When KBA criteria are not met, proposals will be considered on a case by case basis and justification provided in the PIF. The PIF should also include explicit output(s) related to PA creation.

If it was a typo and the target was meant to be added under 1.2 (Strengthened management effectiveness of existing PA), please include in the PIF the preliminary list of PAs that would benefit from the project and include in PIF at list a preliminary set of project activities (to be refined during PPG) that would increase PA management effectiveness as measured by the METT. Currently, no activities or support specifically related to PA management effectiveness are included in the project.

We also note that 100,000 ha are reported under core indicator 4.1 (Improved practices to benefit biodiversity) and none under 4.3 (SLM in production systems), when most of the interventions are dedicated to SLM and seem to be in good part in production landscapes with interventions related to on-farm agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, or pasture-fodder banks. Please ensure that all hectares reported under core indicator 4.1 are related to area that will see improved practices to benefit biodiversity of global significance, and clarify in the PIF to what underlying project outputs and specific activities these hectares are related.

- Include the relevant impacts on biodiversity of global significance in the "Impacts" box of the theory of change diagram.

- We note the additional information provided on the IWRM plan and Catchment Conservation Plans. Since the project is dedicated to contributing to their implementation, please further clarify how these plans have been developed, including how biodiversity of global significance and ecological connectivity have been considered in their development, to demonstrate that they are in line with an integrated landscape approach conducive of benefits for biodiversity of global significance. We notably note that the barrier analysis states "*while the roles of ecosystem services in water management is well recognized in the IWRMP, as well as the closely associated Catchment Conservation Plans, the specific importance of conserving biodiversity within ecosystems to maintain full ecosystem functioning is under-represented*", which casts some doubts on the IWRM plan as the best vehicle to deliver BD GEBs. If biodiversity of global significance and landscape-scale connectivity have not been fully integrated in the IWRM and CCP plans, the project design should include complementary interventions to ensure that they are effectively mainstreamed in the water management sector and that on-the-ground interventions to be supported by GEF BD funding do benefit biodiversity of global significance, including by contributing to landscape scale connectivity.

- throughout the PIF, ensure the terms "key biodiversity area" are used to mean "KBA" as per the global standard, and clarify what areas of "high biodiversity" means in the context of this project, i.e. be explicit on the criteria and data that have been/will be used to define "areas of high biodiversity".

- Confirm that reforestation will not be carried out through monocultures.

a3 With regards to LD, the project is more aligned with LD-3 (Address desertification, land degradation, and drought issues, particularly in drylands) than LD-1. Please change the programming of funds accordingly.

JS 11/1/2023 - Thank you for the submission of this PIF.

a- Not entirely.

a1- The project proposes to program resources under the CCM Focal Area but does not explain its alignment with the CCM FA Strategy. The closest entry point, CM-1-4 "Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential" requires that interventions target ecosystems with high mitigation potential, such as intact forests and mangroves, or demonstrate clear potential to result in cost-effective and high-impact climate mitigation outcomes in the agriculture sector.

Please justify the cost-effectiveness and high mitigation potential of the activities to be funded through CCM STAR.

Alternatively, if the activities that were to be funded through CCM STAR are land-based activities aligned with the BD or LD FA strategies that provide climate mitigation benefits but are not the most cost-efficient from a climate mitigation perspective, please shift the corresponding programming of funds from CCM to the most appropriate focal area. In any case, climate mitigation co-benefits of BD and LD-funded activities should be reported under core indicator 6.

a2 - The project proposes to program the main share of its STAR resources under the BD Focal Area. The project plans to intervene in watersheds that include several Key Biodiversity Areas and has the potential to deliver significant global biodiversity benefits. However, the PIF does not justify its alignment with the BD FA Strategy and does not seem aligned. The closest entry point of the Strategy, Objective 1, is to support integrated landscape/seascape management approaches that use multiple tools and strategies to respond to the drivers of biodiversity loss within large landscape and seascape mosaics, blending protected areas, other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs), sustainable use, and biodiversity mainstreaming approaches in the context of large-scale investments. While we note that the PIF intends to work at the river basin scale and advance the implementation of an Integrated Water Resource Management Plan, the project does not plan to employ a landscape management approach to deliver global biodiversity benefits:

- None of the multiple protected areas present in the targeted river basins would benefit from the project, as reflected in the absence of targets on core indicator 1.

- The PIF does not articulate how it would mainstream biodiversity in the water management sector in practice when the PIF's main entry point is integrated water resource management and the project plans to contribute to the implementation of an existing IWRM plan and build on existing water management structure.

- The project mainly focusses on Sustainable Land Management and restoration for ecosystem services, in particular water provisioning, and agro-ecosystem productivity, rather than on the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems to ensure the persistence of globally significant biodiversity. As such, the project seems primarily aligned with the LD Focal Area, especially LD-3 " Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands" and LD-2 "Reverse land degradation through landscape restoration".

- the project is to provide implementation support to a IWRM plan and Catchment Conservation Plans that, as we understand, have already been adopted but these plans, and their alignment with the BD (and LD) FA strategy(ies) are not described.

It is suggested, if the project design is to remain close to the current submission, to change the programming of funds towards a primarily if not entirely LD-funded project. In any case, please ensure alignment of the BD-funded interventions with the BD FA Strategy. The latter involves better aligning with an integrated landscape approach and articulating how the project will mainstream biodiversity in water management for the benefits of biodiversity of

global significance. Please notably note that restoration will be supported through BD funding only when it is meant to ensure the persistence of globally significant biodiversity and if it is coupled with strategies for retaining natural ecosystems within landscape approaches that integrate conservation, restoration and improved use of agricultural lands.

b- Cleared.

Agency's Comments

7/18/2024

The title of output 2.1.3 has been aligned in the portal and the revised PIF to refer to drought mitigation actions.

1/5/2024

A- All the previous comments have included in this review sheet with the appropriate for ease of reference

B- The portal entry has been formatted where allowed

a3- Part of the LD fund (25%) has been allocated to LD-3 as advised to specifically address the drought issues added to output 2.1.3. In addition to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the catchment management through removing the drivers of degradation, the project will address the drought issues, especially water shortage, through identifying and implementing appropriate water conservation measures targeting the supply and demand management, education, and creating awareness on drought, especially in drier areas.

22/04/2024

1- Thank you for highlighting the error; efforts have been made to rectify this in the latest resubmission through the portal.

a0 - This is well noted. The text has been adapted to better explain the links between Tanzania's water management and the GEF focal areas (LD, BD and CC) being targeted. This includes adjusting phrasing from "water management" to "watershed management" to highlight the landscape approach involved in linking to the focal areas. This has been reflected in the Executive summary, in the phrasing of Outcome 1.1 and Outputs 1.1.1. and 1.1.2, as well in the Objective statement.

a1 ? Noted; the Impacts box of the ToC diagram has been rephrased to include BD and CC as follows:

Reduced land degradation, improved tree cover, soil health and biodiversity, reduced emissions from the LULUCF sector, and reduced impacts of erosion and siltation on water resources in the Wami-Ruvu Basin.

a2 ? The alignment of the proposed project with LD is well noted, as is the flexibility offered under GEF-8 to shift resources between FAs. With this in mind, the decision has been made to reallocate some of the BD funds identified for this project to LD. The new resource programming direction is as follows:

? LD: US\$3,200,000

? BD: US\$1,800,000

? CC: US\$1,000,000

As a result of this shift, the project is now centrally framed around LD, while still maintaining the contributions to BD and CC focal areas. The lower budgets assigned to these areas better reflect the contribution of the project to GEBs in these FAs. The necessary changes to the PIF have been made to reflect this shift.

- The Objective has been refined as follows to more directly cover BD and CC FAs: *To halt land degradation and conserve biodiversity in the Wami-Ruvu Basin of Tanzania, thereby improving the provision of ecosystem services that mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and regulate critical water resources.*

- The GEBs for the BD allocation have been clarified. Regarding the Core indicators, it appears that there has been an error in entering the values, as the results should indeed have been under **sub-indicator 1.2 and not 1.1**. The project does not intend to create new PAs, but will instead support improved management of PAs to halt LD and improve the conservation of BD.

Several adjustments have been made to the Outputs to better reflect the entry-points for improving management of PAs. This includes adjusting the phrasing of Output 1.1.2 to note that *the project will target entities responsible for the management of protected areas and KBAs to ensure that the management of these areas strongly reflects the interface between biodiversity, IWRMP and CCPs*. Further reference to the activities targeting the management of PAs has been added under the revised Output 2.1.1, which now focuses more directly on restoration/conservation efforts and will include management conservation efforts within PAs (including adding a footnote linking to the PA-METT).

- Indicator 4: It appears there might have been another error in the portal entry. The area targeted under Indicator four, as per the Indicator Reporting worksheet should be spread between 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 at a ratio of 60-30-10. However, please note that the targets have since been adjusted based on comments received and the focus between LD and BD, with the new targets split between 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 at a ratio of 30-60-10.

-The IWRM plan for the Wami/Ruvu Basin was developed and completed in 2020, and was followed by the catchment conservation plan in 2021. The process of developing these plans was participatory, coordinated across a multi-disciplinary team of national stakeholders and community representatives including the government institutions related to land management,

environment management, development partners, civil society organizations, private sector, community groups and representatives, etc.

The suitability of the IWRMP and CCP as the suitable vehicle for delivering the project objectives lies in the integrated approach that considers ecosystem health as the foundation of water resource management in the WRB. The IWRMD plan addressed the management of water resources in the Wami/Ruvu basin in a holistic manner ? where it considered integration of water, land, and related resources for economic and social welfare and sustainability ? while the catchment conservation plan highlights gaps, challenges, and mitigate threats identified in each catchment. Threats to biodiversity are among the focus areas in the catchment conservation plans. Moreover, both the IWRMP and the CCP adopt an integrated approach that considers biodiversity, ecosystem health and ecological connectivity as integral elements in the management of the water resources of the basin. Given that many of the areas of high biodiversity significance identified for this project (see point directly below) are the main sources of water for the Ruvu, Msimbazi and Wami rivers, the management of these critical catchment areas inherently targets conserving the important biodiversity areas present.

The catchment conservation plan has been developed as a derivative of IWRM plan, which further highlight land degradation in whole basin and propose activities related to sustainable land management, protection, conservation and restoration of water sources of which is related to biodiversity.

Regarding the representation of biodiversity of global significance and landscape-scale connectivity in the IWRM and CCP plans, additional consultation with the WRBWB have led to a revision of Barrier 3 to better reflect the status and identify the suitable entry point for improving this element. Specifically, the barrier has been adjusted to note that the under-representation of biodiversity in the documents is in relation to explicit linkages between biodiversity and ecosystem services and the importance of high biodiversity areas in the management of water resources. An additional note has also been added to Output 1.2 to highlight that additional consultations will be conducted during the PPG to better define the specific interventions needed mainstreaming BD into these plans.

- The term KBA is indeed meant to refer to sites that are registered as KBAs as per the database available at <https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/>. ~20 KBAs have been identified within the WRB, several of which coincide with the target areas of the project. In addition to these KBAs, several areas within PAs are considered as areas of high biodiversity ? these refer to sites that have considerable value to Tanzania in terms of their high biodiversity, but may not necessarily meet all the criteria of KBAs.

Relevant KBAs in the target area include:

1. Uluguru National Forest Reserve ? Are part of the Uluguru Mountains with KBA ID of 7031

2. Mamiwa Kisara Forest Reserves in the Ukaguru mountains ?are part of the Ukaguru Mountains with KBA ID of 7030

3. Zaraninge Forest, situated in the Saadani National Park ?this is part of the Bagamoyo District Coastal Forests with KBA ID of 7009

4. Ruvu South Forest Reserve ? with an area of 30,633ha? WDPA ID 555623837 part of the Kisarawe District Coastal Forests with KBA ID 7010

These areas of high biodiversity significance are the main sources of water for the Ruvu, Msimbazi and Wami rivers. On the downstream of Wami river, there is Bagamoyo District Coastal Forests reserve which is also an area of global biodiversity significance because this is where estuary of Wami river is located.

-It is confirmed that the reforestation will include a diverse range of species and will not allow for monoculture restoration. This has been added to the note on species selection under Output 2.1.1.

a3 - As noted above, the programming of funds has been adjusted to focus more on LD. Regarding LD-1 versus LD-3, it is the strong opinion of the project development team that the objectives best align with LD-1 and 2. While the link with droughts is well noted in terms of the approach looking towards watershed management, specifically as the primary GEBs focus on reducing LD through SLM and reversing LD through restoration.

11/12/2023

The limited clarity on the cost-effectiveness and prioritisation of interventions with ?high mitigation potential? for the CCM aspects of the project is well noted. However, given the extent of the areas to be protected and restored (funded by a combination of all three focal areas - CCM, BD and LD), the actions under the project are expected to have significant mitigation potential, particularly through reduced deforestation but also through active restoration. While the nature of restoration activities will be somewhat directed toward biodiversity needs, focus will also be applied to the mitigation potential of restoration activities. The specifics of the restoration activities, including assessing the cost-effectiveness of NbS for mitigation potential, will be further investigated during the PPG phase.

This is well noted and has already been included in the estimates. Should the CCM focal area be retained, the specific contributions of each funding source will be determined during the PPG.

a2. The need for stronger justification of the BD components of the project are well noted. The apparent focus of the narrative on land degradation arose from the initial breakdown of STAR allocation being weighted as 50% LD and 33% BD. However, on submission, it was found that the availability of resources under the LD focal area was constrained and the project budget

was adjusted to the current allocation with BD providing the majority of funds. It has been recognised and agreed by all stakeholders that the project design be adjusted to shift greater focus to the biodiversity components of the project.

This has been done through the following actions:

? The target sites have been adjusted to focus on Key Biodiversity Areas and other biodiversity hot spots where greater GEBs can be achieved in the biodiversity focal area.

? Outcome 1.1 has been adjusted to include greater focus on addressing biodiversity needs in the implementation of the IWRMP and CCP.

? Output 1.1.3 will include awareness of the role of biodiversity within an ecosystem to maximise and sustain ecosystem functions and services.

? Outcome 2.1 has been adjusted to focus on biodiversity in addition to (and as a component of) ecosystem services.

? Output 2.1.1 has been refined to focus more on KBAs. This includes noting that tree planting interventions will focus on local species with high biodiversity value, either in terms of increasing tree diversity, or providing habitats to diverse fauna. Conservation efforts will focus on Key Biodiversity Areas and other sites with high biodiversity value.

? Core Indicator 1 has been adjusted to reflect the PAs included in the project design.

It should also be noted that given the high biodiversity value of the target landscape, addressing land degradation is seen as a core action for conserving biodiversity. Specifically, the expansion of agricultural land into natural ecosystems, along with other unsustainable livelihood practices used as coping mechanisms within the communities, are a major driver of degradation and subsequent loss of biodiversity. The livelihood-related aspects of the project, including agro-ecosystem productivity, are therefore a core component of the conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems ? shifting away from degrading practices. The changes above are designed in line with this approach, closely linking BD and LD elements in the design. In support of the linkages between BD, LD and water, the IWRMP for the already includes biodiversity as a factor. This includes adopting a multidisciplinary approach that focuses on the inter-sectoral relationships between human activities, biodiversity and water resources. It is recognized within the plan that water is critical for maintaining biodiversity in the basin.

The project design also includes the development of a PES mechanism (output 2.1.4), which aligns with Objective 3 of the BD FA on mobilising domestic resources for biodiversity.

A note has been added to the intro of Outcome 2.1 describing how funding from different FAs will be targeted towards various components of the restoration/conservation efforts.

2. Project Summary

Does the project summary concisely describe the problem to be addressed, the project objective and the strategies to deliver the GEBs or adaptation benefits and other key expected results?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - Cleared.

JS 5/17/2024 -

1- Thank you. To better reflect the entire range of project interventions, please consider revising the last part of the following sentence:

"The proposed project will safeguard biodiversity and halt land degradation [...] through *sustainable land management (SLM) and rehabilitation of agroecosystems in the WRB*"

to notably include (i) technical and institutional capacity building and improved coordination for integrated watershed management, and (ii) targeted conservation and restoration interventions in areas of importance for biodiversity of global significance.

JS 1/11/2024

1- Please include the project's target related to protected areas in the summary.

JS 11/1/2023 -

The project summary is almost 1000-word long, four times the indicative maximum length, and does not present the GEBs, as measured by GEF core indicators, that the project is to generate. Please revise.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2024

The sentence has been revised in the PIF to reflect the entire range of project interventions.

22/04/2024

The protected areas target ? 118,000 ha - is included in the summary (last sentence)

11/12/2023

The project summary has been revised to fit the ? page prescribed limit, structured according to the example provided in the training documentation for the GEF-8 PIF template (see revised PIF).

3 Indicative Project Overview

- 3.1 a) Is the project objective presented as a concise statement and clear?
- b) Are the components, outcomes and outputs sound, appropriate and sufficiently clear to achieve the project objective and the core indicators per the stated Theory of Change?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/2024 - Cleared.

JS 6/18/2024

a1- Thank you. While we note that it has been revised in the ToC diagram, we do not see any change to the title of component 1 in the rest of the portal entry of this resubmission. Please revise.

a2- Thank you. While we note that it has been revised in the ToC diagram, we do not see any change to the title of component 2 in the rest of the portal entry of this resubmission. Please revise.

JS 5/17/2024 -

a-

a1 - Please revise the title of component 1 so that it better reflects the underlying interventions, which are focused on the enabling environment rather than management per se. Please also ensure that the title either also reflects biodiversity beyond land and water resources, or only refers to integrated watershed management, which would encompass all dimensions the project is trying to tackle.

a2- Please revise the title of component 2 so that it better reflects the underlying interventions, which are not limited to SLM, and are not all only aimed at enhancing ecosystem services and productivity.

All the rest is cleared, thank you.

JS 1/11/2024:

a - Please see comments on the project objective in the first comment box to ensure that all funding focal areas are reflected.

b- No entirely:

b1- Outcome 1.1, output 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 are largely devoted to water management per se (e.g. output 1.1.1 *Effective coordination platform [...] for water management in the WRB*). Please reformulate the title and content of the outcome and outputs so that it is clear that GEF funding is to support the incremental cost of generating the LD, BD, CCM benefits, not supporting water management per se. For instance, output 1.1.1 should be clear that the coordination platform will also include the institutions mandated on land management, land use planning, and biodiversity management and relevant stakeholders, and will also help coordinate at the landscape scale the implementation of existing land use and biodiversity management plans.

b2- Outcome 2.1 is entirely dedicated to agro-ecosystems. Please clarify whether the project is to intervene only on productive land or also to improve, as we understood it, conservation of natural areas. If so, please revise the outcome.

b3- output 2.1.1: the title is focused on KBAs and PAs when its content seems to include interventions outside of KBAs and PA, notably productive lands. For clarity, please consider breaking down output 2.1.1 in at least two outputs, with one output dedicated to biodiversity conservation activities and another output dedicated to restoration and SLM in productive lands.

b4- output 2.1.2 water supply infrastructure: Please remove water collection points for domestic use, which are not eligible for GEF funding. On the other water supply infrastructure, while there is no doubt on its socio-economic and climate adaptation benefits, please provide documented evidence on their BD or LD benefits and clarify in the PIF the project's approach to ensure that they won't be merely additional, i.e. that they will indeed lead to a shift in behavior and effectively draw livestock away from sensitive riparian zones.

b5- output 2.1.3 Livelihoods: Please provide documented evidence of the causal links between proposed livelihood interventions with LD and BD benefits in the targeted context and clarify in the PIF the project's approach (i.e. its theory of change) to ensure that alternative livelihoods will be indeed alternative and not merely additional, i.e. that they will indeed lead to a shift in behavior and effectively displace activities that degrade the environment.

b6- Output 3.1.1: the output focuses on a "database" when the content rightfully concerns knowledge management at large. Please revise the title.

b7- Upscaling: Output 3.1.1 also includes the development of an upscaling strategy when the added-value of a strategy developed after the fact is limited. Upscaling should in any

case be embedded in the design of the project from the start. We note the addition of a knowledge exchange program but please further embed throughout the project a clearer pathway to up-scaling within the WRB and beyond. This could for instance include using, for outputs 1.1.2 and 1.1.3, a training of trainer approach and institutionalization the training in a national institution, or pursuing output 2.1.4 beyond a basin-scale PES scheme to carry out policy work for a national-level PES framework.

JS 11/1/2023 -

b - To be revisited once comments on eligibility (first comment box) and core indicators have been addressed.

Agency's Comments

7/18/2028

a1- Amendments made in the portal

a2- Amendments made in the portal

21/05/2024

a1 ? Revised in the PIF

a2 ? Revised in the PIF

22/04/2024

a ? The objective has been adjusted as described above.

b1 ? The phrasing of Outcome 1.1 and its associated Outputs have been revised to better show that the support will focus on addressing the issues of LD and BD, and that the water management elements are in related to landscape level management frameworks that will underpin the approach.

b2- It appears that there is a misalignment in interpretations of the term agroecosystems. In the context of this project, the term was intended to refer to the mosaic landscape in the area which consists of areas of productive land alongside areas of natural forest. The phrasing of and introduction to Outcome 2.1 has been adjusted to clarify that the project is targeting this mosaic landscape, encompassing both agriculture and surrounding natural ecosystems.

b3- Output 2.1.1 has been split as follows:

2.1.1. KBA and PAs within water catchment areas of the WRB rehabilitated and conserved to enhance biodiversity, and improve ecosystem service provision and soil health.

2.1.2. SLM practices, including on-farm agro-forestry systems and climate-smart agriculture, improved rangeland management, and establishing pasture fodder banks, promoted in agroecosystems within water catchments areas of the WRB to improve agricultural productivity and soil health.

b4- Water collection points for domestic use have been removed. A summary of the following details has also been added to the PIF to demonstrate the evidence within Output 2.1.3 (previously 2.1.2): WRBWB has established more than five livestock watering points in the basin, which have demonstrated the suitability of such infrastructure to control livestock from directly accessing crucial water sources. The net benefit that have been observed include: i) conserving water sources from destruction by livestock; and ii) preserving water quality. This has well been documented in the annual monitoring and evaluation reports of the WRBWB. The establishment of these communal livestock watering points has been accompanied by instituting appropriate governance systems, including outlining the appropriate by-laws and guidelines on managing the watering points as well as general management of water resources. This has been observed to result in a behavioral change among community members who have positively embraced the new governance structures for sustainability of ecosystem services. A good example is the case of Ruvu Darajani village, where the GCCA+ project was implemented. In this village, there are now new by-laws and guidelines which has banned livestock from directly watering from Ruvu river contrary to which the owner of the livestock have to pay a fine of certain amount per livestock that drinks directly from the river. WRBWB are currently ongoing with initiatives for restoring sections of river banks that were destroyed by livestock. Children and women have been banned from fetching and washing clothes directly from river which is infested with crocodiles. There has been sad incidences in the past where women and girls have attacked by crocodiles when fetching water in the river as well as attacks on livestock by drinking directly from the river.

b5- There are several case studies where alternative livelihood have led to significant biodiversity benefits in the Ruvu river. A good example is the Sustainable Land Management (SLM) project (2016 ? 2020) which was implemented in the Ruvu river where various alternative livelihoods were introduced in the communities. These include fish farming, bee keeping, spice processing, alternative cooking energy among others. Also, cattle troughs were constructed for watering animals. The net benefits of these alternative livelihoods include:

1. 32,072 hectares of forest out of 100,000 hectares were restored.
2. Decrease of sediment at Ruvu river by 20% (from 50 tonnes/Km²/year to 40.2 tonnes/km²/year)
3. 20% increase in mean annual river flow in Ruvu river

Introduction of sustainable livelihoods has proven to be an effective way of reducing land degradation in basin.

b6- This is well noted; the title has been adjusted to refer instead to the KMS.

b7- The need to further engrain the upscaling strategy into the activities is well note. The project development team also concurs with the various potential pathways suggested by the review. However, more detailed engagement with national stakeholders is required to further develop the upscaling strategy in a way that will be fully country owned. Given that the existing outputs provide the framework needed to achieve this, it has been assessed that detailing the activities to underpin the upscaling in the design of the project would be best deferred to the PPG stage. At this time, adjustments have been made to the PIF to note the general themes highlighted by the reviewer with reference to further work at the PPG stage. This includes references to ToT at the end of Output 1.1.2, and 1.1.3, as well as further refining the explanation on a national framework for PES under 2.1.5 (previously 2.1.4).

11/12/2023

Several Outcomes/Outputs have been revised to strengthen the focus on Biodiversity (see revised PIF). The project sites have also been revised to specifically focus on key biodiversity areas and protected areas, while maintaining focus on areas that also provide regulating ecosystem services.

Specifically, changes have been made to the following areas:

? Outcome 1.1 ? stronger focus on integrating biodiversity concerns into the implementation of the IWRMP and CCPs

? Outcome 2.1 and Output 2.1.1 ? stronger focus on enhancing/safeguarding biodiversity.

3.2 Are gender dimensions, knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation included within the project components and appropriately funded?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 1/11/2024 - Cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 -

Please

1: Reflect gender perspectives in Outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 3.1.1

2. Include the monitoring of gender action plan in the component on M&E.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

1. Gender has been added into the description of outputs 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 3.1.1.
2. Monitoring of performance against the gender action plan has been specifically listed under the M&E component (see revised PIF)

3.3 a) Are the components adequately funded?

b) Are the GEF Project Financing and Co-Financing contributions to PMC proportional?

c) Is the PMC equal to or below 5% of the total GEF grant for FSPs or 10% for MSPs? If the requested PMC is above the caps, has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - All cleared.

Agency's Comments Noted

4 Project Outline

A. Project Rationale

4.1 SITUATION ANALYSIS

a) is the current situation (including global environmental problems, key contextual drivers of environmental degradation, climate vulnerability) clearly and adequately described from a systems perspective?

b) Are the key barriers and enablers identified?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - All cleared.

JS 5/17/2024 -

1- When the project introduces the 11 priority conservation zones identified in the WR Basin CCP, please clarify how the project's on-the-ground activities relate to these priority zones.

2. Please remove the duplicative text in barrier 1:

areas and other management systems. However, in Tanzania, and specifically within the Wami Ruvu Basin (WRB), the challenge in managing natural resources in a cohesive and integrated manner. This challenge stems from coordination and conflicting mandates among the various sectors responsible for biodiversity, land, natural livestock, energy and mineral resources, and water resource management. This barrier hinders the effective implementation of responsive water resource management strategies and practices. For instance, the Ministry of Water (MoW) is responsible for water resources while the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism oversees forests and wildlife conservation and the Ministry of Lands, Urban Planning and Construction oversees land use planning. Effective implementation of conservation plans for instance, necessitates the support of Ministries responsible for land use planning, agriculture, and forestry. Currently, joint implementation of IWRMD Plans remains a challenge, as each sector ministry is making their own plans with little or no consideration of long-term plans already stipulated in the IWRMD plans. The Integrated Water Resource Management approach requires coordinated planning and implementation across all sectors that impact water resources, including agriculture, energy, and urban development. As a result, there is limited practical integration of adaptation efforts, despite of local policies that call for such integration. While efforts have been made to overcome this barrier — such as the es

b1.1- While the project interventions and framing have been well revised to integrate BD, LD and CCM concerns, the barrier analysis is still weak on biodiversity. Please refine the barrier analysis specifically to reflect the biodiversity-related shortcomings the project will address.

b1.2 - Please revise barrier 2 so that it focusses on elements eligible for BD, LD or CCM funding. Please notably remove the language dedicated to technical capacity barriers for water monitoring, supervision of water use and water resource management systems.

All other comments cleared, thank you.

JS 1/11/2024

a - Thank you for the additions. However, please see first comment box for a request for additional information on the biodiversity aspects of the IWRM plan and the Catchment Conservation Plans. Please also clarify when the IWRM plan and Catchment Conservation Plans have been developed and their current implementation framework (mandated responsible entities, dedicated budget if any).

b1 - The barrier analysis remains largely dedicated to water management per se. In line with a GEF LD-BD-CCM project, please ensure the barriers to be addressed by GEF funding relate to the integration of BD, LD, CCM concerns in water management.

b2: Barrier 4: Please refine the analysis of this barrier. The analysis should go beyond stating the lack of engagement and ownership, and identify what are the barrier to engagement and ownership.

b3. The interventions of component 2 do not seem to be related to any barrier, and no intervention seems to directly address barrier 4. Please clarify in the Theory of change the links between the barriers and project interventions, ensuring that all interventions are both necessary and sufficient to address all the barriers.

The other previous comments are cleared, thank you.

JS 11/1/2023 -

a- Not entirely:

a1 - Please clarify the approximate size of the targeted landscapes and provide a consolidated justification of their relevance in terms of biodiversity of global significance. The PIF contains many elements related to Tanzania as a whole that could be removed (map of all protected areas in the country, paragraphs on World Heritage sites and PAs outside of the targeted area), and replaced by a more focused description of the key biodiversity components that the project will specifically target and the main drivers of their loss. The PIF could usefully reference the KBAs present in the landscapes, clarifying those that will benefit from direct project interventions.

a2- The key stakeholders and their role in the system are not described in the Project Rationale section. Please refer to the material of the GEF-8 PIF Template and Project Design Training Session (<https://www.thegef.org/events/gef-8-pif-template-and-project-design-training-session>) on how stakeholders should be part and parcel of the project rationale and revise accordingly.

a3- Please provide a baseline analysis in the project rationale section. We note the coordination section includes some on-going project and past projects. However, please:

-describe here the IWRM plan and the Catchment Conservation Plans that, as we understand, have already been adopted and for which the project is to provide implementation support. Explain how these plans are consistent with the BD and LD FA strategies, in particular how they are consistent with an integrated landscape approach, and how they fully address land degradation neutrality and the persistence of biodiversity of global significance.

-provide more details on the Tanzania Water Investment Programme, and how the proposal relates to it.

a4- Three consecutive paragraphs of the project rationale dedicated to the climate context and its implications are entirely identical to another PIF submitted simultaneously by the Agency for Djibouti. Please revise to ensure that the project rationale is specific to the context of the area targeted in Tanzania.

b:

b1- Please integrate the duplicative "problem statement" and the barrier analysis, currently located in the Project Description section, within the Project Rationale section.

b2- The barrier analysis is focused on land and water resource management so that it is unclear if the barriers preventing proper biodiversity management, including for biodiversity mainstreaming in the water sector, have been identified. Please revise as necessary to expand the barrier analysis or demonstrate that the barriers already identified already encompass biodiversity concerns.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2025

1 ? The preliminary target areas for this intervention in the 11 priority conservation zones in the WR Basin CCP have been identified (see Figure 8). Tree planting interventions will focus on local species with high biodiversity value, either in terms of increasing tree diversity, or providing habitats to diverse fauna. Conservation efforts will focus on Key Biodiversity Areas and other sites with high biodiversity value and will support specific conservation activities such as ascertaining the relative abundance and threats to key biodiversity across the landscapes, establishing landscape/habitat connectivity, monitoring and assessment of species of global conservation significance outside and within KBAs and PAs, capacity building of management authorities and local communities in biodiversity conservation, leading to improved management effectiveness as measured by METT and possibly informing the exploration of long-term financing mechanisms of these critical important areas for biodiversity. Other conservation efforts will include Participatory Forest Management programmes both with national and local authorities for Joint Forest Management (JFM) and Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), respectively ? as per the Forest Act of 2002. Further engagements will be held at the next stage of project to identify additional entry points for strengthening the management of conservation efforts within protected areas[1]¹.

2- The duplicates have been removed in the PIF

b1.1 The barriers have been revised, especially barrier 2 to tackle the biodiversity angle.

b1.2. Barrier 2 has been revised and refocused on BD, LD and CCM eligibility.

22/04/2024

a- The IWRM and conservation plans covers biodiversity aspects both directly and indirectly. This is mainly as a result of how biodiversity has been defined in both IWRM and conservation plans. For example, in IWRM plan and conservation areas are defined as sites which are set aside for conservation of biodiversity and national ecological process. This lumped definition may not depict how biodiversity is linked to ecosystem services, but the inherent meaning provides a bigger spectrum for anchoring both biodiversity and ecosystem service within the context of global definition of biodiversity.

The development of both IWRMD plan and catchment conservation plan was participatory and engaged all stakeholders in the basin. The overall coordination of implementing the IWRM and conservation plan is under the mandate of Wami/ Ruvu basin water board. However, all stakeholders have a role to play in implementing the integrated plan. In this regard, program activities are jointly implemented by relevant partners while the Wami/ Ruvu coordinates and monitors progress of implementation. See responses above for more details.

A4. The project rationale presented in the revised PIF is specific to the context of the area targeted in Tanzania and has been completed updated in the revised Djibouti PIF to be submitted separately.

b1- Further detail on barriers has been provided

b2- Barriers will be further refined and enhanced during the PPG. Full articulation of this barrier required deeper engagement with stakeholders at all levels.

b3- Please note regarding Barrier 4 that the overall project approach ? from conceptualization through to implementation ? is considered to be addressing this barrier through a central focus on a stakeholder-led approach. Several engagements from national through to community level have already been conducted for the PIF, and more detailed engagements are planned for the PPG phase as well as during implementation. Furthermore, Outputs 1.1.1 and 1.1.3. both include key activities that are linked to engagement and promoting local ownership, including through the establishment of coordination and awareness platforms.

With regards to Component 2, while the activities do not directly address the barriers, they form part of the broader approach of addressing barriers alongside root causes. Components 1 and 3 are more centrally focused on barrier removal, creating the enabling environment for Component 2 which directly addressed the root causes/drivers of degradation and biodiversity loss.

An additional paragraph has also been added to the ToC narrative to explain these linkages.

[1] Working off the foundation of IUCN's Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool (METT)

11/12/2023

a1. While several key areas have been identified, further engagement is needed at the next stage of project development to give a clear indication of the size of the targeted landscapes. At this stage, several forest reserves have been identified and mapped as potential target sites, including:

? Chenene Forest Reserve ? with an area of 29,836ha

? Uluguru National Forest Reserve ? with an area of 24,115 ha

? Mamiwa Kisara Forest Reserves in the Ukaguru mountains ? with an area of 14,163 ha

? Zaraninge Forest, situated in the Saadani National Park ? with an area of 20,000 ha.

? Ruvu South Forest Reserve ? with an area of 30,633ha

These details have been added to the PIF, with discussion on their relevance in the biodiversity section of A.

The BD baseline has been adjusted to focus more specifically on key areas within the WRB, with less discussion on general biodiversity in Tanzania.

a2. The way stakeholders are presented has been adjusted according to the guidance from the training session. Specifically, the ?menu of stakeholders? has been removed, and instead stakeholders and their roles have been infused throughout the narrative, particularly in Sections A and B.

a3. Details on CCP, IWRMP and TanWIP have been added to the coordination section.

a4. The information contained in the Tanzania PIF is the correct version and has been maintained as such. The relevant sections in the Djibouti PIF has been revised and updated for the specific context.

b1. Problem statement has been removed as a stand alone section and integrated into the project rationale and Barrier analysis to be moved to B.1

b2. Barriers have been adjusted to better represent the BD aspects.

4.2 JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT

a) Is there an indication of why the project approach has been selected over other potential options?

b) Does it ensure resilience to future changes in the drivers?

c) Is there a description of how the GEF alternative will build on ongoing/previous investments (GEF and non-GEF), lessons and experiences in the country/region?

d) are the relevant stakeholders and their roles adequately described?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - Cleared.

JS 5/17/2024 -

b- Thank you for the thorough future scenarios work. Please provide in the PIF a short elaboration of how these scenarios informed the project design and/or are anticipated to inform PPG.

The rest is cleared thank you.

JS 1/11/2024

a- Please see related comments in the first comment box and on the barrier analysis.

b- Thank you, this is well noted for climate change. However, as stated in the previous round of comments, the question of robust design goes beyond climate change to include all major drivers that are likely to affect the durability of the project results. Please refer to STAP's brief on the use of simple future narratives to design resilient and durable projects (<https://www.stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer>) and consider developing simple narratives of the range of plausible futures of priority system's drivers and their implications for the project design.

The rest is cleared, thank you.

JS 11/1/2023 -

a- The PIF's entry point is integrated water resource management and the project plans to contribute to the implementation of an existing IWRM plan and build on existing water management structure. Please justify that the IWRM plan and existing structures are the most adequate to address the project objective and deliver global biodiversity and land degradation benefits in the targeted area.

b) No, the PIF does not demonstrate that it has been designed to ensure resilience to future change in the drivers beyond climate change. Please refer to STAP's brief on the use of simple future narratives to design resilient and durable projects (<https://www.stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/simple-future-narratives-brief-and-primer>) and consider developing simple narratives of the range of plausible futures of priority system's drivers and their implications for the project design.

c- The development currently included in the coordination section is noted. However, please:

c1- be more precise on the timeframe, and on the geographic and/or thematic overlap of the projects listed, and on how this PIF builds and provide an increment to this baseline.

c2- Discuss the GEF-7 project ID 10690 *Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves* implemented by UNDP, which also has interventions in the Pwani region on related topics.

c3 - For output 2.1.4 related to PES, please build on lessons from past experiences in Tanzania, including the Equitable Payments for Watershed Services program piloted by CARE and WWF between 2008 and 2012 in the Morogoro region, and in the neighboring countries. Please see e.g.:

Osewe, I., H?li?an, A. F., Talp?, N., & Popa, B. (2023). Critical Analysis of Payments for Ecosystem Services: Case Studies in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. *Forests*, 14(6), 1209.

Kwayu, E. J., Paavola, J., & Sallu, S. M. (2017). The livelihood impacts of the equitable payments for watershed services (EPWS) program in Morogoro, Tanzania. *Environment and Development Economics*, 22(3), 328-349.

Kagata, L., Mombo, F., & Massawe, F. A. (2018). Payments for ecosystem services incentives and adoption of land use interventions in Uluguru mountains, Tanzania. *Agricultural Sciences*, 9, 299-316.

d) No. Please see comment a2 on the Project Rationale section and ensure that key stakeholders and their roles are adequately described within the narrative.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2024

b- Thank you. A line has been added in the PIF to outline the next steps, especially on monitoring and assessments of the future scenarios.

a- Well noted, please see appropriate responses above.

b- Well noted. A short workshop was held with national stakeholders to identify additional future scenarios that should be accounted for in the project design. Several additional pathways were preliminarily identified that have been added to the PIF, and will need to be explored in more detail at the next phase of development. Specifically, in addition to climate scenarios, three drivers of potential future narratives were highlighted as most relevant to the project: i) changes in rural population (increases through population growth or decreases through rural-urban migration), ii) shifting pastoralist behaviors; and iii) delays in government efforts to shift farmers out of river buffer zones. Descriptions of these narratives have been added towards the end of the project context section, ahead of the Barriers analysis.

11/12/2023

a. Further discussion on the reasoning for the selected entry points have been added to the Project Approach under the ToC.

b. A paragraph has been added to Outcome 2.1 describing how CC futures have been considered in the design, linking to the climate context section in Section A.

c1. Additional detail has been added to the coordination section as requested.

c2. Discussion of ID 10690 has been added.

c3. Key findings from these studies have been listed as lessons to be built on in the design of the PES models.

d. The way stakeholders are presented has been adjusted according to the guidance from the training session. Specifically, the 'menu of stakeholders' has been removed, and instead stakeholders and their roles have been infused throughout the narrative, particularly in Sections A and B.

5 B. Project Description

5.1 THEORY OF CHANGE

a) Is there a concise theory of change that describes the project logic, including how the project design elements will contribute to the objective, the expected causal pathways, and the key assumptions underlying these?

b) Are the key outputs of each component defined (where possible)?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/2024 - Cleared.

JS 6/18/2024

b1. Thank you but the additions made in the word version of the PIF are not reflected in the portal entry. Please correct.

b2. Thank you but the additions made in the word version of the PIF are not reflected in the portal entry. Please correct.

The rest is cleared.

JS 5/17/2024 -

1- Please consider removing the paragraph "preferred solution" or revise the opening sentence of this paragraph ("A sustainable land management (SLM) approach has been proposed [...]"). This paragraph does not reflect the integrated nature of the project, which goes beyond pure SLM and its co-benefits. The following paragraphs (under "proposed approach") are sufficient and better reflects the integrated landscape/watershed approach, building on the existing water institutions and IWRMMDP and CCP, and highlighting the range of complementary interventions (enabling environment, SLM, restoration and conservation, livelihoods, PES)

a- Please reflect in the ToC diagram the changes requested to the component titles in previous comments.

b1-output 1.1.2: We note the addition on the integration of biodiversity in watershed management, and the intention to further study during PPG the specific needs to ensure a better integration. Please clarify if and how landscape connectivity is considered in the

current IWRMP and CCP, and consider including activities specifically dedicated to improve landscape connectivity, and institutional and technical capacity to do so.

b2- output 2.1.1: As we understand, this output is underlying the targets under core indicator 1.2 on PA management effectiveness. While it is well understood that the specific interventions will be determined during PPG, please provide more concrete elements, or at least likely examples, of activities that will be supported and that will lead to improved PA management effectiveness as measured by the METT.

The rest is cleared.

JS 1/11/2024

a) A theory of change is provided, however:

a1- Please see comment b3 on barriers: the interventions of component 2 do not seem to be related to any barrier, and no intervention seems to directly address barrier 4. Please clarify in the Theory of change the links between the barriers and project interventions, and justify in the narrative that proposed interventions are both necessary and sufficient to address all the barriers.

a2- Please see the comment box on the log-frame and the need to better justify and explain the theory of change related to the water infrastructure and livelihood interventions.

b - Outputs are described, however:

b1- Please see comment box related to the logframe and address accordingly in the description of the project. In addition:

b2- output 1.1.2: Please clarify what 'the provision of multipurpose meeting spaces' means in concrete terms.

Other previous comments cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 -

a) Yes, but this item will have to be revisited once other comments are addressed.

a1- Assumptions are provided but (i) they are not explicitly linked to causal pathways and (ii) most are actually the causal pathway itself instead of key assumptions / preconditions must be in place for the causal link to work. Please refer to STAP's primer on ToC and revise assumptions (<https://www.stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/theory-change-primer>).

b) Outputs are defined in the log-frame but not further explained in the narrative. Please include the outputs explicitly in the narrative to ensure that it explains how outputs combine to deliver the outcomes, i.e. contribute to the causal pathways.

Agency's Comments

b1. The revised titles of the project components in the word version have been updated in the portal

b2. The additions made in the word version of the PIF on the project outputs have been added to the portal. These additions are related to outputs 1.1.2, 2.1.1, and 2.1.3.

21/05/2024

l- The first paragraph has been removed from the PIF

a-The ToC has been amended in line with the revisions and replaced both in the word version of the PIF and the portal.

b1- Amended in the revised PIF

b2 ? Specific preliminary indicated in the PIF. These activities will be refined during the PPG phase.

22/04/2024

a1- Please see responses above on the link between the activities and Barrier 4, and the role of Component 2. An additional paragraph has also been added to the ToC narrative to explain these linkages.

a2- Well noted, the ToC has been adjusted to reflect the points noted above.

b1- Descriptions have been adjusted in the project components to reflect the changes made under the logframe.

b2- Among the key factors in ensuring IWRM implementation is the coordination of multi-sector stakeholders and the communities in water resources management. The government has had initiatives through institutionalizing the Water User Associations (WUAs) which are community members from different water user groups leading water resources management initiatives at the community level. These Water User Associations (WUAs) have had challenges of sustainability, identity and recognition as well as coordinating their activities. Among the major activities of the WUAs is coordinating the restoration and conservation of water sources including raising awareness in their communities on best practices of sustainable management of water resources including restoration of degraded landscapes. Moreover, the Water User Associations have always had a challenge in

coordinating their activities as a result of not having a well-established meeting center where they can deliberate their activities (in a collaborative and engaging forum) and take the necessary collective actions. WUAs also lack the facilities to store their equipment needed for managing restoration actions.

The proposed meeting spaces will address the challenges, creating a multipurpose space that will provide, *inter alia*: i) office space for WUAs operations, particularly relating to catchment/water-source conservation and protection; ii) a communal meeting space for ongoing engagement and collaboration on matters relating to water and land management; iii) space for knowledge dissemination, awareness raising and training within communities; and iv) facilities for preparing tree seedlings for restoration of degraded land.

A footnote has been added to the proposal to clarify this point.

11/12/2023

a). Assumptions have been reworked according to guidance from the STAP TOC Primer.

b) The Output explanations were broadly structured as paragraphs under the Outcome descriptions but have now been specified directly in the text of Section B breaking the Outcomes descriptions into Output-level sub-sections.

5.2 INCREMENTAL/ADDITIONAL COST REASONING

Is the incremental/additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 1/11/2024 - Cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 - No. Please see comments on the baseline and the need to clarify the increment provided by this project.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Greater detail has been added on the baseline (see above responses). Additional details have been infused throughout to clarify the incremental benefits provided by the GEF finding.

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

a) Is the institutional setting, including potential executing partners, outlined and a rationale provided?

b) Comments to proposed agency execution support (if agency expects to request exception).

c) Is there a description of potential coordination and cooperation with ongoing GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project area

d) are the proposed elements to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning outputs and strategic communication adequately described?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 5/17/2024 - Cleared.

JS 1/11/2024

a) This section is duplicated in the portal entry. Please remove the duplicate.

The rest is cleared, thank you.

JS 11/1/2023 -

a) We note the execution agency and co-executing partners listed on the front page. However, please provide an elaboration on the institutional setting, including a short rationale.

b - Cleared. No execution role proposed.

c) Yes, but please :

c1-address earlier comments related to clarifying the timeframe and geographic and/or thematic overlap of the listed projects with the PIF, and on clarifying the increment provided by this PIF.

c2 - Please discuss potential for coordination and increment compared to the GEF-7 project ID 10690 *Building the resilience of forest biodiversity to the threats of climate change in Tanzania's Nature Forest Reserves* implemented by UNDP, which also has interventions in the Pwani region on related topics.

d- Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

a) Details have been added under the coordination section.

b) See responses above.

c1. See responses above.

c2. See responses above

5.4 a) Are the identified core indicators calculated using the methodology included in the corresponding Guidelines (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)?

b) Are the project's indicative targeted contributions to GEBs (measured through core indicators)/adaptation benefits reasonable and achievable?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - Cleared, thank you.

JS 5/17/2024 -

a1 - Thank you for the revision. Please confirm there is no double counting, i.e. the surface area reported under core indicators 3 and 4 are outside of the protected areas reported under core indicator 1.

a4 - Many thanks for the revisions on the calculations. To ensure a conservative estimate at PIF stage, to be refined during PPG, please remove entirely the benefits expected from "Forest degradation & management", which corresponds to the mitigation co-benefits anticipated from the improved PA management effectiveness over ca. 118,000 ha and are likely overestimated in the current calculation. Given the specific interventions to improve PA management effectiveness are not yet precisely defined and the level of degradation in the PAs does not seem to be known precisely, it is better to proceed with an estimation of these benefits during PPG. The mitigation target is already quite substantial (around 6 MtCO₂eq) without this part.

JS 1/11/2024

a1- We note that a target has been added under core indicator 1.1 (creation of PA) but no PA creation is planned under any outputs. If PA creation is indeed planned as part of the project, please note that, as per the GEF-8 BD FA Strategy, new protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) established with GEF support should be globally significant including as defined by the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) standard. When KBA criteria are not met, proposals will be considered on a case by case basis and justification provided in the PIF. The PIF should also include explicit output(s) related to PA creation.

If it was a typo and the target was meant to be added under 1.2 (Strengthened management effectiveness of existing PA), please include in the PIF the preliminary list of PAs that would benefit from the project, provide their WDPA ID in the core indicator table, and include in PIF at list a preliminary set of activities that would supported and that would increase PA management effectiveness as measured by the METT.

In any case, please confirm that there is no double counting between the areas reported under core indicator 1, 3 and 4. An hectare benefiting from the project should be reported only under one of the core indicators.

a2- This comment has not been addressed. The target on core indicator 4 has not been revised in this resubmission. Please see related comment in the first comment box : we note that 100,000 ha are reported under core indicator 4.1 (Improved practices to benefit biodiversity) and none under 4.3 (SLM in production systems), when most of the interventions are dedicated to SLM and seem to be in good part in production landscapes with interventions related to on-farm agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, or pasture-fodder banks. Please ensure that all hectares reported under core indicator 4.1 are related to area that will see improved practices to benefit biodiversity of global significance, and clarify in the PIF to what underlying project outputs and specific activities these hectares are related.

a3. Core indicator 6: The duration of accounting has not been corrected in the portal entry. Please set it to 20 years.

a4. Thank you for providing the EX-ACT spreadsheet. However, the assumption in the mitigation calculation are not consistent with the other targets and lead to what is likely to be an overestimate:

- Restoration of 9,000 ha is computed as restoration from heavily degraded land to dry tropical forest. Please confirm that the entirety of the targeted 9000 ha will indeed be heavily degraded (instead of e.g. cropland or grassland) and all subject to full reforestation (instead of e.g. agroforestry use), or consider using more conservative estimates at PIF stage.

- The rest of the mitigation target stems from 100,000 ha of tropical dry forest that would be brought from moderate degradation (40% of biomass lost compared to non-degraded state) to low degradation (20% biomass lost) compared to large degradation (60% biomass lost) in the scenario without project. However, as commented on earlier, it seems a good part of the project interventions will be on rangelands and croplands, not in forests. Please explain to what these 100,000 ha correspond in relation to other Core indicator targets, and confirm that a full 100,000 ha of moderately degraded tropical dry forest will be subject to project interventions that are conducive to a net increase in biomass stock, or revise the hectareage. Please also consider, at this PIF stage, being conservative on the biomass gain that are to be expected as a result of the project, i.e. consider revising the calculation so that the difference between the scenarios with and without project are only one increment of degradation (low vs moderate, instead of low vs large).

- Some project interventions that could lead to mitigation benefits have not been included (e.g. agroforestry, interventions aimed at avoiding deforestation). Please explain.

b- We note the explanation provided but the hectare targets remain small relative to a \$6 mio GEF grant request with more than \$28 million of anticipated co-financing. Please revise to improve the cost-effectiveness of the project.

a) Not entirely.

a1- Please explain why there is no target on core indicator 1 when several PAs are located in the river basins and the project proposes to use the entry point of the BD FA Strategy dedicated to integrated landscape approaches.

a2- Core indicator 4: Currently, all 100,000 ha are reported under sub-indicator 4.1 (improved practices to benefit biodiversity) and nothing is reported under the LD-related sub-indicators. Given the comments on alignment with BD vs LD focal area, please reconsider the distribution of hectares across sub-indicators under core indicator 4. In any case, please explain for all hectares reported under 4.1 how the project intend to ensure they deliver benefits for biodiversity of global significance, i.e. how biodiversity will enter in the criteria for selecting the type and location of the targeted interventions the project will support within the already agreed Catchment conservation plan.

a3- Core indicator 6: Please provide the underlying EX-ACT spreadsheet and correct the duration of accounting which should be 20 (not 15) : 5 years of project + 15 of capitalization.

Total Target Benefit (At PIF)	
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	11,600,000
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	
Anticipated start year of accounting	2026
Duration of accounting	15

a4- Please explain how the anticipated number of 40,000 beneficiary household was derived.

b) The cost-effectiveness in terms of GEBs as captured by core indicator is very low. The total impact would be on 109,000 ha for a \$6 million GEF funding. Please provide the restoration cost assumptions, and increase the targets or justify this apparent low cost effectiveness.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2024

a1 ? Confirmed

a4 ? The 118,000 ha under forest degradation and management has been removed and the table of indicator updated in the PIF with the new value of 6,284,502 tCO₂eq and the portal. The revised EX-ACT table uploaded to the portal.

22/04/2024

a1- Please see responses on Sub-indicator 1.1 and 1.2 listed under a2 of question 1 above.

Regarding potential double counting, we can confirm that there is no double counting in the proposed targets listed for the project ? each area is listed only once.

All the identified areas are part of Protected Areas (PA)

? Chenene Forest Reserve (WDPA ID 301515) ?29,836ha

? Uluguru National Forest Reserve (WDPA ID 555697520) ?24,115 ha

? Mamiwa Kisara Forest Reserves in the Ukaguru mountains (WDPA ID 555623849)

?14,163 ha

? Zaraninge Forest, situated in the Saadani National Park (WDPA ID 303358)? 20,000 ha

? Ruvu South Forest Reserve (WDPA ID 555623837) ?30,633ha

a2- Please see responses on Sub-indicator 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 listed under a2 of question 1 above. The target areas cover three sub-indicators, and include productive lands for 30% of the targeted area.

a3- Portal entries have been double-checked and amended.

a4- The ExACT tool has been refined to better reflect the expected results. This includes restructuring how benefits will be realized under the restoration efforts and the split between productive systems, conservation and active restoration. The revised carbon benefit is ~11M tCO₂eq

b- The targets have been considered to maximize the potential impact under the proposed project budget. Please note that these targets address only the impacts directly associated with GEF investment, and not the additional impact of co-financed investments.

Additional targets that relate to the co-finance, but are not included in the indicators for this project include:

MoW/WRBWB ?2,500 hectares of forest planned to be restored

TFS cofinancing ? 40,437 hectares of forest restore

LGA ? 11,500 hectares

Eastern Arc Mountains ? 1,800 hectares

11/12/2023

a1. Sites have been reconsidered and protected areas will cover at least 60% of the target sites. This has been added in the indicators.

a2. The indicator targets have been reconsidered to better reflect the target landscape and focal areas.

a3. This has been revised to 20 years.

a4. The number of beneficiaries was estimated by the Vice-Presidents Office based on the assumption that, in addition to those receiving direct livelihood support, beneficiaries would include households with improved water security. Given that the basin has a population of over 9.3M (as of 2016), the estimate of 200,000 beneficiaries (~2%) was seen as somewhat conservative in terms of people benefiting from improved water supply.

b) The direct restoration/conservation investments of the project are concentrated in Output 2.1, which accounts for \$2.25M of the total, which give an average cost per hectare of only \$20/ha. The bulk of the cost will be directed towards more direct restoration efforts, which will carry a higher cost per hectare.

Outside of these costs, the bulk of funds are earmarked for efficient water use/conservation solutions (\$0.83M) and livelihoods development (\$1M), which are both critical components of addressing the drivers of degradation and biodiversity loss, but do not specifically add to the total area.

5.5 NGI Only: Is there a justification of financial structure and use of financial instrument with concessionality levels?

Secretariat's Comments NA

Agency's Comments

5.6 RISKS

a) Is there a well-articulated assessment of risk and identification of mitigation measures under each relevant risk category?

b) Is the rating provided reflecting the residual risk to the likely achievement of intended outcomes after accounting for the expected implementation of mitigation measures?

c) Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately screened and rated at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/2024

While this item was previously cleared, a new risk framework has been introduced following the decisions of the 66st GEF Council on the GEF Risk Appetite. Please update the risk table accordingly, and most notably complete the risk assessment and mitigation measures with regards to innovation in the portal entry:

		changes in the governance structures even after elections in 2025.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy		
Technological		
Financial and Business Model		
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Effective Implementation of the IWRMD plan and catchment conservation plan in WRBWB has been a challenge due to various factors including institutional capacity. However, the basin has continued to implement DP funded strategic programmes with

JS 1/12/2024 - Cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 -

The PIF mentions considerable conflicts between transient and sedentary communities and these are not reflected in the risk section. However, please clarify whether PPG would conduct a conflict analysis and more generally how conflict-sensitivity would be built in the project design.

The rest is cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

The risk related to this conflict is presented under the 'Environmental and Social' risks section of the risks table, and notes have been added specifying that the ESS assessment will include a conflict analysis.

08/22/2024

The risk table has been updated in the revised PIF attached and the portal

5.7 Qualitative assessment

a) Does the project intend to be well integrated, durable, and transformative?

b) Is there potential for innovation and scaling-up?

c) Will the project contribute to an improved alignment of national policies (policy coherence)?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 5/17/2024 - Cleared.

JS 1/12/2024

b) While we note the related additions in the PIF, the PIF still does not address up-scaling satisfactorily. The strategy for replication still remains limited to knowledge management (component 3) and scaling within the targeted basin is not explicitly addressed. Please clarify the theory of change for scaling and consider strengthening the project's interventions to promote scaling and replication.

The rest is cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 -

a) Integration is a focus of component 1. Durability concerns are addressed through using existing institutions and strengthening their capacity, as well as the development of a financial mechanism. Our understanding is that this project does not aim to be transformative, i.e. challenge established norms and institutions, but rather strengthen existing institutions and support them in the implementation of their mandate for the deliver of global environment benefits.

b) The entire project is taking place at the scale of the large Wami-Ruvu river basin with on-the-ground interventions in limited priority areas. The PIF should be envisaging up-scaling both through scaling on-the-ground interventions within the basin and, given the project's focus on river basin institutions, through replication in other river basins. However, the strategy for replication seems limited to knowledge management (component 3) and scaling within the basin is not explicitly addressed. Please clarify the theory of change for scaling and consider strengthening the project's interventions to promote scaling and replication.

c) Cleared. The project does not plan to address national policies directly, but by supporting the coherent implementation of multiple sector policies at the scale of a pilot river basin, may contribute indirectly to generating lessons learnt for policy coherence.

Agency's Comments

22/04/2024

b- This is well noted. Please refer to earlier responses on how the project upscaling strategy in the project will be strengthened, embedding it into the project activities.

11/12/2023

a1. While it is correct that the project's primary entry point is strengthening the implementation capacity of key management plans, one area of transformation that is intended is the way biodiversity is accounted for in management of water resources. This aspect has been clarified in the latest iteration of the PIF.

a2. This is well noted. Scaling within the basin is anticipated to be driven largely through the initiation of a PES scheme, which will not only enable sustainability of the interventions, but with the improved management enable the scaling of interventions across the basin.

Regarding scaling across other river basins, the need for strengthening this aspect is well noted.

In addition to the existing measures, Component 3 of the project has been updated to expand beyond knowledge generation and management, to include additional direct actions to actively promote the scaling of interventions. This includes the addition of an inter-basin exchange programme, increased use of national basin forums and the development of an national upscaling strategy.

6 C. Alignment with GEF-8 Programming Strategies and Country/Regional Priorities

6.1 Is the project adequately aligned with focal area and integrated program strategies and objectives, and/or adaptation priorities?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/24 - Cleared

JS 6/18/2024 -

The changes made to the word version of the PIF are not reflected in the portal entry. Please correct.

In addition:

-the modified word version does not include a justification of the alignment with the LD-3 entry point on drought. Please revise.

- Please also mention that the projects uses an integrated landscape/watershed approach in the subsection on alignment with the BD focal area.

JS 5/17/2024

The response is well noted. However, please in this section of the PIF, make sure the elaboration mentions explicitly that the projects uses an integrated landscape/watershed approach to justify alignment with the BD strategy, and justify that the project targets

interventions with high-mitigation potential (in particular 9,000 ha of reforestation) to justify alignment with CCM strategy.

Please also program at least part of the funds under LD-3 and justify the project's contribution to the drought agenda.

JS 1/12/2024:

To ensure alignment with the BD and CCM focal area, please justify in this section that:

- the project will support an integrated landscape approach to deliver benefits for biodiversity of global significance

- the project will target NBS with high-mitigation potential, i.e. the most efficient investments to generate GHG mitigation benefits in natural ecosystems and agriculture landscapes.

Given the project focus on water management and the areas targeted, please justify alignment with objective 3 of the LD FA Strategy (Address desertification, land degradation, and drought (DLDD) issues, particularly in drylands) instead of objective 1.

JS 11/1/2023 - Please see first comment box and revise this section to be more precise in the alignment with the chosen FA entry points.

Agency's Comments

7/18/2024

The changes made in the word version of the PIF in Section C are now reflected in the portal entry, especially the amendment of the first paragraph of section C, and the change in the climate change focal area section.

Additionally, the alignment with the LD-3 entry point on drought has been added in the LD focal area (Objective 3) in the revised PIF and the portal.

Finally, the integrated landscape/watershed management approach has been mentioned in the subsection on alignment with the BD focal area. This change has been reflected both in the revised PIF and the portal.

21/05/2024

The project alignment with the GEF-8 programming strategies and country priorities has been revised in the PIF.

25% of the LD funds initially programmed under LD-1 and been allocated to LD-3 as contribution to the drought agenda.

22/04/2024

- The presentation of an integrated landscape-level approach has been refined and strengthened in several places throughout the PIF to better reflect the expected GEBS. Please see earlier responses for details.

- Please see responses on LD 1 vs LD 3 listed under a3 of question 1 above.

11/12/2023

Please see responses above regarding focal areas. The alignment has been checked accordingly.

6.2 Is the project alignment/coherent with country and regional priorities, policies, strategies and plans (including those related to the MEAs and to relevant sectors)

Secretariat's Comments

JS 1/12/2024 - Cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 - Please be more precise on the LDN targets the project will contribute to.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Specifics on LDN targets have been added.

6.3 For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e. BD, CC or LD), does the project clearly identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and how it contributes to the identified target(s)?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

7 D. Policy Requirements

7.1 Is the Policy Requirements section completed?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

7.2 Is a list of stakeholders consulted during PIF development, including dates of these consultations, provided?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

8 Annexes

Annex A: Financing Tables

8.1 Is the proposed GEF financing (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):

STAR allocation?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

Focal Area allocation?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - Cleared, thank you.

JS 5/17/2024

Please program part of the LD funds under LD-3, instead of all under LD-1.

Previous comment cleared. New LoE well noted.

JS 1/9/2024 - No

1- The amounts allocated for BD in the portal's Sources of Funds table (\$3,200,000) are still higher than the amounts allocated by the OFP in the LoE (\$2,000,000), which is not acceptable.

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,200,000.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,800,000.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					6,000,000.00

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area Source	Amount (in US\$)				Total
			GEF Project Financing	GEF Project Financing Agency Fee	Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Agency Fee	
GEFTF	UNEP	BD STAR Allocation	1,776,484	168,766	50,000	4,750	2,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	CC STAR Allocation	888,242	84,383	25,000	2,375	1,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	LD STAR Allocation	2,664,726	253,149	75,000	7,125	3,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	BD Set-Aside	0	0	0	0	0
GEFTF	UNEP	CC Set-Aside	0	0	0	0	0
GEFTF	UNEP	LD Set-Aside	0	0	0	0	0
Total GEF Resources			5,329,452	506,298	150,000	14,250	6,000,000

Given the remaining LD STAR of Tanzania does not allow to the "Sources of Funds" table to match the LoE, please either:

-provide a new LoE

-reduce the funding requested so that all FA amounts requested in the "Sources of Funds" table are smaller or equal to the corresponding amounts shown in the current LoE.

2

JS 11/1/2023 - No.

1- The amounts allocated for BD in the portal's Sources of Funds table (\$3,200,000) are higher than the amounts allocated by the OFP in the LoE (\$2,000,000), which is not acceptable.

- either match in the portal's Sources of funds the amounts shown in the LoE

- Or, if that is not possible because Tanzania does not have enough LD STAR left to source \$3 million as planned in the LoE (which seems to be the issue here), please get a revised LoE that reflects availability. This may affect other table that will be rereviewed at resubmission.

2-Please also see comment in the first comment box on the programming of funds and consider revising this project as a LD-BD MFA mainly funded by LD.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2024

25% of the LD funds has been programmed under LD-3

22/04/2024

This has been amended with the new programming direction of resources focusing more on LD (US\$3,200,000), BD (US\$1,800,000) and CC (US\$1,000,000). The correct LoE reflecting the country STAR allocation to this project has been uploaded to the portal.

11/12/2023

The funding sources have been clarified and aligned. Please see response to comment A.2 above for details on how the discrepancy arose.

LDCF under the principle of equitable access?

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

SCCF A (SIDS)?

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

SCCF B (Tech Transfer, Innovation, Private Sector)?

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

Focal Area Set Aside?

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

8.2 Is the PPG requested within the allowable cap (per size of project)? If requested, has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

8.3 Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 6/18/2024 - Cleared, thank you.

JS 5/17/2024

A number of co-financing sources are labelled as investment mobilized and in-kind. In-kind co-financing is typically not investment. Please justify or correct:

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	WRBWB	In-kind	Investment mobilized	65,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Services Agency	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	12,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Local Government Authorities	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4,631,050.00
Civil Society Organization	Eastern Arc Mountains Endowment Fund	In-kind	Investment mobilized	1,000,000.00
Private Sector	Private Sector CSR	In-kind	Investment mobilized	7,500,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Tanzania Forest Fund	In-kind	Investment mobilized	500,000.00

1- The correction has not been made in the portal. Please adjust the co-finance from WWF to ?Grant? :

Others	WWF - Dar es Salaam Water Security (DWS) Project - NGO	Public Investment	Investment mobilized	600,000.00
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JS 1/12/2024

1- Please justify why the co-financing from WWF - Dar es Salaam Water Security (DWS) Project is considered to be 'Public investment', or revise as grant.

The rest is cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 -

1- All anticipated co-financing is in-kind/recurring expenditures, including co-financing from private sector and two Funds. Please explain why the project does not anticipate to mobilize any investment and how the project would be viable with only in-kind co-financing.

2- The Tanzania Water Investment Programme is supposed to lead to significant investment in areas related to this PIF. Please clarify why no corresponding co-financing has been identified.

Agency's Comments

21/05/2024

All the in-kind co-financings have been labelled as recurrent expenditures

1 ? The WWF co-financing has been adjusted to grant in the portal.

22/04/2024

1- The co-finance from WWF has been adjusted to 'Grant' as the finance is in the form of a grant to the GoT. The initial listing of Public Investment was to reflect that this is not a grant directly to the current project, but rather parallel investments mobilized by the GoT.

11/12/2023

1- Cofinance numbers have been adjusted to include additional public investment mobilised.

2- At present the TanWIP is in early stages and no specific funding has been mobilised to date. Further discussion will be held with the TanWIP secretariate during the next phase of project development to identify if there is any potential for co-finance.

Component 3.3 of TanWIP aims to promote environment protection and restoration activities in all river basins, and is expected to mobilise ~USD 59,870,000, of which approximately 6 million USD will be channelled to WRBWB.

Annex B: Endorsements

8.4 Has the project been endorsed by the country's(ies) GEF OFP and has the OFP at the time of PIF submission name and position been checked against the GEF database?

Secretariat's Comments JS 10/23/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

Are the OFP endorsement letters uploaded to the GEF Portal (compiled as a single document, if applicable)?

Secretariat's Comments JS 10/23/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted

Do the letters follow the correct format and are the endorsed amounts consistent with the amounts included in the Portal?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 5/17/2024 - Cleared.

JS 1/9/2024.

This issue has not been corrected in the resubmission, which still source funds from the BD FA than authorized by the LoE. Please correct the sources of fund (an other tables as necessary) or provide a new LoE.

JS 10/23/2023 - No. The total endorsed amount is consistent, however the breakdown by focal area is not:

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area Source	Amount (in US\$)				Total
			GEF Project Financing	GEF Project Financing Agency Fee	Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Agency Fee	
GEFTF	UNEP	BD STAR Allocation	1,776,484	168,766	50,000	4,750	2,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	CC STAR Allocation	888,242	84,383	25,000	2,375	1,000,000
GEFTF	UNEP	LD STAR Allocation	2,664,726	253,149	75,000	7,125	3,000,000

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	1,000,000.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	3,200,000.00
UNEP	GET	Tanzania	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	1,800,000.00
Total GEF Resources(\$)					6,000,000.00

The amounts allocated for BD in the portal's Sources of Funds table (\$3,200,000) are higher than the amounts allocated by the OFP in the LoE (\$2,000,000), which is not acceptable. Please:

- either match in the portal's Sources of funds the amounts shown in the LoE
- Or, if that is not possible because Tanzania does not have enough LD STAR left to source \$3 million as planned in the LoE (which seems to be the issue here), please get a revised LoE that reflects actual availability.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

This issue has been clarified. Please see 8.1 above.

8.5 For NGI projects (which may not require LoEs), has the Agency informed the OFP(s) of the project to be submitted?

Secretariat's Comments NA

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted.

Annex C: Project Location

8.6 Is there preliminary georeferenced information and a map of the project's intended location?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/24 - Cleared

JS 6/18/2024 -

2- The preliminary georeferenced information (GEO LOCATION) still do not appear in the portal entry. Please correct.

JS 5/17/2024

2- The preliminary georeferenced information (GEO LOCATION) do not appear in the portal entry. Please correct.

1- Cleared, the map is provided.

JS 1/9/2024-

1- The map does not show in the portal entry. Please correct.

2- Please provide in addition to the map the preliminary georeferenced information (GEO LOCATION).

JS 11/1/2023 - A map is provided. Please provide the preliminary georeferenced information.

Agency's Comments

7/18/2024

The following GEO LOCATION table has been inserted in the revised PIF and in the portal

Preliminary Geo Locations of the project sites (Decimal Degrees)

Landscapes	Latitude (S)	Longitude (E)
Kinyasungwe sub-catchment	-5.93	35.76
Mkondoa (Gairo District	-6.16	36.87
Kisarawe District	-6.91	39.07
Chenene Forest Reserve	-6.00	35.00
Ulunguru National Forest Reserve	-7.03	37.65
Mamiwa Kisara Forest Reserves	-6.35	36.94
Zaranginge Forest	-6.00	38.35
Ruvu South Forest Reserve	-6.33	39.50

21/05/2024

Amended in the portal

22/04/2024

A georeferenced map has been uploaded.

11/12/2023

An improved, georeferenced map has been added in the revised PIF (Figure 8).

Annex D: Safeguards Screen and Rating

8.7 If there are safeguard screening documents or other ESS documents prepared, have these been uploaded to the GEF Portal?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted.

Annex E: Rio Markers

8.8 Are the Rio Markers for CCM, CCA, BD and LD correctly selected, if applicable?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 5/17/2024 - Cleared.

JS 11/1/2023 - To be revisited once other comments are addressed. Please note that the FA under which funds are programmed, which are thus the primary objectives of the project, should be rated 2, not 1.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted. Rio Markers have been adjusted.

Annex F: Taxonomy Worksheet

8.9 Is the project properly tagged with the appropriate keywords?

Secretariat's Comments JS 11/1/2023 - Cleared.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted.

Annex G: NGI Relevant Annexes

8.10 Does the project provide sufficient detail (indicative term sheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. Is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

9 GEFSEC Decision

9.1 Is the PIF and PPG (if requested) recommended for technical clearance?

Secretariat's Comments

JS 8/9/24 - Not at this stage. Please address the remaining comment above (Risks) and resubmit.

JS 6/18/2024 - Not at this stage. Please address comments above and resubmit.

JS 5/17/2024 - Not at this stage. Please address comments above and resubmit. Please contact jsapijanskas@thegef.org for any clarification.

JS 1/12/2024 - Not at this stage. Please address comments above and resubmit. Please contact jsapijanskas@thegef.org for any clarification.

JS 11/2/2023 - Not at this stage. Please address comments above and resubmit. Please contact jsapijanskas@thegef.org for any clarification.

Agency's Comments

11/12/2023

Noted.

**9.2 Additional Comments to be considered by the Agency at the time of CEO Endorsement/
Approval**

Secretariat's Comments

Agency's Comments

Review Dates

	PIF Review	Agency Response
First Review	11/2/2023	
Additional Review (as necessary)	1/12/2024	
Additional Review (as necessary)	5/17/2024	
Additional Review (as necessary)	6/18/2024	
Additional Review (as necessary)	8/9/2024	