

# Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel

The Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel, administered by UNEP, advises the Global Environment Facility  
(Version 5)

## STAP Scientific and Technical screening of the Project Identification Form (PIF)

Date of screening: October 04, 2013

Screeener: Guadalupe Duron

Panel member validation by: Annette Cowie  
Consultant(s):

### I. PIF Information *(Copied from the PIF)*

**FULL SIZE PROJECT**    **GEF TRUST FUND**

**GEF PROJECT ID:** 5463

**PROJECT DURATION :** 6

**COUNTRIES :** Tanzania

**PROJECT TITLE:** Securing Watershed Services Through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi Catchments Eastern Arc Region

**GEF AGENCIES:** UNDP

**OTHER EXECUTING PARTNERS:** Ministry of Water and Irrigation DAWASA Tanga UWASA National land use planning commission

**GEF FOCAL AREA:** Land Degradation

### II. STAP Advisory Response *(see table below for explanation)*

Based on this PIF screening, STAP's advisory response to the GEF Secretariat and GEF Agency(ies): **Consent**

### III. Further guidance from STAP

STAP welcomes UNDP's proposal on "Securing watershed services through SLM in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments in the Eastern Arc Region" in Tanzania. The project seeks to address land degradation through an integrated land and water resource management approach targeting the Ruvu and Zigi sub-catchments of the Eastern Arc mountains in Tanzania. It also will strive simultaneously to strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and improve livelihoods, as well as strengthen institutional frameworks on water management. STAP believes the proposal could be strengthened further by addressing the following issues during the development of the proposal.

1. It would be useful to number more clearly the components and their sub-activities in the project framework. Currently, the numbering system is confusing. Additionally, references #7 and #8 appear to be incomplete (page 4).
2. STAP recommends defining further the global environmental benefits, and identifying indicators to estimate and monitor their outcome. For example, it would be useful to define further what ecosystem services the project will target and how these will be measured (e.g. increased water supply). Similarly, STAP suggests detailing the methods used to measure the effects of the soil conservation measures, and rangeland management improvements described in the proposal "two important measures that will contribute to global environmental outcomes.
3. STAP suggests conducting a market assessment to ensure the appropriate mechanisms (e.g. access to markets, pricing policies) are set in place to contribute to the success of the income generation activities defined in component 2 (e.g. cash crops, arts and crafts). Additionally, STAP encourages UNDP to apply and specify how its gender policies and strategies will contribute to women's participation in income generation activities. Once completed, it would be useful to include the results of the market and gender assessment in the full proposal to describe further these activities, and their potential impact on investments made on sustainable land management and livelihoods (component 2).
4. In addition to ensuring there are sufficient water resources for their livelihoods and agricultural productivity needs, land users also adopt integrated land and water management approaches to reduce risks they may face from climate variability. In this regard, STAP recommends defining the potential climate change risks farmers may face along with the project's mitigation responses. This information can be included in section A.3.
5. Additionally, STAP suggests adding data on climate trends or projections for the target region (if possible), or Tanzania in the project description section A.1 "under threats to watershed services. Climate change data can be obtained from the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal"

[http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=climate\\_data](http://sdwebx.worldbank.org/climateportal/index.cfm?page=climate_data) ; which includes (for example) climate change country profiles <sup>66</sup> <http://www.geog.ox.ac.uk/research/climate/projects/undp-cp/>

6. Furthermore, STAP recommends defining the socio-economic characteristics of the targeted population in the project description, section A.1. This information will help characterize communities' vulnerabilities to climate change risks. The project developers also should feel encouraged to mainstream climate change adaptation throughout the components by defining and monitoring how the project's efforts on sustainable land and water management will contribute to reducing the communities' vulnerabilities to climate change.

7. These efforts also can be referred to as "adaptive water management", a concept that draws from ecosystem management and the approaches needed to strengthen the services they render for environment and livelihood purposes. This approach and others on integrated water resource management are summarized in: Lenton, R. The Inspection Panel. "Integrated Water Resource Management". World Bank. Elsevier. 2011. UNDP may wish to draw from this paper to detail further their integrated approach to land and water resource management in the Ruvu and Zigi catchments.

8. It is not clear how deforestation for fuelwood will be reduced <sup>66</sup> that is, it will be controlled in protected areas, but how will leakage be avoided? There is brief mention of tree planting, improved cookstoves, and wildfire management but these seem to be a minor components and the links to management of deforestation/forest degradation by fuelwood harvest are not.

9. There is an emphasis on introducing organic amendments in place of inorganic fertilizers. Organic amendments are of course critical to maintaining soil fertility, and wise use of these valuable resources is of course to be encouraged. However, inorganic fertilizers should not be discouraged in all instances. It is important that inorganic fertilizers are used strategically, judiciously to minimise negative on- and off-site impacts, recognizing that they have an important role in maintaining productivity and overcoming specific nutrient deficiencies.

<i>STAP advisory response</i>	<i>Brief explanation of advisory response and action proposed</i>
<b>1. Consent</b>	<p>STAP acknowledges that on scientific or technical grounds the concept has merit. However, STAP may state its views on the concept emphasizing any issues where the project could be improved.</p> <p>Follow up: The GEF Agency is invited to approach STAP for advice during the development of the project prior to submission of the final document for CEO endorsement.</p>
<b>2. Minor revision required.</b>	<p>STAP has identified specific scientific or technical challenges, omissions or opportunities that should be addressed by the project proponents during project development.</p> <p>Follow up: One or more options are open to STAP and the GEF Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) GEF Agency should discuss the issues with STAP to clarify them and possible solutions.</li> <li>(ii) In its request for CEO endorsement, the GEF Agency will report on actions taken in response to STAP's recommended actions.</li> </ul>
<b>3. Major revision required</b>	<p>STAP has identified significant scientific or technical challenges or omissions in the PIF and recommends significant improvements to project design.</p> <p>Follow-up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Agency should request that the project undergo a STAP review prior to CEO endorsement, at a point in time when the particular scientific or technical issue is sufficiently developed to be reviewed, or as agreed between the Agency and STAP.</li> <li>(ii) In its request for CEO endorsement, the Agency will report on actions taken in response to STAP concerns.</li> </ul>