



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: MEDIUM SIZED PROJECT

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF TRUST FUND

PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Sustainable Land Management of Lake Nyasa Catchment in Tanzania		
Country(ies):	United Republic of Tanzania	GEF Project ID:	5691
GEF Agency(ies):	UNEP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	01207
Other Executing Partner(s):	Vice President's Office (VPO), Ministry of Agriculture	Resubmission Date:	28 February 2014
GEF Focal Area (s):	Land Degradation	Project Duration(Months)	36 Months
Name of parent programme (if applicable):		Agency Fee (\$):	123,403
	• For SFM/REDD+		

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK:

Focal Area Objectives	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Financing (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
LD 1 – Agriculture & Rangeland Systems (Outcome 1.2 & 1.3)	GEF TF	414,000	2,000,000
LD3 – Integrated Landscapes (Outcome 3.2)	GEF TF	884,980	3,250,000
Total project costs		1,298,980	5,250,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To improve natural resources management and livelihoods of communities in Lake Nyasa catchment through sustainable land management systems.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
1. Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM	TA	1.1. Catchment capacity to provide ecosystem services enhanced 1.2. Enhanced awareness capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts	1.1.1 Five (5) Catchment and District land use plans developed and implemented 1.2.1. Awareness programme on sustainable land management practices developed and implemented 1.2. 2. By-laws for catchment management enforced 1.2.3. Sixty (60) staff from participating District Councils	GEF TF	300,000	1,000,000

			trained on participatory land use planning and catchment management			
2. Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems	Inv	2.1. improved land productivity and community living standards	<p>2.1.1 Land rehabilitation/ conservation/ protection measures implemented on 50,000 ha of cultivated land</p> <p>2.1.2 50,000 ha of degraded lake catchment areas and water sources rehabilitated/ conserved</p> <p>2.1.3. Techniques on conservation agriculture implemented on 50,000 ha of arable land</p> <p>2.1.4. 10,000 ha of mined land rehabilitated through reforestation</p> <p>2.1. 5. Five (5) alternative income generating activities identified and implemented with 1,000 households</p>	GEF TF	650,980	2,900,000
		2.2.Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems	<p>2.2.1. Best practice guidelines for SLM for small scale agriculture developed and demonstrated</p> <p>2.2.2. Adoption of SLM practices and conservation of indigenous food crop varieties increased</p> <p>2.2.3. Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation system for SLM developed</p>		278,000	925,000
Sub-Total					1,228,980	4,825,000
Project management cost				GEF TF	70,000	425,000
Total project costs					1,298,980	5,250,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	VPO, Lake Nyasa Basin Water Office, National Land Use Planning Commission	In-kind	1,150,000
Local Government	Kyela, Makete, Ludewa, Mbinga and Nyasa District Councils	In-kind	1,750,000.
Multilateral Donor	tbd	Grant	2,000,000
GEF Implementing Agency	UNEP	In-kind	350,000
(select)			
(select)			
Total Co-financing			5,250,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES (\$) REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal area	Country Name/Global	Grant amount (\$) (a)	Agency Fee (\$) (b)	Total (\$) (a + b)
UNEP	GEFTF	Land Degradation	Tanzania	1,298,980	123,403	1,422,383
Total Grant Resources				1,298,980	123,403	1,422,383

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Please check on the appropriate box for PPG as needed for the project according to the GEF Project Grant

	Amount Requested (\$)	Agency Fee for PPG (\$)
• No PPG required		
• (up to) \$50k for projects up to and including \$1 million		
• (up to) \$100k for projects up to and including \$3 million	70,000	6,650

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), FOCAL AREA(S) AND COUNTRY(IES) FOR MFA AND/OR MTF

Trust Fund	GEF Agency	Focal area	Country Name/Global	(in \$)		
				PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
GEF TF	UNEP	LD	Tanzania	70,000	6,650	76,650
GEF TF	UNEP					
Total PPG Amount				70,000	6,650	76,650

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. Project Description; Briefly describe the project, including ; 1) The Global environment problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, with brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) incremental cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF/SCCF and co-financing; 5) global environmental benefits (GEFTF, NPIF) and adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); 6) innovativeness, sustainability and

potential for scaling up

A.1.1. Global Environmental Problems, roots causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Lake Nyasa is the southernmost lake in the African Rift Valley and ranks among the largest, longest and deepest lakes in the world, containing around 7% of the total readily available global surface freshwater. The Lake's water and resources provide critical ecosystem services to Tanzania and other riparian countries, including drinking water, economically important fisheries, tourism opportunities, as well as transport and hydropower generation. The Lake's endemic aquatic fauna diversity is unparalleled, with about 1,000 fish species from ten families recorded to date. It is also the world's third-oldest lake, having existing continuously for over two million years.

Yet, this unique water body is bearing the pressure of anthropogenic global, regional and local impact. The Lake is shared among three countries, with differing profiles and interests: The Tanzanian shoreline in Lake Nyasa covers 305 km and constitutes the Lake's northern tip and north eastern edge. Five districts form part of the Lake catchment which include Kyela, Makete, Ludewa, Mbinga and Nyasa, with the drainage area extending into parts of a total of ten districts. The Tanzanian catchment accounts for 27 % of the Lake basin, but 53% of its inflow, draining from mountainous terrain into deep near-shore waters. The steep slopes make Lake access difficult, keeping population densities low. Several small fishing villages are currently not accessible by road, though planned road developments will provide easier access to the Lake's eastern edge. Of the approximately 770,000 people living in the five lake districts, around 6,500 are directly involved in fishing with another 35,000 working on fish-related activities. As in other countries which borders the lake, mining activities may be impacting the Lake, particularly the artisanal gold-mining area in the Ruhuhu river basin. Unsustainable land management practices and deforestation in the watershed are key contributors to sediment inflows into the Lake.

The lake is threatened by siltation from land degradation in the surrounding catchment caused by cultivation on sloping land, shifting cultivation, burning and wildfires, mining, and deforestation activities. More than 95% of the people depend on Agriculture as a main source of income and food security. Most of them are small scale farmers (peasants) who cannot afford to buy agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and agrochemicals, therefore in order to increase yield they adopt extensive agriculture which involve opening new farms searching for a virgin land causing land degradation and loss of forest cover.

Aquatic Pollution: The lake water also suffers from the impact of poor agricultural practices, unregulated development, and poor wastewater management. The Lake's very high evaporation rates and residence times make it vulnerable to pollution. Water availability is also threatened through land degradation, deforestation and water extraction for multiple uses. Growing pressure from lakeside development, particularly for tourism infrastructure, is expected to lead to important water quality impacts if conservation measures are not put in place.

Fisheries: There is high and growing pressure on the Lake's unique ecology. Total fish catch is declining, and species composition changing, due to worsening lake quality (stemming from poor land management, as described above). Fish are an essential source of protein for the lakeshore population, but declining water quality stemming from agricultural and mining activities, coupled with continued and increasing fishing pressure may yield decreased biodiversity, and negatively affect livelihoods, if conservation measures and preventive action are not taken.

Climatic Variability: As around 83% of water loss (57 km³/year) from the lake is from evaporation, rather than outflow, water levels are sensitive to changes in temperature and rainfall. An average water temperature increase of +0.72°C was recorded from 1939 to 1999. Along with possible changes in precipitation and wind patterns, this resulted in lake level variations, and effects on irrigation schemes and

barrages. As such, current climatic variability and change pose a substantial risk to livelihoods and economic activities, particularly given the low adaptive capacity of lakeshore communities. Droughts in particular have led to wide-spread adverse impacts across the countries.

A.1.2 The baseline scenario and associated projects

The Lake catchment is threatened by land degradation caused by cultivation on sloping land, shifting cultivation, burning and wildfires, and deforestation, as well as mining activities. Tanzania places high importance on addressing these concerns, evidenced by several initiatives that in a way addresses development and conservation of the Lake Nyasa catchment. Some of the existing relevant projects and programs that are being implemented include the Participatory Forestry Management (PFM) funded by DANIDA, the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) with funding from the World Bank, the Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) funded by the World Bank and other donors through a basket funding approach and the Bank's Water Sector Development Project which among other activities is supporting the establishment of the Lake Nyasa Basin Water Office. These projects have targetted forest, agricultural and social sectors. However, although these interventions had demonstrated their high agronomic, environmental and socioeconomic performances, the linkage with land degradation particularly the integrated catchments management approach and their extension to other sectors remained limited. Main reasons identified to explain this situation, apart from the limited financial resources, were lack of an integrated landscape approach and limited emphasis on local communities' alternative livelihood options. This project will focus on these aspects and build on successful activities where feasible. The project will particularly build on these earlier projects and fill the gaps related to integrated approaches and promotion of proven good practices including Conservation Agriculture that consider livelihood options of local communities

Another important baseline situation is that the Government of Tanzania has developed and approved the strategy on urgent actions to combat the degradation of land and water catchment areas in Tanzania. The Strategy encourages large institutions like schools to have wood plantations and to establish nurseries for appropriate tree species; empowering of local leadership in the prevention and control of wildfires that cause environmental degradation; and the implementation of a national tree planting and maintenance campaign, where each District is required to plant and maintain 1.5million trees per year as well as preparing and gazetted of a list of types of protected indigenous trees and other plant species. The present project will assist in the implementation of this strategy.

A.1.3 The proposed alternative scenario with the brief discription of outcomes and components of the project

The proposed project is envisaged to improve the management of the critical lake catchment and reduce degradation of the lake environment emanating from unsustainable human activities. In achieving this, the project will focus on improvements in alternative income opportunities, improvements in Watershed Management and Project Management. The project will support national effort to improve the Lake watershed that would improve the lake environment and capacity of the lake to provide ecosystem and social services. Specifically, the project will reach this goal through supporting the community to improve alternative income opportunities through activities that promote more sustainable land management and develop alternative income opportunities, thereby reducing pressure on economically important fisheries and direct utilization of catchment forest resources. The project will also support the communities to improve Watershed Management, through improved agricultural (e.g. through Conservation Agriculture), forest management and tourism practices, and related alternative livelihood activities like bee keeping. UNEP, will use it wide range of partnership to assist Tanzanian stakeholders to learn and possibility adapt and apply Conservation Agriculture techniques, in line with the capacity need highlighted in the national strategy ofn urgent action to combat land degradation and water catchment areas..

The project will be implemented under two components: strengthening capacities at catchment levels for SLM and Integrated Catchment management to enhance livelihoods through SLM systems:

Component 1: Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM:

The objective is to strengthen capacities of local communities in sustainable land management and in land use planning. This component will improve Planning and Investments at Catchment and Sub-catchment Level. Catchment and Sub-catchment Planning (broad catchment management plans based on satellite imagery and existing soil, land use and topographic maps and reports to the extent available, and sub-catchments and micro-catchments prioritization for project land conservation and livelihood improvement interventions); Investments at Catchment Level (fire awareness programs and protection, support for enforcement of by-laws on burning, and gully protection (small check dams, culverts, and road-drains). The project will support the development of more detailed plans at the community/village level (micro-catchment level); soil fertility improvements including composting, agro-forestry with legume shrubs, and promotion of legume inter-planting, Conservation Agriculture; field-level catchment protection activities such as contour ridges, planting of grass barriers; conservation agriculture techniques, including minimal tillage, mixed cropping and crop rotations, agro-forestry, mulching; tree planting and streambank protection; rainwater harvesting.

Component 2: Integrated Catchment management through SLM systems

The component will focus on sustainable land management activities that limit sediment and nutrient inflow into the lake resulting from soil erosion and inappropriate agricultural practices, while maintaining and enhancing the livelihoods of communities. This will also improve water flow in the lake through improvement of water use efficiency in the catchment. This component will also focus on alternative income generation that may include bee-keeping and honey production; establishing nurseries (in line with the national Strategy on urgent action to combat land degradation and catchment areas management) to supply seedlings for woodlots, fruit trees and agro-forestry; small savings and credit schemes would also be supported as an alternative approach for financing income-generating activities; support aquaculture development where feasible; support for activities with potential to add value to existing agricultural production, such as improved storage, processing and marketing; small-scale irrigation where feasible. The aim here to reduce pressure on land from cultivation by providing alternative income generation activities. The funding for these will come mainly from co-finance contributions.

The project components outcomes and expected outputs are outlined below.

Component 1: Strengthening capacities at catchment level for SLM

Outcomes:

- a) Catchment capacity to provide ecosystem services enhanced
- b) Enhanced capacity of local and national stakeholders, including communities and institutions, to sustainably manage natural resources and to resolve land use conflicts

Outputs:

- a) Catchment and District land use plans developed
- b) Awareness programme on sustainable land management practices implemented
- d) By laws for catchment management enforced
- f) 60 staff from participating District Councils trained on participatory land use planning and catchment management

Component 2: Integrated catchment management to enhance livelihoods through SLM systems

Outcomes:

- (a) Improved land productivity and community living standards
- (b) Reduced land degradation, improved soil health and increased productivity of agro-ecosystems

Outputs:

- a) Land rehabilitation/ conservation/ protection measures implemented;
- b) Degraded lake catchment areas and water sources rehabilitated/conserved
- c) rehabilitation of mined lands through reforestation
- d) Techniques on conservation agriculture implemented
- e) Alternative income generating activities supported to reduce pressure for cultivation of land.
- f) Best practice guidelines for SLM for small scale agriculture developed,
- g) participatory M&E system for SLM developed

A.1.4 Incremental cost reasoning

Lake Nyasa basin is a threatened, globally important and sensitive ecosystem, and habitat for many endemic aquatic and terrestrial species. The Tanzanian catchment area accounts for 27 % (37,000 km²) of the total lake catchment area, but contributes 53% of its inflow, draining from mountainous terrain into deep near-shore waters. Therefore, land use changes within Tanzania catchment may have a disproportionate effect on the Lake ecosystem. Environmental degradation in lake catchments has increased soil erosion rates, increased nutrient loading and reduced the water quality, production and abundance of fish species which depend on influent rivers for breeding. It is estimated that within the last century, the nutrient and sediment load into the Lake has increased by 50 percent. In addition, population growth coupled with poverty and unsustainable agricultural practices have increased pressure on land. Overgrazing has also contributed significantly to soil erosion while high atmospheric loads of nutrients have been linked to biomass burning.

In this regard, economic activities in the Lake Nyasa catchment rely heavily on natural resources and contribute significantly in depletion of the resource base and environmental degradation which eventually interferes with the ecological integrity of the Lake and its catchments. Without better management, the Lake is likely to suffer serious environmental damage. If this is left unchecked, the valuable ecological service functions of this shared global asset will be lost. This warrants attention in terms of sustainable management to meet socio-economic and environmental management needs.

Without GEF support, efforts to address land degradation within the Lake catchment will include ad-hoc interventions with limited geographical coverage and often focusing on the symptoms of the problem rather than on root causes/barriers and inadequate attention to effective engagement of stakeholders that enable the adoption and replication of sustainable land management systems/practices. GEF additional contribution is therefore critical in order to support in restoring healthy catchment and thus help make the Lake basin a rich natural habitat, which again will enhance a viable platform for sustainable development. The additional funding will seek to reduce environmental stresses from the lake catchment through the implementation of sustainable land management systems/practices including conservation agriculture, and livelihoods improvement interventions. The investment in catchment management will assist in improving land use management and development as well as restoring degraded land; whereas investment in livelihoods improvement through sustainable land management systems will contribute to increased land productivity, enhanced food security and stabilization of rural incomes. Given the transboundary nature of the Lake and its catchments, externalities are likely to cross country borders, and therefore, the environmental and socio-economic benefits of the proposed project are substantial, and of national,

regional and global significance.

A.1.5 Global environmental benefits

The Project is directly in line with the objectives of the UNCCD, and the country reports to the UNCCD. In particular, it will contribute to implementation of UNCCD's 10-year strategy: "*The 10-year strategic plan and framework to enhance the implementation of the Convention (2008–2018)*". This proposed Project has been designed to contribute to all four strategic objectives of this 10-year strategy (i.e. to improve the living conditions of affected populations; to improve the condition of affected ecosystems; to generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD, and; to mobilize resources to support implementation of the Convention through building effective partnerships between national and international actors). Moreover, the Project's internal strategy is based on the operational objectives of the UNCCD 10-year strategy.

As indicated earlier, the Lake Nyasa ranks among the largest, longest and deepest lakes in the world, containing around 7% of the total readily available global surface freshwater, it provides, drinking water, economically important fisheries, tourism opportunities, as well as transport and hydropower generation. The Lake's endemic aquatic fauna diversity is unparalleled, with about 1,000 fish species from ten families recorded to date. This biodiversity stands to benefit from improved management of the catchment areas supplying fresh water to the Lake.

The Sustainable Land Management activities implemented through this project will have global benefits through reductions in nutrients and siltation rates within Lake Nyasa ecosystems in critical watersheds and the increased sequestration of carbon within both soils and vegetative material. This will involve the following: - (i) land degradation trends arrested in targeted areas, (ii) a total of 50,000 ha of degraded land rehabilitated and under sustainable land management, (iii) reduction of pressure on competing land uses as a result of intensified agriculture, (iv) reduction sediments in freshwater bodies, and (v) restoration and maintenance of ecosystem function and services – including aquatic ecosystems and hence greater net primary productivity of targeted ecosystems. Increasing woody vegetation is expected to increase net Primary Productivity and Rainfall Use Efficiency. This will increase the rates of photosynthesis, leading to a better sequestration of carbon, as well as increasing of ecosystems integrity and catchment capacity that will contribute to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. More importantly, the sustainable land management practices will lead to greater ground cover, reducing water run-off and increasing water infiltration. Less erosion means less siltation in the Lake Nyasa and a more regulated flow of rivers, improving water supply to the catchment. Furthermore, overall improvements in ecosystem health and functioning will increase the resilience of critical ecosystems to the effects of exogenous effects such as droughts and floods. A recovery of ecosystem integrity will conserve biological diversity of global importance by providing critical habitat, especially in the event of loss of natural habitats. Finally, 1,000 households will benefit from improved livelihoods that will contribute to reducing poverty in the area.

A.1.6. Innovativeness, sustainability and the potential for scaling up

Potential for scaling up:

Since this project is being implemented in Tanzania for conservation of Lake Nyasa catchment, the potential for scaling up the envisaged activities to other lake catchments that have global significance within the country is high. This can be extended to conservation of water catchments for Lake Rukwa and Lake Manyara. The activities can also be scaled up also to the remaining catchments in Malawi and Mozambique which are also sharing Lake Nyasa. Innovative measures that enhance productivity and at the same time reduce degradation of land can be scaled up successfully in small scale agricultural systems with similar land degradation problems.

Innovativeness:

Tanzania recognizes the importance of improving the livelihood of people living around the lake while at the same time supporting efforts to encourage sustainable use of the natural resources of the lake and the surrounding catchment. The project will apply two types of measures in the course of conservation of the lake Nyasa. These will include measures that directly benefit the lake communities and those that indirectly benefit the lake through catchment conservation. Both types of measures require close cooperation with communities and stakeholders and will require provision of incentives to assure sustainable conservation efforts. Application of a combination of these two types of measures in ensuring conservation of the lake Nyasa is an innovation that can be employed in other areas as pointed out earlier. .

Sustainability:

The project design will include strategies and activities to ensure sustainability. First it adopts a participatory approach to ensure the full engagement of local communities. Second, it involves and influences decision-makers at various levels, to optimize the chances of sustainable follow-up. Third, it includes significant capacity building and awareness raising for SLM. Finally, it has activities focusing on income generation of local stakeholders. With the existence of development plans under the participating Local Government Authorities, the project interventions will be integrated into their budgets and plans beyond the project lifetime and this will ensure its sustainability. Also improved land productivity translated into increased income is the best way of ensuring that sustainable land management measures continue to be applied in the catchment.

The Project will also combine scientific and participatory approaches in carrying out all activities. It will develop a multi-level approach, strategically targeting decision-makers at household, district and regional level. It will also promote an adaptive management approach, thereby enabling farmers to be able to adapt to new challenges and opportunities in the future, including climate change.

A.2. Stakeholders. Identify key stakeholders (including civil society organizations, indigenous people, gender groups, and other as relevant) and describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The preparation of project proposal will involve the following stakeholders:

- (i) Lake Nyasa Water Basin Office: The Basin Office will play a key role in providing the baseline information and data with regard to Lake Nyasa catchment.

- (ii) District and Local Government Authorities: The participating Local Government Authorities (LGAs) will contribute in providing baseline information and data on the catchment in their areas of jurisdiction as well as mobilizing local communities to ensure their effective participation and engagement.

- (iii) Local communities: The local communities will be involved in project design particularly in identifying their needs and proposing their roles in project implementation.

- (v) Academic and Research Institutions: This is an important stakeholder in providing technical aspects on land use planning, water and sanitation as well as capacity building to both technical staff and communities in various aspects especially on land use and catchment conservation and management.

- (vi) Government Ministries and Institutions: The Vice President's Office will provide overall coordination during preparation and implementation of the project. Other Government ministries that will be involved include Ministry of Water; Energy and Minerals; Natural Resources and Tourism; Lands and Human Settlements Development; Livestock and Fisheries Development; Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives; and Prime Minister's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PMO-

RALG). These will provide policy guidance related to their sectors.

(vii) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs): They will provide inputs with issues related to advocacy and awareness within the catchment.

A. 3. Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Climate change and climate variability undermine project achievements. The major climate-related threat is seasonal drought, although there are also dangers associated with floods. It may be that drought and or floods lead to problems that the techniques introduced by the project cannot overcome.	L – M	The project aims to introduce an <i>adaptive management</i> approach, giving local communities the tools, capacity and information to <i>adapt</i> to change, and to be able to overcome challenging conditions.
Land tenure issues undermine project interventions. Land tenure is a major issue in the Lake Nyasa area as in much of Tanzania. Insecure and unclear tenure can undermine incentives for improved land management.	M	The project will work with all stakeholders – local, national, governmental, non-governmental - to identify land development strategies that are attractive over the long term. The project strategy is designed to circumvent, to the extent possible, challenges caused by inadequate land tenure regimes. It will focus on the many non-tenure barriers, removing these, leading to significant improvements.
Production sectors such as mining and agriculture, and local communities may be reluctant to embrace zoning of the catchment and setting aside areas for no-development, as well as rehabilitation of forests	M	An effective communication strategy and stakeholder involvement plan will also be developed and implemented to gain stakeholder support.
Communities may resist the designation of areas conservation and with fear of losing state access and benefits	M	The project will work closely with the communities in selecting and establishing the forest reserves, ensuring that community concerns are adequately taken into consideration, and compensated through the government system. This will include careful selection of tree species for reforestation (including Fruits tree species where possible), provision of watering facilities for both livestock and people in compensation for loosing access to the catchments.
Resource use conflicts may undermine partnership approaches and implementation of the project	M	Early engagement of communities in the preparation of land use plans; and awareness campaign targeting respective community groups will be conducted.

Risk	Rating	Risk Mitigation Strategy
Established regular coordination structures cease to operate properly once project oversight has ended	M	Lessons learned from other regional management systems will be evaluated and incorporated into project design and (ii) project design will emphasize linkages between the project and other regional coordination bodies that are expected to play an important role for the longer term project sustainability.
Untimely disbursement of project funds	M	Early planning will be emphasized during project implementation particularly procurement of goods and services, fund requests and reporting.

A.4. Coordination . Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF finance and other initiatives:

The coordination of this project would borrow potential experience from other similar sustainable land management projects implemented within the region such as Lake Tanganyika (PRODAP), Lake Victoria (LVEMP-II) and Kilimanjaro Region (SLM). The implementation of this project will involve relevant sectors under the overall coordination of the Vice President's Office.

B. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1.National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAs, NAPs, NBSAPs, National Communications, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.:

The project is directly in line with the strategy of urgent actions to combat land degradation as stated in the Tanzania UNCCD NAP (<http://www.unccd.int/ActionProgrammes/tanzania-eng2000.pdf>). It will also contribute to the main objective of the country's National Environmental Policy (1997) which has identified the degradation of land and water catchment areas as one of the major environmental challenges in the country. It is also in line with the National Water Policy (NAWAPO) (2002) and the National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) (2005) through which the government is implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). These policies are in line with the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) (MKUKUTA II)(2010-2015), through which the government prioritizes environmentally friendly agriculture as the a driver of national development. Also the project is in line with the priorities identified in the National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE, 2012).

The project is expected to contribute to the protection of the biodiversity and hence complement to the projects under the CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD. The linkages between the Conventions and potential projects was also recognized by the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and National Biodiversity Action Plan (NBSAP). Common needs and areas of synergies have been identified and taken into account by this project.

B.2. GEF Focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities:

The project will address the GEF Land Degradation Focal Area objectives LD-1 and LD-3. It is designed to engineer a paradigm shift from unsustainable to sustainable land management in the Lake Nyasa Catchment. The project advances the strategic objectives of the UNCCD 10-year strategic plan namely: 1) To improve the living conditions of affected populations; 2) To improve the condition of affected ecosystems; 3) To generate global benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD. It addresses the following operational objectives of the 10-year UNCCD Strategic Plan: 1) Advocacy; 2) Science, technology and knowledge; 3) Capacity-building; and 4) Financing and technology transfer.

Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The country ratified the Convention in April, 1997 which lays a strong baseline that demonstrate a significant foundation to add to global benefits. The project has been developed with sensitivity to national needs and priorities.

B.3. The GEF Agency's comparative advantage for implementing this project:

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) will serve as the Implementing Agency for this project. UNEP's comparative advantage for the GEF is related to its being the only United Nations organization with a mandate derived from the General Assembly to co-ordinate the work of the United Nations in the area of environment and whose core business is the environment. UNEP's experience in implementing large-scale SLM projects provides further comparative advantage and value-added for the successful management and completion of this project.

The Government of Tanzania has long and good working experience with UNEP in realizing its mission on achieving results in a number of projects and programmes. The country is currently among those having a dedicated UNEP National Officer based in the UNDP Country Office who will not only ensure country presence but also the coordination of UNEP operations in the country and closer alignment and contribution to the UNDAF process and implementation.

UNEP's comparative advantage derives from its mandate to coordinate UN activities with regard to the environment, including its convening power, its ability to engage with different stakeholders to develop innovative solutions and its capacity to transform these into policy- and implementation-relevant tools. UNEP's comparative advantages in the GEF are also aligned with its mandate, functions and Medium Term Strategy and its biennial Programme of Work (2014- 2016). The proposed project is consistent with the Ecosystem management thematic priorities and Climate change thematic priorities outlined in UNEP's Medium-term Strategy. These focal areas and key foci will be met in the following way:

Areas of UNEP comparative advantage in the GEF (all Focal Areas)		UNEP Thematic Priority Areas					
		Climate change	Disasters & conflicts	Ecosystems management	Environmental governance	Harmful substances & Hazardous wastes	Resource efficiency
1. Sound science for national, regional and global decision-makers	Early warning and emerging issues			xx			
	Science to Policy linkages	x		xx			
	Environmental monitoring and assessment	x		xxx			
	Norms, standards, and guidelines	x		xxx			
	Enabling Activities for MEAs and synergies			x			
2. Cooperation, coordination and partnerships (regional or international)	Transboundary cooperation						
	Regional, or South-South cooperation						
	Global transformative actions			x			
3. Technical assistance and capacity building at country level (contribution to Bali Strategic Plan)	Technology assessment, demonstration, and innovation			x			
	Capacity building	x		xxx			
	Lifting barriers to market transformation			x			
4. Knowledge management, awareness raising and advocacy	x		xx				


PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Dr Julius K. Ningu	GEF Operational Focal Point	Vice President Office	4 February 2014

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for project identification and preparation.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE <i>(MM/dd/yyyy)</i>	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
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